

Seminar 1

Session 04: Some tips for a good oral presentation

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first semester, academic year 2022

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For a good oral presentation, you need to finish reading the paper (or the chapter of the textbook).

You need to understand what is written on the paper.

Reading textbook/paper

- Arrange enough time to read a chapter of textbook / a whole paper.
 - If you start reading the paper a few days before the date of your talk, you probably cannot finish reading the paper.
 - If you do not know how much time do you need to read a paper, then you may try to read “Introduction” part of the paper this week. Then, you know roughly how much time you need to finish reading the whole paper.
- Every single sentence is important.
 - Do not skip a sentence.
- English words
 - When you find an English word that you do not know, use a dictionary to find out the meaning of the word.

- Technical terms
 - If you find a technical term that you have not seen before (or you have seen before, but you forgot the meaning), check the meaning of the term.
 - You may read the textbook for “General Astronomy”.
 - “Astronomy Today”
 - “Universe”
 - Or, you may use an encyclopedia.
 - Encyclopedia Britannica (大英百科全書)
 - <https://www.britannica.com/>

"Astronomy Today"

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the Pearson website for the 9th edition of 'Astronomy Today'. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://www.pearson.com/us/higher-education/program/Chaisson-Modified-Mastering-Astronomy-with-Pearson-e-Text-Standalone-Access-Card-for-Astronomy-Today-9th-Edition/PQM2430866.html>. The page features a dark blue header with navigation links for 'Sign In', 'Contact Us', and 'Bookbag'. Below the header, a banner reads 'Get the eTexts you need starting at \$9.99/mo with Pearson+'. The main content area includes the Pearson logo, navigation menus for 'PreK-12 Education', 'Higher Education', 'Industry & Professional', 'Books', and 'About Us', and a search bar. A breadcrumb trail indicates the path: 'Higher Education > Physics & Astronomy > Astronomy > Astronomy Today, 9th Edition'. The product title 'Astronomy Today, 9th Edition' is prominently displayed, along with the authors' names: 'Eric Chaisson' and 'Steve McMillan, Drexel University'. The page also lists the copyright year '©2018 | Pearson | Available' and provides options to 'MASTERING' and 'Share this page'. A book cover image is shown with a 'View larger' link. At the bottom, there are two call-to-action boxes: 'If You're an Educator' with links for 'Preview this title online', 'Request a copy', and 'Download instructor resources'; and 'If You're a Student' with a 'Buy this product' link and a promotional message for 'Introducing Pearson+' eTexts and study tools.

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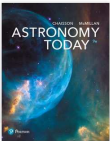
Astronomy Today, 9th Edition

Eric Chaisson
Steve McMillan, Drexel University

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"Universe"

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the Macmillan Learning Student Store page for the 11th edition of the textbook "Universe". The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://store.macmillanlearning.com/ca/product/Universe/pr/1319039448>. The page features a navigation bar with "SIGN IN" and "REGISTER" options, and a search icon. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column displays the book cover for "Universe, Eleventh Edition" by Robert M. Geller, Roger A. Freedman, and William J. Kaufmann II. The right column contains a table of purchase options and a promotional text.

Universe
Eleventh Edition ©2019
Robert M. Geller; Roger A. Freedman; William J. Kaufmann

Format	Packages
▶ E-book ISBN: 9781131927925	from C\$63.99
▶ Achieve	from C\$74.99
▶ Loose-Leaf ISBN: 9781131928022	C\$161.99
▶ Paperback ISBN: 9781131903448	from C\$74.99

Explore Scientific Reasoning by Exploring the Universe
Universe by Robert M. Geller and Roger Freedman strikes the right balance between scientific rigor and a compelling narrative about the process of astronomical discovery. Covering material from our solar system out to other stars and galaxies, this text will prepare you for engaging with astronomy in all aspects of life, from looking up at the stars to evaluating the news and scientific claims.

Encyclopedia Britannica | Britannica 1 History

Encyclopedia Britannica x +

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TODAY IN CONTEXT, OCTOBER 4, 2021 SEE WEEK IN REVIEW

Dawn of the Space Age

On October 4, 1957, the Soviet Union launched Sputnik 1, the first artificial satellite.

Why was Sputnik significant?
The basketball-sized object shattered American illusions about technical superiority and inflated the space race.



Muttik
Laika, a stray dog picked up from the streets of Moscow by the Soviet space program, was the first living creature in orbit. It didn't end well.

The manhole cover that beat Sputnik?
A popular urban legend posits that Operation Plumbob, a series of 1957 nuclear tests, propelled a steel plate into space.


Operation "Grab All the Nazi Scientists"
The American space program relied heavily on some 1,600 German scientists recruited through Operation Paperclip; the Soviets had a similar post-WWII "talent acquisition" program, but it was a bit less voluntary.

Who Will Win Fat Bear Week?

Every year a single-elimination tournament is held for the public to select the biggest bear in Alaska's Katmai National Park & Reserve. The contest, called a "celebration of success and survival," highlights how bears fatten up as they head into hibernation. Last year's winner, 747, weighed more than 1,400 pounds! A champion will be crowned tomorrow, so you still have time to vote [🗳](#).




What's the Smallest Bear Species?
ARTICLE / SCIENCE
Images: © Eric Gower/stock.adobe.com



Why Do Bears and Other Animals Hibernate?

DEMYSTIFIED / SCIENCE



Encyclopedia Britannica | Britannica 1 History

https://www.britannica.com

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forbidden line

Forbidden lines (physics)

ENCYCLOPEDIA CATEGORIES: [Entertainment](#) [History](#) [Literature](#) [Philosophy & Religion](#)

TODAY IN CONTEXT, OCTOBER 4, 2021

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What's the Smallest Bear Species?
ARTICLE / SCIENCE
Images: © Eric Gower/istock.adobe.com



Why Do Bears and Other Animals Hibernate?

DEMYSTIFIED / SCIENCE

SEE WEEK IN REVIEW

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.britannica.com/search?query=forbidden+line>. The search bar contains the text "forbidden line". Below the search bar, the results are listed under the heading "RESULTS: PAGE 1".

forbidden lines (physics)
Forbidden lines, in astronomical spectroscopy, bright emission lines in the spectra of certain nebulae (H II regions), not observed in the laboratory spectra of the ...

World Tour Quiz
The Forbidden City is a district of buildings formerly occupied by the rulers of China. It is found in Beijing, the capital city. ...

25 Must-See Buildings in China
The Forbidden City is a complex of buildings built between 1406 and 1420 by the Ming Emperor Yongle when he moved the capital from Nanjing ...

Creation of human beings from plants or animals *from the article* myth
These two points of view, e., that power comes from conformity to class or freedom from class may be illustrated by the widespread category of taboo. Research ...

Landscape *from the article* Beijing
The urban plan, based on traditional Chinese geomantic practices, was composed about a single straight line, drawn north and south through the centre of the ...

nebulium (astronomy)
Nebulium, hypothetical chemical element whose existence was suggested in 1868 by the English astronomer Sir William Huggins as one possible explanation for the presence of ...

Total orbital angular momentum and total spin angular momentum *from the article* spectroscopy

On the right side of the page, there is an advertisement for JETS (Japan Earthquake Technology Support) with the text "Always use original spare parts" and "Available worldwide - anytime".

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the article "Forbidden lines" on the Encyclopedia Britannica website. The browser's address bar shows the URL "https://www.britannica.com/science/forbidden-lines". The page header includes the Britannica logo, navigation links like "Search", "Quizzes", and "Games", and a "Subscribe Now" button. The article title "Forbidden lines" is prominently displayed, followed by the sub-heading "physics". Below the title are buttons for "Print", "Cite", "Share", and "More". The byline reads "By The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica View Edit History". A "FULL ARTICLE" section begins with the text: "Forbidden lines, in astronomical spectroscopy, bright emission lines in the spectra of certain nebulae (H II regions), not observed in the laboratory spectra of the same gases, because on Earth the gases cannot be rarefied sufficiently. The term forbidden is misleading; a more accurate description would be 'highly improbable.' The emissions result from electrons in long-lived orbits within the radiating atoms—i.e., the transition from an upper energy level to a lower energy level that produces the emissions requires a long time to take place. As a result, emission lines corresponding to such atomic transitions are extremely weak compared with other lines. In the laboratory, moreover, an excited atom tends to strike another particle or the walls of the gas container before it emits a photon, thereby further reducing the possibility of observation. In an H II region in interstellar space, by contrast, the atom will remain undisturbed long enough to emit the photon. Another factor favouring forbidden radiation in an H II region is the transparency of the". To the right of the article, there are two Adobe advertisements: one for Acrobat DC e-signatures and another for Acrobat DC's "Work it. Lock it. Ship it." feature. At the bottom of the article, there is a banner for Adobe Creative Cloud with the text "Students save up to 60% on Adobe Creative Cloud." and a "Buy now" button. The browser's navigation bar at the bottom shows standard navigation icons.

Forbidden lines | physics | Britannica | History

Forbidden lines | physics | x

https://www.britannica.com/science/forbidden-lines

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FORBIDDEN LINES

ARTICLE

Introduction & Quick Facts

Home > Science > Physics > Matter & Energy

Forbidden lines

physics

Print Cite Share More

By The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica View Edit History

FULL ARTICLE

Forbidden lines, in astronomical spectroscopy, bright emission lines in the spectra of certain nebulae (H II regions), not observed in the laboratory spectra of the same gases, because on Earth the gases cannot be rarefied sufficiently. The term forbidden is misleading; a more accurate description would be “highly improbable.” The emissions result from electrons in long-lived orbits within the radiating atoms—*i.e.*, the transition from an upper energy level to a lower energy level that produces the emissions requires a long time to take place. As a result, emission lines corresponding to such atomic transitions are extremely weak compared with other lines. In the laboratory, moreover, an excited atom tends to strike another particle or the walls of the gas container before it emits a photon, thereby further reducing the possibility of observation. In an H II region in interstellar space, by contrast, the atom will remain undisturbed long enough to emit the photon. Another factor favouring forbidden radiation in an H II region is the transparency of the

Related Topics: Spectral line • Emission line

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- If a part of the contents of the paper is not clear to you...
 - read that part again
 - read relevant chapters of “General Astronomy” textbook
 - ask someone about it
 - ask your friend
 - ask me
- Figures and tables
 - grab the meaning of figures and tables
- Sorting out context, aims, methods, results, and conclusions
 - what is context?
 - what are aims?
 - what are methods?
 - what are results?
 - what are conclusions?
- Reading some references
 - detailed methods may not be described in the paper, and you may need to go through some references.

- When reading paper / textbook...
 - Prepare a notebook (or a text file on your computer).
 - Write down English words that you did not know the meaning.
 - Write down the meaning of that word.
 - Write down technical terms that you did not know the meaning.
 - Write down the meaning of those technical terms.
 - Write down the summary the paragraph you have read.

- Have you downloaded the textbook OpenStax “Astronomy 2e”?
- Have you started reading the textbook OpenStax “Astronomy 2e”?
- Are you reading the textbook OpenStax “Astronomy 2e” regularly?
 - You are all busy taking some courses this semester. It is probably a good idea to make a weekly schedule.
 - e.g. 3 days per week, 2-hr each time
- If it is difficult for you to arrange time for reading the textbook (or paper) in regular fashion, come and talk to me.
 - We may be able to schedule time for reading the textbook together.
 - e.g. evening time on Tue
 - e.g. time after the Friday colloquium

Some suggestions for your presentation slide

Making a presentation slide

- Do not use small font size.
 - Can you read this?
 - Can you read this?
 - Can you read this?
 - Can you read this?
 - Can you read this?
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 - Can you read this?

Making a presentation slide

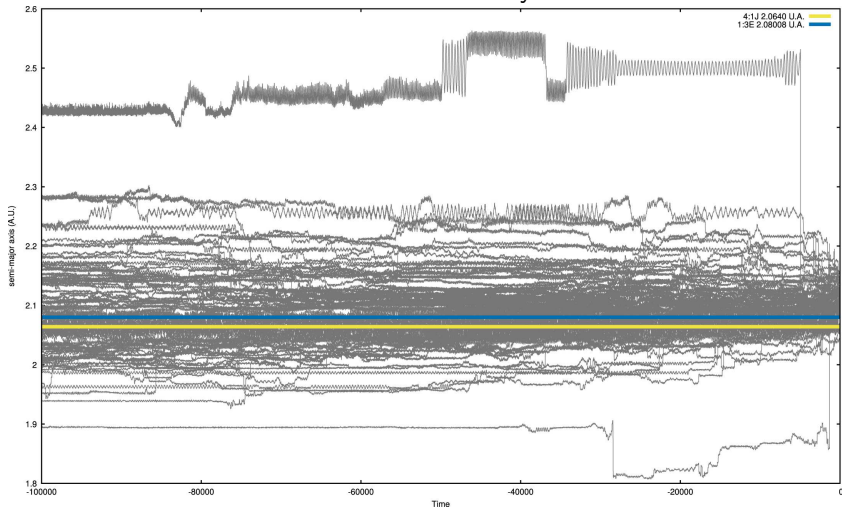
- Foreground and background colours
 - choose easy-to-see colours of foreground and background
- Do not put too much information on a single page.
 - If you put many sentences on a page, audiences may not have enough time to read all the sentences.
- Show your presentation slide to your friends.
 - ask for comments
 - which page is well organised?
 - which page is not well organised?
 - missing information?

Making a presentation slide

- Figures
 - You may make your own figures if needed.
 - There are many freely available drawing software.
- Tables
 - Pasting the original table of the paper may not be the best option.
 - You may make your own table using numbers on the paper.

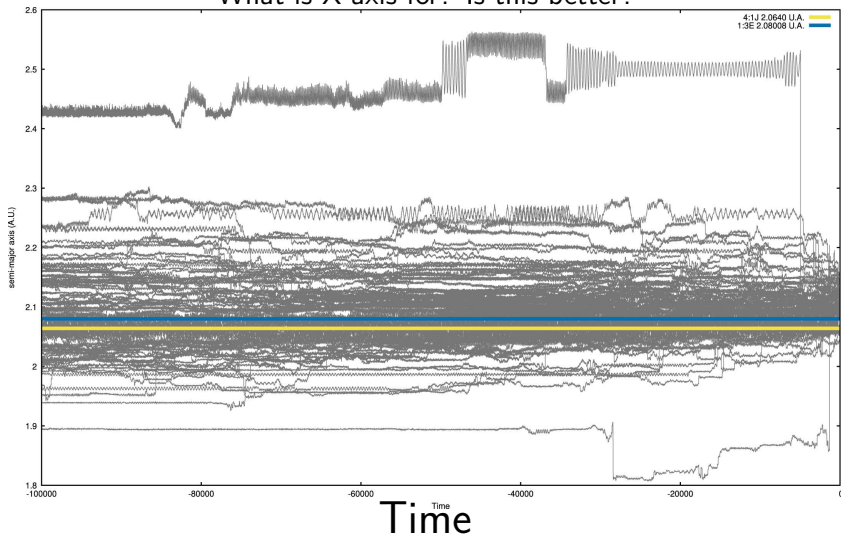
Do you find what is this figure for?

What is X-axis for? Can you read?



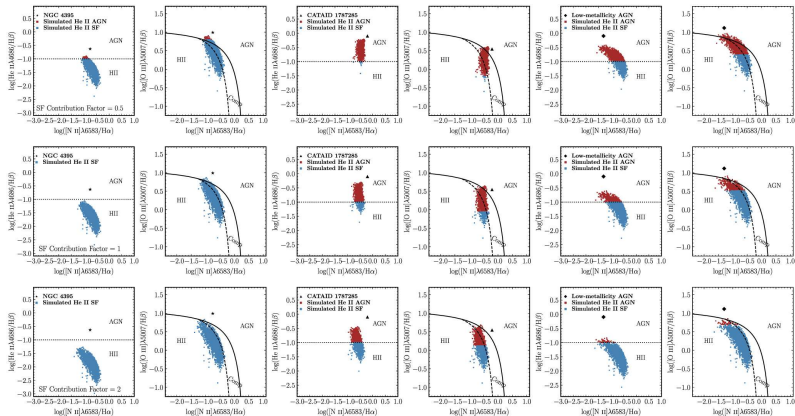
Do you find what is this figure for?

What is X-axis for? Is this better?



Do you find what is this figure for?

What are these figures for?



Do you find what is this table for?

Table 5
Light-curve Parameters

Nova (M31N)	m_{Ho}	σ_m	M_{Ho}	σ_M	f_{Ho} (mag day ⁻¹)	$\sigma_{f_{\text{Ho}}}$ (mag day ⁻¹)	$t_2(\text{Ho})$ (day)	σ_{t_2} (day)	$\log(t_2)$	Reference ^a
1997-08b	16.42	0.09	-8.09	0.10	0.0063	0.0003	318.0	15.3	2.50	1
1998-07d	15.81	0.11	-8.71	0.12	0.0098	0.0007	204.8	14.0	2.31	1
1998-08a	16.05	0.16	-8.46	0.16	0.0086	0.0009	232.7	24.6	2.37	1
1998-08b	15.41	0.29	-9.10	0.30	0.0245	0.0038	81.6	12.6	1.91	1
2000-10a	16.64	0.02	-7.87	0.05	0.0321	0.0003	62.2	0.6	1.79	1
2002-08a	15.60	0.10	-8.91	0.11	0.0174	0.0018	115.1	12.0	2.06	1
2003-06b	16.05	0.11	-8.46	0.12	0.0220	0.0015	91.0	6.1	1.96	1
2003-06e	15.12	0.26	-9.40	0.27	0.0262	0.0034	76.2	9.8	1.88	1
2003-06d	15.95	0.16	-8.57	0.16	0.0224	0.0021	89.3	8.4	1.95	1
2003-07b	16.86	0.08	-7.65	0.09	0.0295	0.0016	67.8	3.8	1.83	1
2003-08a	16.69	0.13	-7.83	0.14	0.0210	0.0041	95.5	18.5	1.98	1
2003-08b	15.58	0.07	-8.94	0.09	0.0230	0.0009	87.0	3.2	1.94	1
2003-09a	15.88	0.09	-8.63	0.11	0.0311	0.0014	64.4	2.8	1.81	1
2003-09b	16.08	0.26	-8.43	0.27	0.0184	0.0046	108.6	27.2	2.04	1
2003-10e	15.77	0.01	-8.74	0.05	0.0219	0.0008	91.2	3.2	1.96	1
2003-11a	16.53	0.12	-7.98	0.13	0.0235	0.0021	85.1	7.6	1.93	1
2003-11b	15.26	0.11	-9.25	0.12	0.0368	0.0029	54.3	4.2	1.73	1
2003-12a	16.31	0.06	-8.20	0.08	0.0144	0.0006	139.1	5.3	2.14	1
2003-12b	16.20	0.04	-8.32	0.06	0.0182	0.0016	109.7	9.4	2.04	1
2003-12e	15.30	0.18	-9.22	0.19	0.1282	0.0080	15.6	1.0	1.19	1
2004-01a	15.23	0.07	-9.29	0.09	0.0134	0.0003	148.8	3.8	2.17	1
2004-10a	15.79	0.11	-8.72	0.12	0.0441	0.0054	45.3	5.5	1.66	1
2005-10b	15.77	0.10	-8.75	0.11	0.0238	0.0018	84.2	6.2	1.93	1
2009-08e	16.08	0.05	-8.43	0.07	0.0108	0.0010	184.5	16.5	2.27	1
2009-10b	15.60	0.12	-8.92	0.13	0.0084	0.0004	237.8	12.2	2.38	1
2009-11b	16.66	0.09	-7.85	0.10	0.0247	0.0027	81.1	8.9	1.91	1
2009-11c	15.84	0.10	-8.67	0.11	0.0314	0.0037	63.7	7.5	1.80	1
2010-06a	17.15	0.11	-7.36	0.12	0.0218	0.0022	91.7	9.2	1.96	1
2010-10a	16.35	0.18	-8.17	0.19	0.0258	0.0035	77.6	10.5	1.89	1
2010-10d	16.19	0.36	-8.33	0.36	0.0308	0.0094	64.8	19.7	1.81	1
1982-09e	15.42	...	-9.09	...	0.0800	...	25.0	...	1.40	2
1985-10b	14.76	...	-9.75	...	0.0290	...	69.0	...	1.84	2
1986-09a	15.68	...	-8.83	...	0.0130	...	153.8	...	2.19	2
1992-12a	16.20	...	-8.31	...	0.0070	...	285.7	...	2.46	3
1995-08d	18.40	...	-6.11	...	0.0460	...	43.5	...	1.64	3
1995-08e	16.10	...	-8.41	...	0.0150	...	133.3	...	2.12	3
1995-11d	16.60	...	-7.91	...	0.0090	...	222.2	...	2.35	3
2003-01b ^b	15.60 ^b	...	-8.91	...	0.0210	...	95.2	...	1.98	4
2003-02a ^b	14.90 ^b	...	-9.61	...	0.1290	...	15.5	...	1.19	4
2003-02b ^b	15.80 ^b	...	-8.71	...	0.0310	...	64.5	...	1.81	4
2003-03a ^b	14.60 ^b	...	-9.91	...	0.0780	...	25.6	...	1.41	4
2003-05d ^b	15.10 ^b	...	-9.41	...	0.0360	...	55.6	...	1.75	4
2003-06a ^b	15.50 ^b	...	-9.01	...	0.0870	...	23.0	...	1.36	4

Notes.

^a (1) This work; (2) Ciardullo et al. (1990); (3) Shafter & Irbay (2001); (4) Neill & Shara (2004).

^b M31N.

^c Corrected for H β bandpass (30 Å versus 75 Å) and Δm , adopting $\mu_0(\text{M31}) = 27.8$ (Freedman et al. 2001).

Making a presentation slide

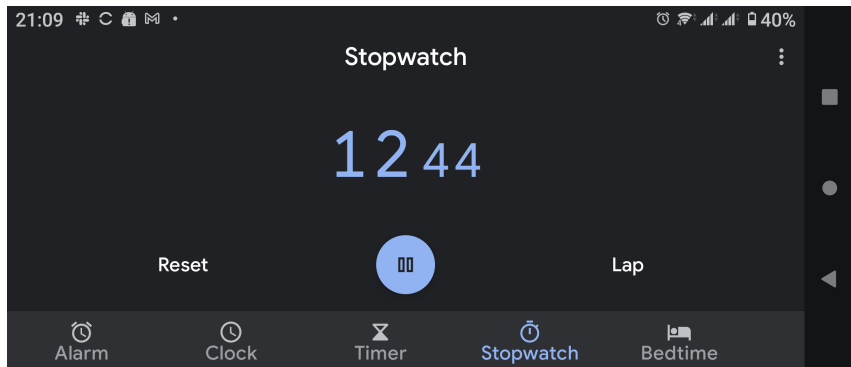
- Does your slide have text, figures, and tables?
 - putting figures only
 - no words
 - Some students put figures only probably because they did not have enough time for making presentation slide.
- Copying a whole paragraph?
 - pasting a whole paragraph from the paper
 - full of words on a page of the slide
- Using a sentence on the paper as it is?
 - Do not copy a sentence from the paper.
 - Read the paper, understand what is written, and then give your own sentence.
- Skipping a whole section?
 - a whole section (e.g. discussion) is missing

Making a presentation slide

- When you finish making the presentation slide, you may consider to show it to me (or to your friend).
 - I may be able to give some suggestions to your presentation slide.

- Have a practice of oral presentation.
 - Start a stopwatch when you start a practice.
 - Measure how much time you need for your talk.
 - You have 30-min of time for your talk. If you use 10-min only, then it is not a good oral talk.
- Have a practice with your friends.
 - Do your friends understand what you want to tell them?
 - Ask them how can you improve your talk.
- Think about possible questions other students may ask.
 - Write down possible questions.
 - Prepare answers for those questions.
 - Prepare additional pages of the slide for answering those questions.

Stopwatch on a mobile phone

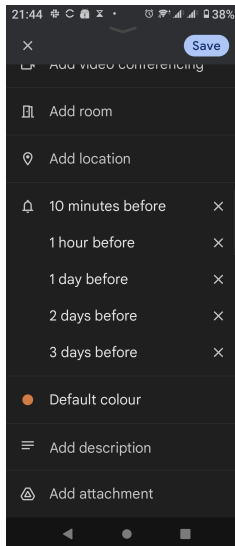
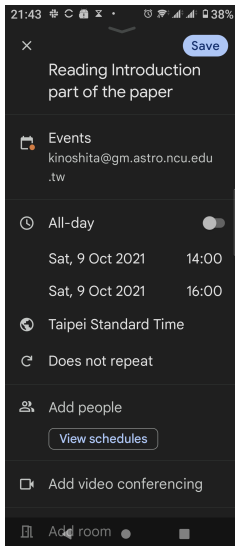


- Do not say “Oh, this paper does not mention about it.”, when someone asks you a question.
 - If you say so, you may not be well prepared.
 - It may be a very basic issue. You may need to go through a textbook.
 - The paper does not describe in details, because of limited space. You may need to go through a reference.

Preparation for your talk is extremely important!

- For grading, preparation for your talk is extremely important!
 - 40 points at maximum for your first talk
 - 40 points at maximum for your second talk
 - You need to be well prepared for your talks.
 - Start your preparation today.
- A suggestion: have a good use of Google Calendar
 - Your mobile phone is a very useful device. It is not just for your fun, such as watching Youtube movies, but is also very helpful for your research activities.
 - Your mobile phone can help you to make and maintain your schedule.
 - Set important milestones, make events on your calendar, and activate notifications.
 - By creating events and setting notifications, you have smaller risk of forgetting the deadline.

Google Calendar



Today's Exercise #1

- Visit the official website of MNRAS.
 - <https://academic.oup.com/mnras/>
- Go to the latest issue (Volume 516, Issue 2, October 2022).
 - <https://academic.oup.com/mnras/issue/516/2>
- Check articles on the Volume 516, Issue 2.
- Pick a paper of your interest.
- Read the abstract of the paper.
- Find an English word that you do not know.

Today's Exercise #1

- Visit online dictionary, such as Cambridge Dictionary or Merriam-Webster Dictionary.
 - <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>
 - <https://www.merriam-webster.com/>
- Use an online dictionary to find the meaning of the English word that you do not know the meaning.
- Write down
 - the information about the paper you choose
 - title, authors, publication year, journal name, volume number, page number, etc.
 - the word you choose,
 - the meaning of the word.
- When finished, tell us what you have found.

The screenshot shows the MNRAS website homepage. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'OXFORD ACADEMIC', 'Journals', and 'Books' links. The main header features the 'Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society' logo and a 'COMETS SPECIAL ISSUE' banner. Below the header, there are navigation links for 'Issues', 'Advance articles', 'Submit', 'Purchase', 'Alerts', and 'About'. A search bar is located on the right side of the header. The main content area is divided into several sections: a 'Latest Issue' section for Volume 516, Issue 4 (November 2022); an 'Impact Factor' section showing 5.235 and 4.997; a 'Why Publish with MNRAS?' section highlighting the journal's 130-year history and submission process; and a 'Follow us on Twitter @RAS_Journals' section. At the bottom, there are three large images: a colorful nebula, a satellite in space, and a close-up of a comet nucleus.

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Ryan Clairmont, Wolfgang Steffen, Nico Koning
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Alexia M Lopez , Roger G Clowes, Gerard M Williger

Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, Volume 516, Issue 2, October 2022, Pages 1557–1572, <https://doi.org/10.1093/mnras/stac2204>

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ABSTRACT

We present the serendipitous discovery of a 'Giant Arc on the Sky' at $z \sim 0.8$. The Giant Arc (GA) spans ~ 1 Gpc (proper size, present epoch) and appears to be almost symmetrical on the sky. It was discovered via intervening Mg II absorbers in the spectra of background quasars, using the catalogues of Zhu & Ménard. The use of Mg II absorbers represents a new approach to the investigation of large-scale structures (LSSs) at redshifts 0.45–2.25. We present the observational properties of the GA, and we assess it statistically using methods based on (i) single-linkage hierarchical clustering ($\sim 4.5\sigma$); (ii) the Cuzick-Edwards test ($\sim 3.0\sigma$); and (iii) power-spectrum analysis ($\sim 4.8\sigma$). Each of these methods has distinctive attributes and powers, and we advise considering the evidence from the ensemble. We discuss our approaches to mitigating any post hoc aspects of

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Cambridge Dictionary

The screenshot shows the Cambridge Dictionary website in a Mozilla Firefox browser. The page features a dark blue header with navigation links for Dictionary, Translate, Grammar, Thesaurus, and +Plus. A search bar is prominently displayed with the text "Search English" and a dropdown menu for "English (UK)". Below the search bar are buttons for "English-Chinese (Traditional)", "English-Chinese (Simplified)", and "Grammar". The main content area includes the Cambridge Dictionary logo and the tagline "Make your words meaningful". A banner for JO MALONE LONDON is visible, featuring the text "枕頭噴霧 療癒夜晚時光". Below the banner, there are three sections: "Explore the Cambridge Dictionary", "English dictionaries" (with a sub-section for "English"), "Translation dictionaries" (with a note about changing translation direction), and "Cambridge Dictionary +Plus" (with a note about free word lists and quizzes).

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

Cambridge Dictionary

The screenshot shows the Cambridge Dictionary website in a browser window. The address bar displays "https://dictionary.cambridge.org". The navigation menu includes "Dictionary", "Translate", "Grammar", "Thesaurus", and "+Plus". There are social media icons for Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter, along with a "Log in / Sign up" link and a language selector set to "English (UK)".

The main content area features the Cambridge Dictionary logo with the tagline "Make your words meaningful". A search bar contains the word "serendipitous", and the results below it also show "serendipitous".

Below the search bar is a banner advertisement for JO MALONE LONDON, featuring the text "枕頭噴霧 療癒夜晚時光" and "JO MALONE LONDON".

Underneath the banner is the heading "Explore the Cambridge Dictionary". Below this are three tiles: "English dictionaries" with "English" selected, "Translation dictionaries" with a note "Click on the arrows to change the translation direction.", and "Cambridge Dictionary +Plus" which offers "Free word lists and quizzes to create, download and share!".

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

The screenshot shows the Cambridge Dictionary website in a browser. The search bar contains the word "serendipitous" and the language is set to "English-Chinese (Traditional)". The main content area displays the definition of "serendipitous" as an adjective, with phonetic transcriptions for UK and US. Below the definition, there are two example sentences: "Reading should be an adventure, a personal experience full of serendipitous surprises." and "A team of researchers has made a serendipitous discovery that could help in the struggle to cure obesity." To the right of the definition, there is a sidebar with a "Test your vocabulary with our fun image quizzes" section, featuring two images and a "Try a quiz now" button, and a "Help students access a better future. Learn How" section with a "Learn How" button. The top navigation bar includes "Dictionary", "Translate", "Grammar", "Thesaurus", and "+Plus", along with social media icons and a "Log in / Sign up" link. The bottom navigation bar includes "Contents", "ENGLISH", "EXAMPLES", and "To top".

Meaning of *serendipitous* in English

serendipitous

adjective

UK /ser.ˈnɪp.ɪ.təs/ US /ser.ˈnɪp.ə.təs/

happening or found by chance:

- *Reading should be an adventure, a personal experience full of serendipitous surprises.*
- *A team of researchers has made a serendipitous discovery that could help in the struggle to cure obesity.*

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Merriam-Webster Dictionary

The screenshot shows the Merriam-Webster website in a browser window. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://www.merriam-webster.com>. The website header includes the Merriam-Webster logo, the text "SINCE 1828", and navigation links for "GAMES & QUIZZES", "THESAURUS", "WORD OF THE DAY", "FEATURES", "SHOP", and "JOIN MWU". There are also "LOG IN" and "REGISTER" buttons. The main content area features a search bar with the text "Search for a Word" above it. Below the search bar are two tabs: "Dictionary" (selected) and "Thesaurus". Underneath the tabs, it says "Suggested searches: [misnomer](#), [rancid](#), [exponent](#), [substantive](#), [mawkish](#), [caucus](#)". A light blue banner below the search area reads "Word lovers! Save words plus keep track of all your lookups REGISTER NOW »". The bottom section has two main promotional areas: "Word of the Day" for "SEPTEMBER 27, 2022" and "Top Lookups Right Now" with a "Next refresh: 16 seconds" timer. A banner at the bottom of the page promotes "3D printing access to education. How we do it." with the "thinking huts" logo and an image of a building.

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/>

Merriam-Webster Dictionary

The screenshot shows the Merriam-Webster website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Merriam-Webster logo, the text "An Encyclopædia Britannica Company", and various menu items like "GAMES & QUIZZES", "THESAURUS", "WORD OF THE DAY", "FEATURES", "SHOP", and "JOIN MWU". There are also "LOG IN" and "REGISTER" buttons. Below the navigation bar is a search box titled "Search for a Word". The search term "serendipitous" is entered, and a dropdown menu shows suggestions: "serendipitous in Dictionary", "serendipitously in Dictionary", and "serendipitous in Thesaurus". Below the search box is a light blue banner that says "Word lovers! Save words plus keep track of all your lookups REGISTER NOW »". Underneath the banner, there are two main sections: "Word of the Day" with the date "SEPTEMBER 27, 2022" and "Top Lookups Right Now" with a "Next refresh: 13 seconds" timer. At the bottom of the page, there is a promotional banner for PChonia with the text "限時9/29-9/30 10:59 爆降優惠" and a red button labeled "瞭解詳情".

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Merriam-Webster Dictionary

The screenshot shows the Merriam-Webster website in a browser. The search bar contains the word "serendipitous". The navigation menu includes "GAMES & QUIZZES", "THESAURUS", "WORD OF THE DAY", "FEATURES", "SHOP", "JOIN MWU", "LOG IN", and "REGISTER". The main content area displays the word "serendipitous" as an adjective, with a "Save Word" button and its phonetic transcription: "ser-en-dip-i-tus | \ ,ser-ən-'di-pə-tas". The definition is: "obtained or characterized by serendipity" and "serendipitous discoveries". There are several advertisements: a JO MALONE LONDON perfume ad, a science-themed ad for "Science Talent Stand Out!" (科普人才站出來!), and a SHEIN clothing ad.

serendipitous adjective

Save Word

ser-en-dip-i-tus | \ ,ser-ən-'di-pə-tas

Definition of serendipitous

: obtained or characterized by serendipity

// serendipitous discoveries

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The screenshot shows the Merriam-Webster website in a browser window. The search bar at the top contains the word "serendipity". Below the search bar, the word "serendipity" is displayed in a large font, followed by the word "noun". A "Save Word" button is visible. The definition is provided: "the faculty or phenomenon of finding valuable or agreeable things not sought for also : an instance of this". A blue banner for "Vithas Xanit Gibraltar Medical Centre" is overlaid at the bottom of the page.

Merriam-Webster SINCE 1828

serendipity

Dictionary Thesaurus

serendipity noun

Save Word

ser-en-dip-i-ty | \ ,ser-ən-'di-pə-tē \

Definition of *serendipity*

: the faculty or phenomenon of finding valuable or agreeable things not sought for
also : an instance of this

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