

How to Write an Abstract

Tips:

- Write the abstract last.
- Keep your content in order.
- Only use highly relevant terms.

Should have: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction• Body• Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tables, graphs, sources, and long quotes do not belong in the abstract.• Brief and informal is aim.• Sum it up. It should explain general meaning and importance of research.
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Two types of abstracts:

- Descriptive:
 - 100-200 words.
 - Indicates type of information found in the paper.
 - Purpose, objective/problem, method, but not the results and conclusion.
- Informative:
 - Most common for conference and journal papers.
 - Summarize all parts of the paper.
 - Structured:
 - Has explicit heading that show which part of the abstract you're writing.
 - Unstructured:
 - Does not have heading.
- Abstract is essentially a summary of your paper.

5 - Sections:

- 1.) Purpose and motivation. – Why did you decide to do this particular study. –Why is it important to your area of study.
- 2.) Problem.
- 3.) Methods used.
- 4.) Results.
- 5.) Conclusion.

- Purpose and motivation:
 - Example:
 - Rising incidents of crazy squirrels among domestic animals is an increasing concern in Brazilian cities.
- Problem:
 - What is your research trying to better understand or solve?
 - What is your central claim or argument?
 - The purpose of this research is.
 - Example:
 - The purpose of this study is to investigate the connection between urban population proximity to jungles with crazy squirrel populations and the incidence of weird disorder in domestic animals.
- Methods:
 - Discuss only the most significant methods used.
 - Example:
 - Using a cross-sectional analysis, this study analyzed the incidence of craziness in Brazilian squirrels from 2007-2015 and measured these results against a similar study conducted in 2011.
- Results:
 - State only the most significant results.
 - Link these results to your conclusion.
 - Concrete outcomes:
 - Trends, figures, correlations.
 - Any interesting outcomes.
 - Example:
 - The proximity of a dense urban population to Brazilian squirrel habits was found to play greatest role in facilitating the spread of crazy squirrel to domestic animals.
- Conclusion:
 - Example:
 - This study definitively answers the question regarding correlation between squirrels and the transmission of craziness to pets. Further studies are needed to establish casual relationships and develop preventive measures.