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Open

Scientific report example abstract

Introduction	Abstract
Method	Results
Conclusion	Discussion



Lab Report Guidelines 5th / 6th Grade

Refer to these guidelines when writing your lab reports. These guidelines should assist you as you do your experiment and record your data and observations. The parts must be in this order. (This is the order that they are done in the experiment.)

Parts of a Lab report:

Question: What is this experiment about? What are you trying to discover? The question you write in this section must be specific, focusing on an exact idea. This part of the report is often called the *Purpose*.

Hypothesis: This is where you make a statement saying what you think will be the result of your experiment. This is an educated guess based on what you already know. This also needs to be specific and exact. Your experiment will test the hypothesis to see if it is true (proven) or not. Your hypothesis must be testable.

Materials: List the items you use for the experiment, including the product names. Be specific in the amounts needed and used, as this may affect the outcome of the experiment. This is like the list of ingredients for a recipe. Put this in list form.

Procedure: This is like the directions of a recipe; it is a step by step of how to do the experiment. Someone completely unfamiliar with the subject should be able to read the procedure and be able to repeat the experiment. Everything should be kept the same each time the experiment is done. This is called "controlling the variable."

Results – Observations and Data: You need to record all observations that you make during the experiment. This should be detailed descriptions of what you saw happening during the experiment. You do not tell why you think something happened, just what you observed. Changes and patterns should also be recorded. Data is the numerical result of your experiment. This is often shown in a graph or chart to make the information clearer.

Conclusion: What did you discover? This is the answer to the original question. This is where you tell if your hypothesis was correct or not and WHY you have come to that conclusion. Your answer must be based on the results of the experiment, not on your opinion or what you may have wanted or expected to happen. You cannot just repeat your results, but you use them to explain what happened and what you have discovered. Tell about something that you learned by doing the lab. Talk about any possible mistakes that could have been made. Does this experiment lead you to any other questions?

Examples of Abstract Types

The three examples are intended to give you models and inspire ideas for you to develop your own original abstracts.

1. The first abstract example is the summary essay that comprehensively presents the main points of the article. How well do you think the author does? The article is from your assigned article options, but you do not need to read it. Other questions:
 - a. How effective is the title? Explain.
 - b. How effective are the key words? Do you think they will attract users to search for the article? Can you think of other terms?

The utilization of data analysis techniques in predicting student performance in massive open online courses (MOOCs)

Glyn Hughes* and Chelsea Dobbins

Abstract: The growth of the Internet has enabled the popularity of open online learning platforms to increase over the years. This has led to the inception of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) that globally enrol millions of people. Such courses operate under the concept of open learning, where content does not have to be delivered via standard mechanisms that institutions employ, such as physically attending lectures. Instead learning occurs online via recorded lecture material and online tasks. This shift has allowed more people to gain access to education, regardless of their learning background. However, despite these advancements, completion rates for MOOCs are low. The paper presents our approach to learner prediction in MOOCs by exploring the impact that technology has on open learning and identifies how data about student performance can be captured to predict trends so that at risk students can be identified before they drop-out. The study we have undertaken uses the eRegister system, which has been developed to capture and analyze data. The results indicate that high/active engagement, interaction and attendance is reflective of higher marks. Additionally, our approach is able to normalize the data into consistent series so that the end result can be transformed into a dashboard of statistics that can be used by organizers of the MOOC. Based on this, we conclude that there is a fundamental need for predictive systems within learning communities. (230 words)

Keywords: Open learning; Prediction; Data analysis

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Sample Lab Report

Abstract

Modern scientific papers typically begin with a short abstract summarizing the entire project. This sample lab report includes all the elements present in a modern scientific paper, organized in a fashion appropriate for introductory astronomy lab reports.

Introduction

This sample lab report illustrates a suitable form for writing a scientific paper. The introduction presents a basic statement of the problem to be solved. It may be to test a hypothesis, explore some phenomenon or test new experimental techniques. The present "hypothesis" is that it is possible to illustrate how to write a lab report. The report begins with a **Title** giving a succinct, one-line identification of the project, the **Author** or **Authors** actually responsible for the report and the author's **Affiliation**, which in this case will include the course and lab section. For Astronomy labs, each student must write his or her own report. The body of the report should include an **Introduction**, a description of the **Procedure** (or **Measurements** or **Observations**), an **Analysis** (or **Results**) section, a section describing the **Error Analysis** and a **Discussion** or **Conclusion** section. There may also be an **Acknowledgments** paragraph, mentioning people who may have provided data or other help for the project. In most scientific papers there will be a list of **References** that may have been used in the preparation of the report. Finally, for Astronomy lab reports, the original **Data** pages should be attached to the report.

Procedure

The body of the report should begin with a systematic discussion of the project. The equipment should be described, and each observational or experimental or computational step should be discussed. A table or figure summarizing the data may be appropriate. It may not be necessary to include all of the data in this section, but the essential data used in the analysis section should be described completely. Figures or sketches of the instrumental setup or other illustrations are likely to be helpful.

After reading the procedure section, the reader should have a clear idea of what was actually done in the project. The goal of this section is to justify that the hypothesis described in the introduction has really been tested.

Analysis

Usually there will be a computational section or perhaps a discussion that brings together the pieces of the project to derive the final results. The results may be partly in the form

How to Write Physics Lab Reports

There are three questions to keep in mind when writing lab reports.

1. Did you follow the instructions for the experiment and record your data correctly?
2. Did you understand the theory behind the experiment and apply it correctly to your data?
3. Did you analyze your data correctly and draw a conclusion based on your results?

1. **Title Page:** The title page should include the title, author, and date.
2. **Abstract:** The abstract should be a brief summary of the report.
3. **Introduction:** The introduction should state the purpose of the experiment and the hypothesis.
4. **Procedure:** The procedure should describe the steps of the experiment in detail.

1. **Results:** The results should be presented in a clear and concise manner.
2. **Discussion:** The discussion should interpret the results and compare them to the hypothesis.
3. **Conclusion:** The conclusion should summarize the findings and state whether the hypothesis was supported or not.
4. **References:** The references should list the sources of information used in the report.

1. **References:** The references should be listed in alphabetical order.
2. **Appendix:** The appendix should contain any additional information that is relevant to the report.
3. **Index:** The index should provide a quick reference to the different sections of the report.
4. **Tables:** The tables should be clearly labeled and easy to read.

1. **Tables:** The tables should be clearly labeled and easy to read.
2. **Figures:** The figures should be clearly labeled and easy to read.
3. **Equations:** The equations should be clearly labeled and easy to read.
4. **Units:** The units should be clearly labeled and easy to read.

1. **Units:** The units should be clearly labeled and easy to read.
2. **Significant Figures:** The significant figures should be clearly labeled and easy to read.
3. **Uncertainty:** The uncertainty should be clearly labeled and easy to read.
4. **Accuracy:** The accuracy should be clearly labeled and easy to read.

1. **Accuracy:** The accuracy should be clearly labeled and easy to read.
2. **Precision:** The precision should be clearly labeled and easy to read.
3. **Reliability:** The reliability should be clearly labeled and easy to read.
4. **Validity:** The validity should be clearly labeled and easy to read.

1. **Validity:** The validity should be clearly labeled and easy to read.
2. **Objectivity:** The objectivity should be clearly labeled and easy to read.
3. **Consistency:** The consistency should be clearly labeled and easy to read.
4. **Completeness:** The completeness should be clearly labeled and easy to read.

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The rules set out in the handbook vary, but in general you should not center the word "Abstract" at the top of the page with double spacing between the Label and the abstract. Descriptive summary A descriptive summary indicates the type of information found in the job. Do not number the page. Å A critical summary provides, in order to describe the main findings and inform u, a judgment or comment on the validity, reliability or integrity Å study. University Writing Center. Regardless, write your summary using concise but complete sentences. Department of Biology. Format Summaries should be formatted as a single block-format pair with no pair indents. To the extent that a highlight summary cannot be ,e ,e omuser oriedaded mu ©Å ofÅn ,odaicosa ogitra ues od rarely used in academic writing. An informative abstract includes the information that can be found in a descriptive abstract [purpose, methods, scope] but it also includes the results and conclusions of the research and the recommendations of the author. University of Toronto;Å ÅRiordan, Laura. Writing Tutorial Services, Center for Innovative Teaching and Learning. Highlight Abstract A highlight abstract is specifically written to attract the readercÅÅAs attention to the study. Before handing in your final paper, check to make sure that the information in the abstract completely agrees with what you have written in the paper. Think of the abstract as a sequential set of complete sentences describing the most crucial information using the fewest necessary words. The Abstract. The Writing Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison. A good strategy to begin composing your abstract is to take whole sentences or key phrases from each section of the paper and put them in a sequence that summarizes the contents. Get to the point quickly and always use the past tense because you are reporting on a study that has been completed. That is, the researcher presents and explains all the main arguments and the important results and evidence in the paper. Writing Center. Note that statistical findings should be reported parenthetically [i.e., written in parentheses]. Abstract. "Common Weaknesses in Traditional Abstracts in lte Social Sciences." Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology 60 (October 2009): 2010-2018; Procter, Margaret. It does incorporate key words found in the text and may include the purpose, methods, and scope of the research. Some researchers consider it an outline of the work, rather than a summary. Oxford, UK: 2010; Writing an Abstract for Your Research Paper. LÅ Å Types of Abstracts To begin, you need to determine which type of abstract you should include with your paper. words.

Scientific research articles provide a method for scientists to communicate with other scientists about the results of their research. A standard format is used for these articles, in which the author presents the research in an orderly, logical manner. ... ABSTRACT. 1. An abstract, or summary, is published together with a research article ... Jun 16, 2009 - Induction and Empiricism. It is a common misconception, shared by many scientists, that science proceeds by "accumulating experimental facts and drawing up a theory from them," as François Jacob (ref. 12, pp. 224-225) had believed when he started the research on bacteriophage replication that would lead to his receiving, in 1965, the Nobel Prize for ... Jun 16, 2009 - Induction and Empiricism. It is a common misconception, shared by many scientists, that science proceeds by "accumulating experimental facts and drawing up a theory from them," as François Jacob (ref. 12, pp. 224-225) had believed when he started the research on bacteriophage replication that would lead to his receiving, in 1965, the Nobel Prize for ... Jun 18, 2021 - Abstract for Lab Report Example. Below is an sample of how to write an abstract for a lab report in chemistry (or rather biochemistry) within typical word count limits: "Enzymes have paramount importance in ensuring high reaction rates in strictly controlled conditions within the internal

environment of an organism. Nov 10, 2021 · Check out our Grammar 101 webinar for more on this and other top scientific writing tips. 6. Do Pick Your Tenses Carefully. Scientific papers generally switch tenses between different sections of the paper. In the discussion section, a good rule of thumb is to stick to the past tense for describing completed actions (e.g. to summarize your ...

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