ABSTRACTS AND HOW TO WRITE THEM

Questions to consider:

- a. What is an abstract? Where can you find abstracts?
- b. Who reads abstracts and why?
- c. How are abstracts typically structured?
- d. What types of abstracts do you know and how do they differ?

a. What is an abstract?

- summary of a longer document
- it describes content and scope of the document
- it highlights major points covered in the work

b. Who reads abstracts and why?

- researchers/scholars
- conference organizers
- conference attendees
- grant committees

Who reads abstracts and why?

- Stand-alone mini-texts: summarizing the given research for readers/conference attendees
- Screening devices: helping them decide whether to read an article/attend a presentation
- Previews: giving them a road-map to better understand an article/a presentation

c. How are abstracts typically structured?

These are the sections of an abstract. Put them into the correct order.

- a. Present research/purpose
- b. Discussion/conclusion/implications
- c. Methods/materials/subjects/procedures
- d. Background/introduction/situation
- e. Results/findings

How are abstracts typically structured?

Answer – the typical order is:

- d. Background/introduction/situation
- a. Present research/purpose
- c. Methods/materials/subjects/procedures
- e. Results/findings
- b. Discussion/conclusion/implications

What types of abstracts do you know and how do they differ?

- Research article abstracts serve mainly as a summary of the article
- Conference abstracts decide whether the author will be accepted to a conference therefore should be somewhat promotional

Watch the video and answer the questions:

- a. Which three major types of abstracts did the speaker describe?
- b. What are the main differences between these types of abstracts?
- c. Which of the types of abstracts tends to be the longest?
- d. What does the abbreviation IMRaD stand for?

a.+b. Types of abstracts and how do they differ

- Descriptive abstracts: shorter, include only introduction, purpose, and methods.
- Informative abstracts: longer, include all sections (the above + results, discussion / conclusions)
- Hybrid: a combination of the two

c. Longest abstracts + d. IMRaD

Informative abstracts, e.g. dissertations abstracts, are the longest.

IMRad:

I Introduction

M Methods

R Results

a and

D Discussion

What type/style of abstracts are you going to write in this course?