**Unit 9 Abstracts**

**Task 1 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**

1. Abstract acts as a summary of your paper.

2. Abstract should be written after you have finished your paper.

3. Abstract should contain references to other literature.

4. Abstract does not include the methods and results.

5. Abstract should not contain any tables, figures, illustrations or references to them.

6. Abstract helps readers decide whether the paper is relevant to them.

7. Abstract is self-contained, it makes sense by itself.

8. All abstracts have the same goal, so they have a fixed style and form.

**Task 2 Watch Joe´s video on writing abstracts. What points does he make?**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eizFgm8dRLE&pbjreload=101>

**Task 3 Do you feel the abstract below manages to engage the reader? How is it done?**

A striking phenomenon in the recent history of climate change politics has been the declaration of ‘climate emergencies’ in many countries. Ireland was the second country to do so on 9 May 2019. What does it mean in political and institutional terms to treat climate change as an emergency? Drawing on recent literature in environmental politics as well as the Copenhagen School of security studies, this article identifies four characteristics of emergency politics: policy prioritisation, mobilisation of resources, the role of experts in policymaking, and oversight and scrutiny of government decision-making. It then analyses the Irish state's response to date to the climate crisis in terms of these four characteristics. The article argues that Ireland's response to date falls considerably short of the kind of response we might expect to be associated with emergency politics. It concludes with a normative reflection on the politics of climate emergencies.

(Torney, D. (2020). The Politics of Emergency? Ireland's Response to Climate Change. *Irish Studies in International Affairs,* 1-14. doi:10.3318/isia.2020.31.10)

**Task 4 Complete the gaps with active or passive form of the verb in brackets.**

Over the past five years, it ……………… (estimate) that 10% of residential water wells have tested positive for total coliform and 2% for E.coli bacteria in the Estes Park Valley, Colorado. Many of these water wells are shallow or hand-dug in construction. In this study, samplings of 30 private untreated water wells ………………… (test) for total coliform bacteria in the Estes Park Valley. Water wells …………….. (classify) into three categories for well depth (200 feet [61 m]) and for wellhead protection (poor, fair, and good). Results ……………… (indicate) that 71% of the wells less than 199 feet (60.7 m) tested positive for total coliform (χ2 = 15.559, p < .0001). Also, 71% of wells classified as having poor and fair wellhead protection tested positive for total coliform (χ2 = 13.084, p = .001). This study ……………… (determine) that wellhead protection and well depth …………… (play) a role in bacterial contamination of water wells.

(Gonzales, T. (2008). The Effects That Well Depth and Wellhead Protection Have on Bacterial Contamination of Private Water Wells in the Estes Park Valley, Colorado. *Journal of Environmental Health,* *71*(5), 17-23. Retrieved December 14, 2020, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/26327816>)

**Task 5 Collocations**

**Use the words below to complete the table.**

*check methodology a pilot study a procedure to assemble a technique*

*an experiment a device a piece of*

**………………**

**carry out ………………**

 **………………**

 **………………**

**use / employ ………………..**

 **………………..**

**……………….**

**……………… apparatus**

**………………**

**Now complete the sentences using phrases from above:**

1. The team carried out a ………… ……………… before conducting the main …………….. to see if the ……………… they were using was reliable.
2. The team needed to employ a different …………… for measuring the pressure, so they used a new …………… which they manufactured in their own laboratory.
3. It was a new ……………. of apparatus so we ………………. it first and then ……………. it before using it.

**Go to** [**www.sketchengine.eu**](http://www.sketchengine.eu) **to find out more collocations of the following words:**

***research idea problem evidence solution approach***

**Task 6 There is a preposition missing in each of these sentences. Add it in the right place.**

1. The answer to most problems in agriculture lies the soil.
2. Green tourism may initially feel like a contradiction terms.
3. Reactions the proposal have been generally favourable.
4. Have you found a solution the problem yet?
5. The researchers experienced a number of difficulties the computer operating system.
6. In this presentation I am going to deal wave tomography beneath Greenland.

(Tasks 5, 6 adapted from McCarthy, M., O´Dell, F. *Academic Vocabulary in Use.* CUP, 2008)