

Chapter I - Introduction

Think of the reader: *Would you continue reading?*

Catch the reader's attention

Background – facts

Review literature - commentary

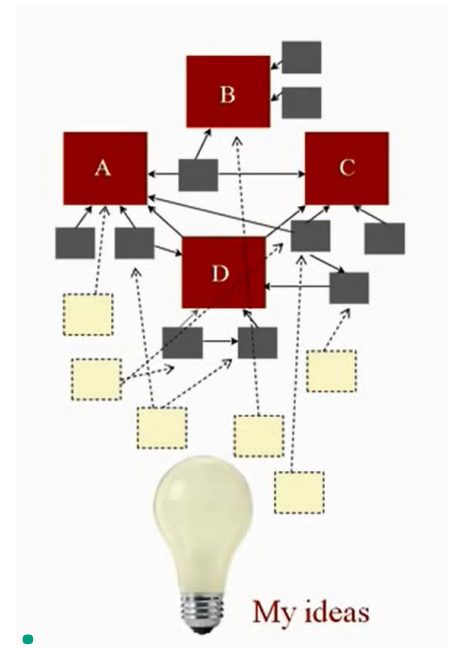
Objectives – justification for study

Present tense

Problem & Purpose

Significance of the Study

Research Question or Hypothesis





Establish **problem**

Drives **research**

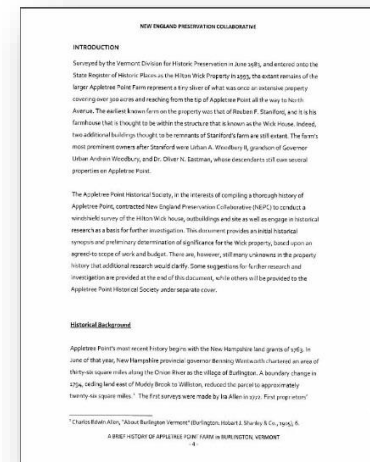
Introduces **characters**

Identifies **audience**



Short paper/narrow audience: **remind**

Long paper/broad audience: **explain**



Three Steps that **move** readers

1. General

What

Why is the topic important?

2. Focus

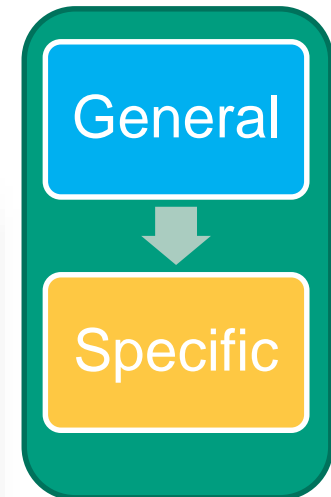
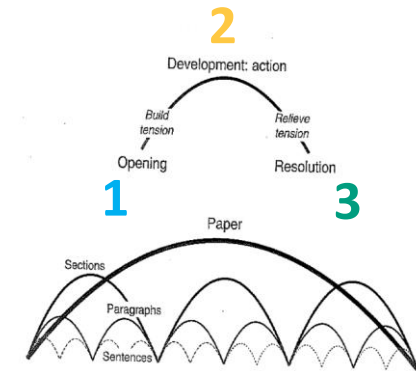
So what?

What's missing?

3. Specific – your contribution

Here's what

Thesis – claim/stance



1. General – Establish Relevance

Significant

*Phage therapy offers promise but with **dire** consequences.*

Document evidence.

Trend

*To understand the decline of krill, **studies from 2000** have...*

Cite the studies.

Implications

*Analyzing the social effects of FGM is **necessary, because...***

“Necessary” must be clarified.



Social Importance as a phenomenon



Growing

*Not only has Norway's wolf population **increased** since the 1960's, it has **doubled** since 2000 (Ref).*

*Talbot (2013) maps where rising sea levels **now threaten** more than one billion people.*

Eternal

*Norwegian foreign air **continues to fail in...** (Ref).*

*Fecal pathogens **remain the primary source of...** (Ref).*

2. Focus – So What? What's missing?



Point out **incomplete** knowledge

Establish **gap** to fill

Signal the **turn**

although, however, despite, nevertheless

However, the trial studies contain limited data to prove...

Although wheat yields have increased, the nutritional value...



Clarifying the gap leads to your

Precise wording: more critical, more credit

Neutral: *There is a **scarcity** of research in the field.*

Obscurity: *The results of these studies were **inconclusive**.*

Defect: Shows your understanding

*A **concern/problem/shortcoming** in previous studies is
Previous studies are **inaccurate... overlook... ignore...?***

3. Your contribution



Fill the gap

1. Keep reader in suspense

The purpose of this study is twofold: (i) to..., and (ii) to...

2. Reveal results

Three experiments show decreased tillage depth reduced mold (Experiment 1) and erosion (Experiment 2).

Experiment 3, however, suggests that mold...

✓ Maintain **curiosity**: the one emotion you need

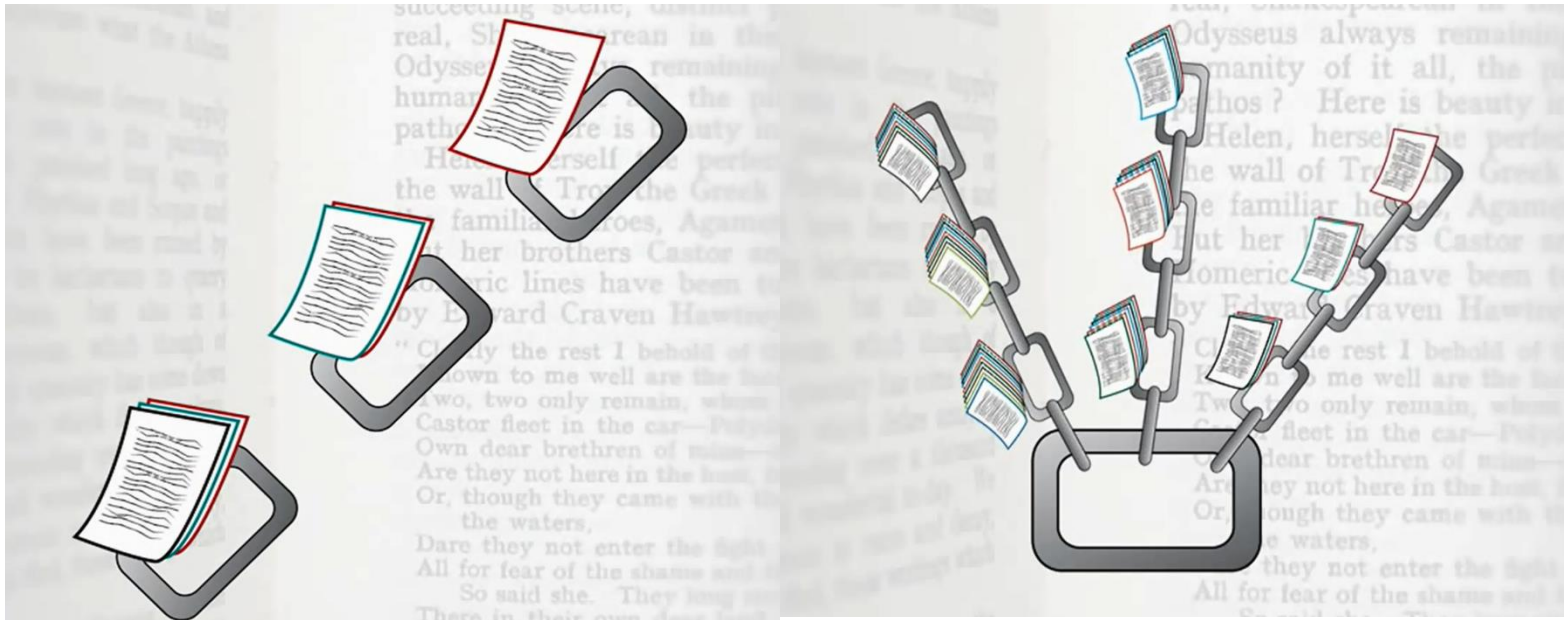
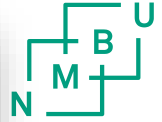
Literature and Definitions

Literature review

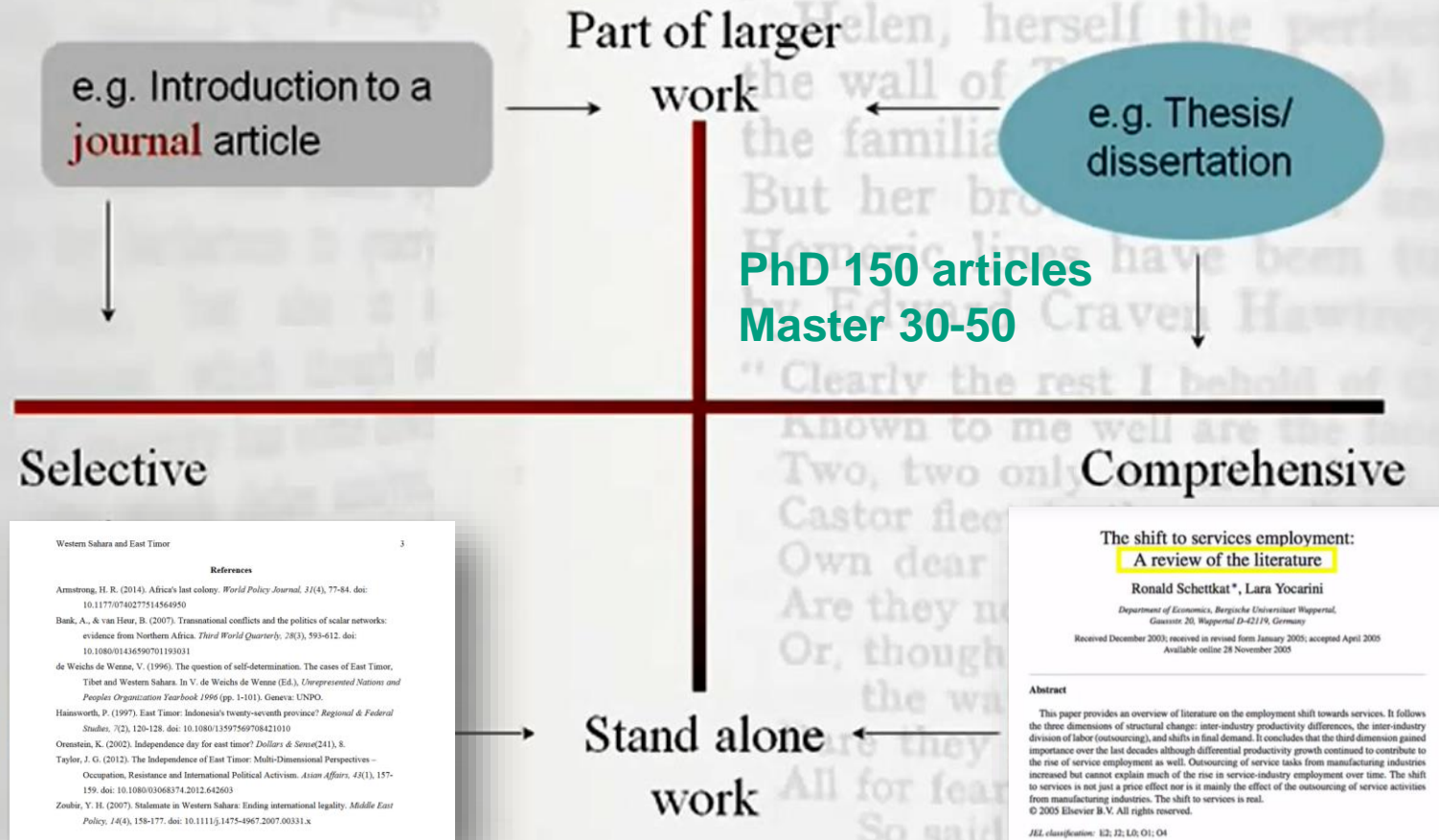
Never say **no** research exists

Length depends upon extent of research in your topic

Define **operational** definitions



Types of Literature Reviews



Revocation protocol?
Priority inversion?



Introduction
Related work
The problem
My idea
The details
Conclusion



Your Idea

We adopt the notion of transaction from Brown (2007), as modified for distributed systems by White (2010), using the four-phase interpolation algorithm of Green et al. (2012). Our work differs from White in our revocation protocol, which deals with the case of priority inversion as described by Yellow (2013).

Final things to remember



Placement of Figures and Tables

- ✓ Consider your reader
 - Readability vital
 - Near first reference
- ✓ May be embedded in text
 - Avoid breaking text into small blocks (like some books)

128 BREAKING UP THE GRAY MASS

Table 7.2b: Crude oil and natural gas reserves of top four oil companies.

Company	Natural gas		Crude oil
	Billion cubic feet	Billion barrels oil equivalent	Billion barrels
A-OK Oil	51,000	8.8	8.8
Best Buy Oil	56,000	9.7	11.6
Crude-In-Uh	8,200	1.4	1.5
Darn Good Oil	38,000	6.5	4.8

But now it may appear that "Billion cubic feet" and "Billion barrels oil equivalent" are two different things, when in fact they are simply two ways of measuring the same thing. If we arrange it so it more clearly shows that we are ultimately trying to compare natural gas and crude oil, the result is table 7.2c.

Table 7.2c: Crude oil and natural gas reserves of top four oil companies.

Company	Crude oil	Natural gas
	Billion barrels	Billion barrels o.e. (Billion f')
A-OK Oil	8.8	8.8 (51,000)
Best Buy Oil	11.6	9.7 (56,000)
Crude-In-Uh	1.5	1.4 (8,200)
Darn Good Oil	4.8	6.5 (38,000)

We have now succeeded in bringing out the main point, and it is easier for the reader to compare the reserves of oil and natural gas for the respective oil companies. But we could take this a small step further. So far, we have given no thought to the order in which the oil companies appear. They are in alphabetical order—probably because we gathered the information that way (that is, we had a list of companies and went about filling in the data we needed). We could arrange the oil companies in order of how big their reserves are.

Table 7.2d: Crude oil and natural gas reserves of top four oil companies.

Company	Crude oil	Natural gas
	Billion barrels	Billion barrels o.e. (Billion f')
A-OK Oil	8.8	8.8 (51,000)
Best Buy Oil	11.6	9.7 (56,000)
Crude-In-Uh	1.5	1.4 (8,200)
Darn Good Oil	4.8	6.5 (38,000)

129 TIPS FOR TABLES

makes it easier not only on the reader, but also on the journal's layout people: It is far simpler to add graphic elements than it is to remove them.

The final result, now that we have taken into account the size of the reserves and the elimination of excess lines, looks something like table 7.2d. Compare table 7.2a with table 7.2d and ask yourself which one you would prefer as a reader!

Table 7.2d: Crude oil and natural gas reserves of top four oil companies.

	Crude oil in billion barrels	Natural gas in billion barrels o.e. (billion f')
Best Buy Oil	11.6	9.7 (56,000)
A-OK Oil	8.8	8.8 (51,000)
Darn Good Oil	4.8	6.5 (38,000)
Crude-In-Uh	1.5	1.4 (8,200)

The third main consideration is to make sure you arrange comparable numbers so that they read down, not across. That's just the way our minds work. We like columns of numbers, not rows. It is easier for us to digest numbers when they are lined up vertically, especially if the decimal points or separators are lined up. Consider tables 7.3a and 7.3b.

Table 7.3a: Aquaculture production.

	Total	Salmon	Trout	Other
Tons	490,278	440,061	48,778	1,439
%	100	89.8	9.9	0.3
Value in 1000 USD	1,214,340	1,090,702	117,204	6,434
%	100	89.8	9.7	0.5

Table 7.3b: Aquaculture production.

Type of fish	Tons (%)	Value in USD 1000 (%)
Salmon	440,061 (89.8)	1,090,702 (89.8)
Trout	48,778 (9.9)	117,204 (9.7)
Other	1,439 (0.3)	6,434 (0.5)
TOTAL	490,278 (100)	1,214,340 (100)

How to refer to Tables and Figures

✓ Must be referred to in text

Focus on data point, relationship, trend

Refer parenthetically

Number sequentially (1, 2, 3, etc.)

In 2010, murder **per capita was lowest** in rural areas (**Table 4**), which supports Smith's (1995) **15-year trend** of rural crime (**Fig. 7**).

✓ Do not simply direct the reader

Table 1 shows the summary results for genetic variation of trout.

✓ Abbreviation

Figure abbreviated **Fig.**

Table not abbreviated

Both spelled out in **titles**

Figure 1: Economic growth (1969-2010)...

Table 1: Comparison of GPD...



Table and figure legends

Table 3 Coefficients and standard errors ($\beta \pm \text{SE}$) for explanatory variables retained in the most parsimonious model predicting foraging probability, efficiency and quality for the morning and afternoon activity bouts of bears in relation to hunting in central Sweden

		Morning		Afternoon	
		β	SE	β	SE
Foraging probability	(Intercept)	-2.27	0.23	(Intercept)	-1.38
	Hunt (1=hunting)	-0.47	0.12		0.09
	edf		Chi.sq	edf	Chi.sq
	Daytime ³	5.65	143.30	Daytime ³	5.04
Foraging efficiency		β	SE		β
	(Intercept)	7.71	0.5	(Intercept)	8.39
	Hunt (1= hunting)	-1.48	0.5		0.31
		β	SE		β
Forage quality	(Intercept)	-0.35	0.22	(Intercept)	-0.09
	Hunt (1= hunting)	-0.64	0.25		0.12

1023

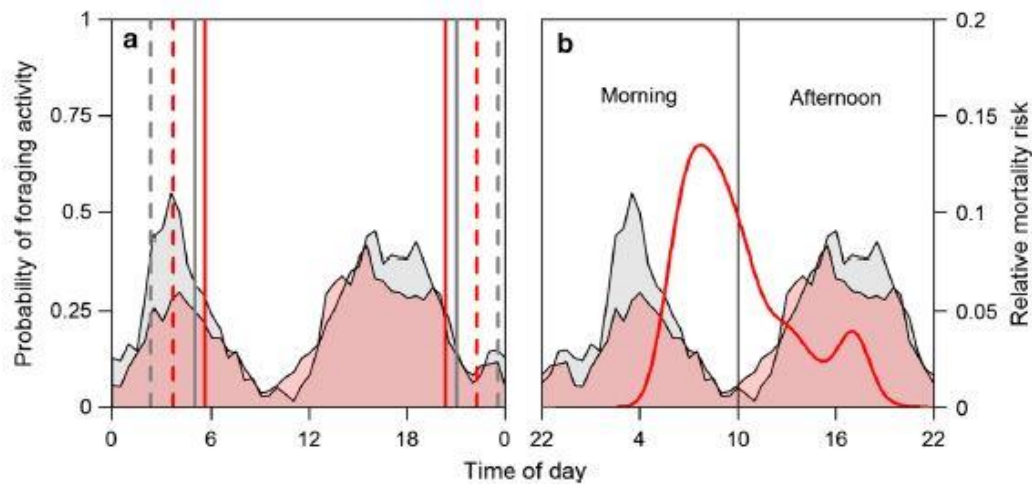


Fig. 2 Combined foraging activity profile of seven GPS collared brown bears **a** during the 2 weeks immediately before the onset of hunting (gray) and first 2 weeks of the hunting season (red). Solid lines present mean time of sunrise and sunset, dashed lines of the

mean onset of nautical twilight and end of nautical dusk. **b** Overlap of activity profiles and density of hunting risk during the day (Fig. 1). Note the rescaling of the time axis showing the partition into morning and afternoon activity adopted in all statistical analyses.

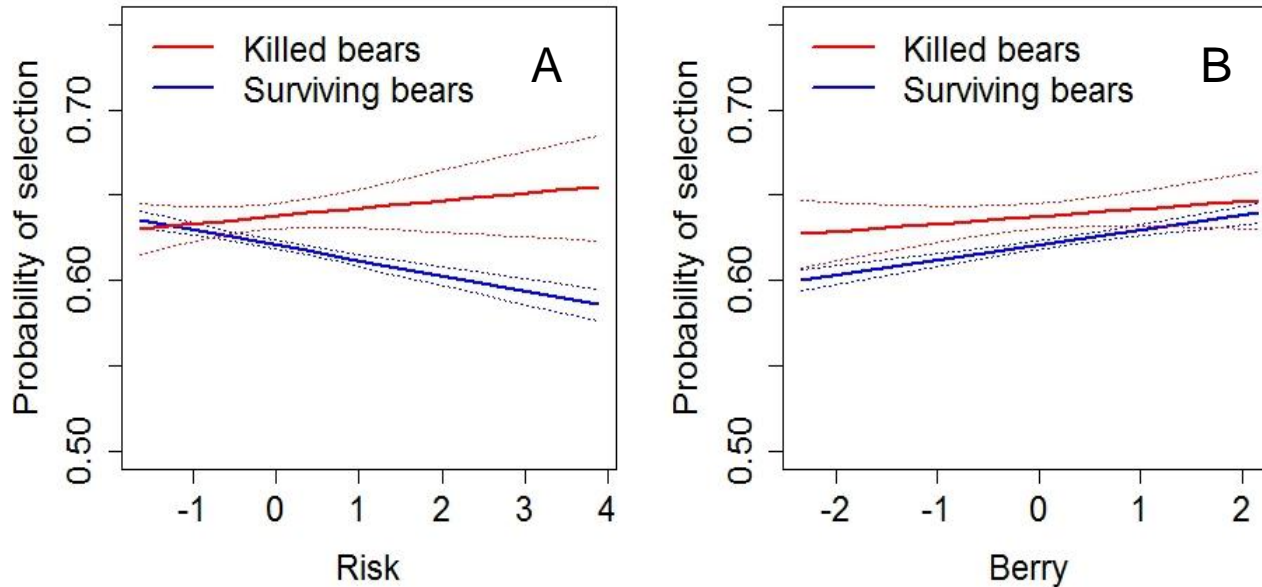


Figure
name

What?

Figure 4: Selection against areas with increasing risk of hunting mortality at an average level of bilberry density (A) and selection for high density bilberry areas at an average level of risk (B), for killed or surviving brown bears in the 10 days before the hunting season in 2012-2015, in south-central Sweden. Probabilities have been converted back from the logit scale and represent actual probabilities of selection. The 95% confidence intervals are marked by the dashed line.

Other important
details

When?

Scale

Species

Where?

APA referece style

- **Journal article**

Pfennig, A., Ritter, P. S., Höfler, M., Lieb, R., Bauer, M., Wittchen, H. U., & Beesdo-Baum, K. (2016). Symptom characteristics of depressive episodes prior to the onset of mania or hypomania. *Acta psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 133(3), 196-204. doi: 10.1111/acps.12469

- **Book**

Sødal, T. (2008). *Til skræk og eksempel: Trolldom, dødsstraff og kriminalitet på Agder ca. 1550-1700*. Kristiansand: Portal.

- **Website**

Universitetet i Stavanger. (2016, 23.02). Organisasjonen. Hentet fra <http://www.uis.no/om-uis/organisasjonen/>

- **Law**

Åndsverkloven. (1961). *Lov om opphavsrett til åndsverk m.v.*

Forsiden

Referansestiler

Kildekritikk

Lovgivning

FAQ

Kildekompasset

Styr unna plagiering!

Sorter

Alle

Artikkel

Bok

Internett

Offentlig publisasjon

Andre

Artikkel med en forfatter

Artikkel med seks eller sju
forfattere

Artikkel med to forfattere

Artikkel med tre-fem
forfattere

Avisartikkel

Avisartikkel hentet fra
internett (nettavis)

Avisartikkel uten oppgitt
forfatter/journalist

Bilde fra internett

Bilde fra trykt kilde

Blogginlegg

Bok med en forfatter

Bok med redaktør

Bok med to forfattere

Bok med tre-fem forfattere

Bok uten personlig
forfatter/organisasjon som
forfatter

Brosjyrer

Dissens i NOU

Doktorgradsavhandling

Doktorgradsavhandling
hentet fra internett

E-bok

Citing literature and making reference lists

A bibliographical reference must contain enough information to enable a reader to identify and find the source. It is furthermore important that this information is presented in a consistent manner.

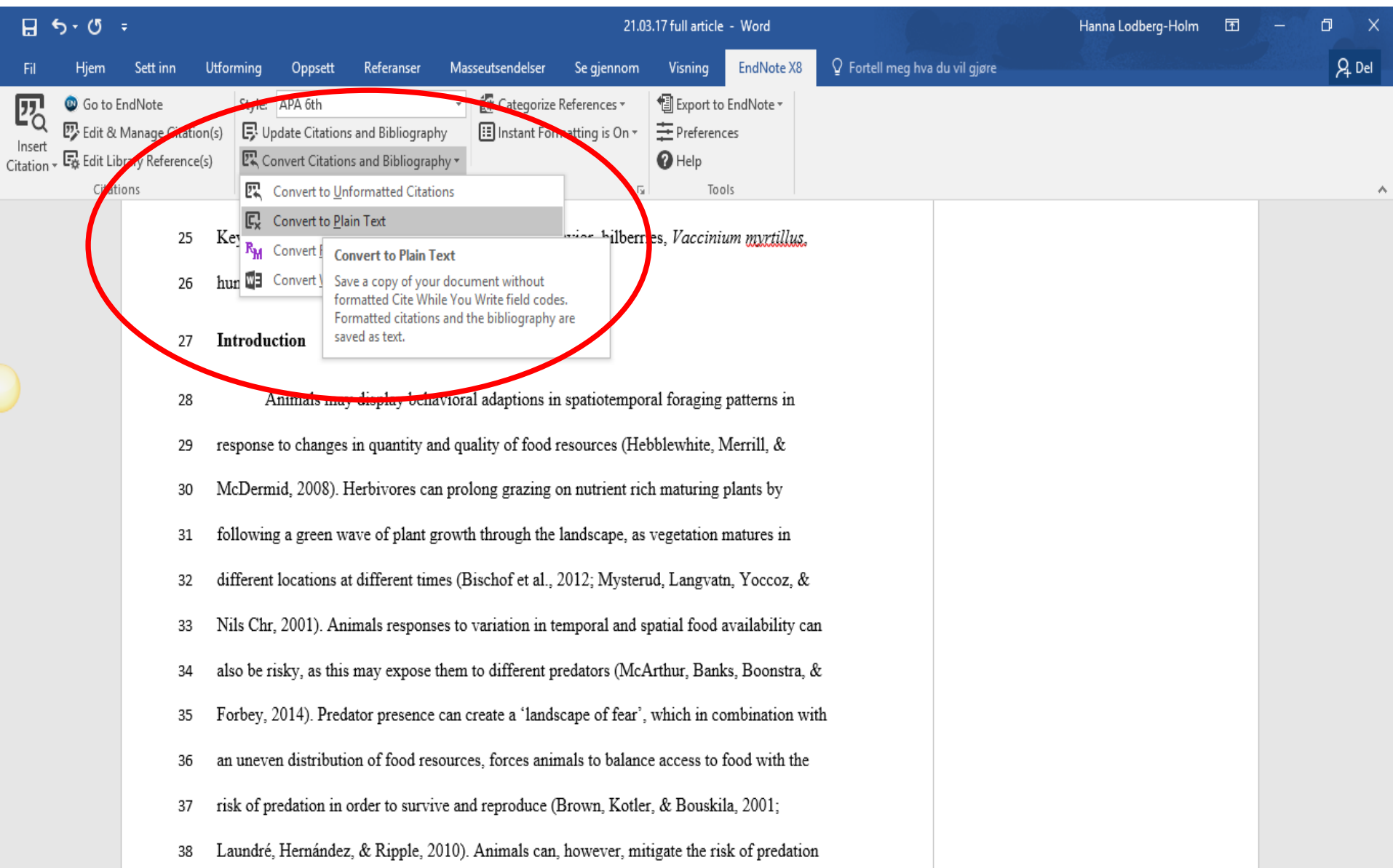
By Beate M. Fønhus

The following guidelines are based on the **Harvard Referencing System**, also called **the author/date system**.

EndNote

Reference management software such as [Endnote](#) are good tools for keeping track of one's bibliographical references. The NMBU University Library arranges [courses](#) on the use of the programme for staff and students.

Remove EndNote connection



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Word interface with the EndNote X8 ribbon selected. A red circle highlights the 'Convert to Plain Text' option in the 'Citations' group. The ribbon includes options like 'Go to EndNote', 'Edit & Manage Citation(s)', 'Update Citations and Bibliography', 'Convert Citations and Bibliography', 'Convert to Unformatted Citations', and 'Convert to Plain Text'. The 'Convert to Plain Text' option is highlighted, and a tooltip is visible, stating: 'Convert to Plain Text. Save a copy of your document without formatted Cite While You Write field codes. Formatted citations and the bibliography are saved as text.'

21.03.17 full article - Word

Hanna Lodberg-Holm

Fortell meg hva du vil gjøre

Del

File Hjem Sett inn Utforming Oppsett Referanser Masseutendelser Se gjennom Visning EndNote X8

Go to EndNote Edit & Manage Citation(s) Update Citations and Bibliography Convert Citations and Bibliography Convert to Unformatted Citations Convert to Plain Text

Convert to Plain Text

Save a copy of your document without formatted Cite While You Write field codes. Formatted citations and the bibliography are saved as text.

25 Key *Vaccinium myrtillus*

26 hun

27 **Introduction**

28 Animals may display behavioral adaption in spatiotemporal foraging patterns in

29 response to changes in quantity and quality of food resources (Hebblewhite, Merrill, &

30 McDermid, 2008). Herbivores can prolong grazing on nutrient rich maturing plants by

31 following a green wave of plant growth through the landscape, as vegetation matures in

32 different locations at different times (Bischof et al., 2012; Mysterud, Langvatn, Yoccoz, &

33 Nils Chr, 2001). Animals responses to variation in temporal and spatial food availability can

34 also be risky, as this may expose them to different predators (McArthur, Banks, Boonstra, &

35 Forbey, 2014). Predator presence can create a 'landscape of fear', which in combination with

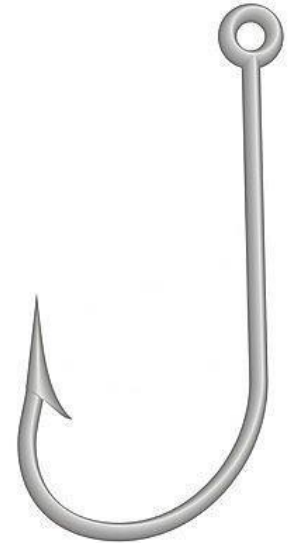
36 an uneven distribution of food resources, forces animals to balance access to food with the

37 risk of predation in order to survive and reproduce (Brown, Kotler, & Bouskila, 2001;

38 Laundré, Hernández, & Ripple, 2010). Animals can, however, mitigate the risk of predation

Abstract— catch the reader's attention

- Your thesis in a nutshell
- Concise and coherent and able to stand alone
- Uses keywords (specific and essential)
- Understandable to a wider audience
- Contains:
 - Background and thesis statement
 - Methods in brief
 - Most important results
 - Discussion – short interpretation of results





Good luck!

ørkes miljø- og biovitenskapelige universitet
akultet for miljøvitenskap og teknologi
Institutt for naturforvaltning

holdninger til
vsutvikling
fra

len,
Ytre Hvaler

