



Sproglige tips

Forhold dig objektivt	Undgå de personlige stedord "jeg" eller "vi": Skriv ikke: "I investigate the incidence of..." Skriv i stedet: <i>The (eller This) study investigates..."</i>
Tid	Normalt skrives i PRÆSENS (NUTID). IMPERFEKTUM (DATID) kan evt. bruges til at beskrive metoden (hvad man har gjort).
Varier dit sprog	Gentag ikke blot nøgleord og -sætninger fra selve besvarelsen. Find en <i>ny</i> måde at sige det på. HUSK formelt sprog – ingen slang, talesprog eller sammentrækninger!
Naturvidenskabeligt eller humanistisk fag?	Resuméets udformning bærer præg af, hvilket område du skriver inden for: <u>Humanistisk fag (fx litterær analyse)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What the study set out to do• What themes you identified in the literature• How you integrated these themes to reach your conclusions• What conclusions you drew <u>Naturvidenskabeligt fag (fx empirisk undersøgelse)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What the study set out to do• What method(s) you adopted• What results were achieved• What conclusions may be drawn• What recommendations your research leads you to make.

Et sidste godt råd

Tænk på din læser!	Det engelske resumé er læserens (censors!) førstehåndsindtryk. Det vil derfor være en rigtig god idé at "sælge sig selv" bedst muligt: Sørg for at alle niveauerne i Blooms taksonomi er repræsenteret (redegørelse,
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analyse, vurdering), så du demonstrerer overfor læseren at din besvarelse er dybtgående, velovervejet og gennemarbejdet. Og sørg for sproglig korrekthed!

TRE EKSEMPLER:

Læg mærke til de fremhævede verber – dem kan du bruge som ”skelet” i din egen abstract.

Historie/mediefag/engelsk: Irakkrigen og massemedierne

The study **examines** the role of the American mass media in the conflict in Iraq. Early in the war between the United States and Iraq, a poll taken **showed** that 67% of Americans believed that they decided to support the war in Iraq because of a media campaign against Saddam Hussein. For the first time in history, American reporters were "embedded" with U.S. troops and could present the war to the American public from the front lines. The paper **discusses** if this was merely a ploy by the Bush administration to bring its own version of the war to Americans. The role of the mass media is **investigated** through analyses of news shown on American television and various American websites. It is **concluded** that public support in America for the Iraqi war was heavily influenced by media coverage.

Dansk: Henrik Ibsen's Et Dukkehjem

This paper **analyses** Nora, the main character in "A Doll's House" and **examines** the different facets of her personality. The paper **discusses** both her business woman persona that she has kept secret and the little doll persona that she displays for her father and her husband. Women's social status at the time is **described and related** to Nora's situation, as well as to that of her friend, Miss Linde. **Parallels are drawn** to "Forraadt" ("Betrayed") by the Norwegian writer Amalie Skram, and it **is demonstrated** that there are striking similarities between the dilemmas faced by today's women and the women that lived in the era of the novel. Finally, the paper **concludes** that Nora, in spite of the persona that she projected to her husband and father for so long, is actually a strong, flexible, and proud woman.

Biologi: Børn og fedme

This paper **explores** the significant rise in childhood obesity and the resulting health problems that result from poor nutrition and lack of exercise, which can be life threatening. It is **explained** why childhood obesity is becoming a significant public health issue, with medical and psychological consequences that persist into adulthood. The paper **supplies data and statistics relevant** to this particular topic. Depending on how overweight in children is defined, at least 11% and possibly as many as 25% of Danish children and adolescents are deemed obese. The health risks surrounding obesity are **described**, including diabetes, high blood pressure, and heart problems. The correlation between television and obesity in children is **examined and discussed and it is concluded** that there is evidence that the risk for childhood obesity doubles every two hours per day that the child watches television.