

Orientering om studieretningsprojektet, -opgaven og den større skriftlige opgave (uddrag)

BILAG 2

Studieretningsprojektet i stx

Større skriftlig opgave på hf

Vejledning til elever/kursister

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Engelsk resumé - Abstract

Et resumé er en kort sammenfatning af hele besvarelsen, skrevet på engelsk. Resuméet kaldes også et *abstract*.

Formålet er at give læseren et hurtigt overblik over opgavens indhold.

Det engelske resumé:

- fylder typisk 10-15 linjer
- indeholder en beskrivelse af opgavens:
 - formål/problemstilling
 - anvendte metoder
 - resultater og konklusioner
- indeholder *ikke* citater eller kildehenvisninger
- skrives i ét afsnit
- laves *efter* opgaven er skrevet
- placeres umiddelbart før indholdsfortegnelsen

Det indgår i bedømmelsen af opgaven, om resuméet er:

- en relevant sammenfatning af opgaven
- overskueligt disponeret og indholdsmæssigt sammenhængende
- skrevet på forståeligt og korrekt engelsk

De tre hovedpunkter i et engelsk resumé:

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1. Formål <i>Hvorfor?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hvilken problemstilling ville du undersøge eller teste (din hypotese)? Gå tilbage til din opgaveformuleringen og sørg for at der er overensstemmelse hermed.• Formulér formålet præcist og sammenhængende.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eksempler på indledninger: <i>This study tests . . .</i> <i>The study investigates . . .</i> <i>This paper examines</i>
2. Metode <i>Hvordan?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hvad gjorde du, og hvordan gjorde du det? Skriv i korte, præcise vendinger.
3. Resultater og konklusioner <i>Hvad fandt du ud af?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hvad er resultatet af din undersøgelse/analyse? Hvad har du konkluderet? • Eksempler på afslutninger: <i>There is a significant relationship between</i> <i>The results show that in 85% of the cases . . .</i> <i>It is shown that Raymond Carver is strongly influenced by . . .</i>

Sproglige tips:	
Forhold dig objektivt	Undgå de personlige stedord “jeg” eller “vi”: Skriv <i>ikke</i> : ” <i>I investigate the incidence of...</i> ” Skriv i stedet: <i>The study investigates...</i> ”
Tid	Normalt skrives i NUTID. DATID kan evt. bruges til at beskrive metoden (hvad man har gjort).
Variér dit sprog	Gentag ikke blot nøgleord og -sætninger fra selve besvarelsen. Find en <i>ny</i> måde at sige det på.
Naturvidenskabeligt eller	Resuméets udformning bærer præg af, hvilket område du skriver inden for:

humanistisk fag?	<p><u>Humanistisk fag (fx litterær analyse)</u></p> <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 did you draw <p><u>Naturvidenskabeligt fag (fx empirisk undersøgelse)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What the study set out to do • What method(s) you adopted • What results were achieved • What conclusions can be drawn • What recommendations your research leads you to make.)
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Et sidste godt råd:	
Tænk på din læser!	<p>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, analyse, vurdering), så du demonstrerer overfor læseren at din besvarelse er dybtgående, velovervejet og gennemarbejdet.</p>

TRE EKSEMPLER:

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 businesswoman 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.