

WEEK 6

Introduction chapter

An introduction is the **first paragraph** of a written research paper, or the first thing you say in an oral presentation, or the first thing people see, hear, or experience about your project.

It has two parts:

1. A **general introduction to the topic** you will be discussing
2. Your **Thesis Statement**

Many books recommend writing your **introduction last, after you finish your project**. This is to make sure that you introduce what you are actually going to say.

An example of introduction:

Child development, parenting and culture

Parenting style is a well-established influence on child development (Bornstein, 2003). Research indicates that different parenting styles are generally predictive of academic and emotional adaptation in children (Steinberg, Elmen & Mounts, 1989). However, some research has suggested that the influence of parenting style may vary across cultures and by immigration status (Frankel & Roer-Bornstein, 1982).

The aim of the current study was to examine how parenting style among first-generation immigrants from the African diaspora influenced child development. The study examined parenting style and child outcomes within a community of Somalian immigrants in the Northeastern United States.

Abstract

The abstract allows a researcher to quickly evaluate the content of your paper, and judge whether it's relevant to their research.

As a result, an abstract needs to convey a complete synopsis of the paper, but within a tight word limit. This restriction is where the difficulties lie.

You will be given a maximum word count for an abstract, such as **200 words**, and it is **essential** that you remain within this limit.

Nowadays, scientific papers are generally placed onto a database, with strict limits on the number of words, meaning an overlong abstract risks the entire paper becoming rejected.

Writing an abstract includes:

1. **Briefly introducing** the general topic of the work.
2. **Explaining the exact research question, including the aims.**
3. **A brief description of the methodology**
4. **The results and the discussion.**

Start writing an abstract without **worrying too much** about the word limit, making sure that you include all the information that you believe to be relevant. **Leave it for a day or two** and then you can edit it. **With fresh eyes**, you'll see that **some of the information** is not necessary and **can be cut**.

On the other hand, if your abstract **is too short**, then you have **probably left some important information out**. **Re-check**, and see if you have **missed anything out**.

You can also ask **another student** to read it for you, as an independent assessor. If they cannot make any sense of your abstract, then it is back to the drawing board.

In vitro Culture Characters of some Bread Wheat Genotypes under Drought Stress Condition

Drought is one of the environmental factors affecting growth and yield of wheat in arid and semi-arid areas of the world, fifteen *Triticum aestivum* genotypes were evaluated for their genetic potential callus induction and plant regeneration under drought stress. The non-ionic water soluble polymer polyethylene glycol (PEG) of molecular weight 8000 was used as an osmoticum to simulate water stress. The factorial experiment was laid out in a completely randomized design which comprised of a combination of two factors; genotypes and two PEG stress level; 0 and 15% w/v treatments. The analyses of variance of data indicated significant differences between control and 15% stress level, highest mean for Percentage of callus induction PCI was 99.67% recorded by Azady, Panda, Sham-6 and Adena , highest survival or In vitro Tolerance INTOL 0.88 with lowest reduction percent 4.5% scored by Rabeaa under drought stress,. Genetic diversity based on mean values of in vitro culture indices grouped the fifteen genotypes in to three clusters; the drought tolerant group includes; Azady, Sham-6, Ezz, Adena, Rabeaa, Abu-xreb and Rizgary, while the moderately tolerant one includes; Panda, Sabeer-beg, Abehade, Eba-99 and Eba-95 while the sensitive group includes three cultivars; Aras, Tammuz-2 and Floakwa.