

ABSTRACT

I forbindelse med studieretningsprojektet i 3.g skal der udarbejdes et kort resumé på engelsk. Resuméet er en kort sammenfatning af hele besvarelsen og bør i koncentreret, men sammenhængende form præsentere opgavebesvarelsens vigtigste elementer. Resuméet skal i sig selv udgøre en meningsfuld helhed og kunne forstås uafhængigt af selve opgavebesvarelsen. Det vil i de fleste tilfælde kunne rummes på 15-20 linjer, og det anbringes mest logisk lige efter titelsiden. Formålet er at give læseren et hurtigt overblik over opgavens indhold.

Det engelske resumé:

- fylder typisk 15 - 20 linjer
- indeholder en beskrivelse af opgavens:
 - formål/problemstilling (*problem statement*)
 - materialevalg i fx samfundsfag, historie og biologi
 - anvendte metoder og teori (*approach*)
 - væsentligste 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 hele opgaven
- overskueligt disponeret og indholdsmæssigt sammenhængende
- skrevet på korrekt og præcist formuleret engelsk uden meningsforstyrende fejl

De tre hovedpunkter i et engelsk resumé:

1. Formål <i>Hvorfor?</i>	Hvilken problemstilling ville du undersøge eller teste (din hypotese)? Gå tilbage til din opgaveformulering og sørg for, at der er overensstemmelse hermed. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Formulér formålet præcist og sammenhængende. Eksempler på indledninger: <ul style="list-style-type: none">✎ <i>This study tests . . .</i>✎ <i>The study investigates . . .</i>✎ <i>This paper examines . . .</i>
2. Metode <i>Hvordan?</i>	Hvad gjorde du, og hvordan gjorde du det? Skriv i korte, præcise vendinger.

<p>3. Resultater og konklusioner</p> <p>Hvad fandt du ud af?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hvad er resultatet af din undersøgelse/analyse? Hvad har du konkluderet? <p>Eksempler på afslutninger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✎ <i>There is a significant relationship between . . .</i> ✎ <i>The results show that in 85% of the cases . . .</i> ✎ <i>Raymond Carver appears to be strongly influenced by . . .</i>
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Sproglige tips:	
Forhold dig objektivt	<p>Undgå de personlige pronomener "jeg" eller "vi":</p> <p>Skriv <i>ikke</i>: " <i>I investigate the incidence of...</i>"</p> <p>Skriv i stedet: <i>The study investigates...</i>"</p>
Tid	<p>Normalt skrives i PRÆSENS.</p> <p>IMPERFEKTUM kan evt. bruges til at beskrive metoden (hvad man har gjort).</p>
Variér dit sprog	<p>Gentag ikke blot nøgleord og sætninger fra selve besvarelsen. Find en <i>ny</i> og <i>præcis</i> måde at udtrykke det på.</p>
Naturvidenskabeligt eller humanistisk fag?	<p>Resuméets udformning bærer præg af, hvilket område du skriver inden for:</p> <p>Humanistisk fag (fx litterær analyse)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What the study sets out to do • What themes you have identified in the literature • How you have integrated these themes to reach your conclusions • What conclusions you have drawn <p>Naturvidenskabeligt fag (fx empirisk undersøgelse)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What the study sets out to do • What method(s) you have adopted • What results have you achieved • What conclusions can 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, analyse, vurdering), så du over for læseren demonstrerer, at din besvarelse er dybtgående, velovervejet og gennemarbejdet.

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 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. The conclusion is that public support in America for the Iraqi war was heavily influenced by media coverage.

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, in spite of the persona that Nora projected to her husband and father for so long, she is actually a strong, flexible, and proud woman.

Biologi:

Børn og fedme

This paper explores the significant rise in childhood obesity and the 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.

Dansk:

Henrik Ibsens *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