

How to Write a Research Summary

The goal of the research summary is to present an objective overview of an article or study. It should focus on the main ideas and important details that [NR 505 Week 5](#) those ideas.

First, skim through the original paper to understand the topic and identify the key points. Then, jot down your notes in the margins to help you formulate your summary.

Methodology

Methodology is a term that refers to the process of research. It involves a number of steps, including choosing a sample and collecting data from it.

The methodology of a research project can differ from one study to the next. This is because each study uses different methods to investigate its problem.

Often, researchers use a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods when conducting their research. These methods involve a variety of different investigation techniques and can include both observational and experimental methodologies.

A good methodology section explains [Research Summary Assignment](#) you chose the specific methods you used and how they contributed to your results. It should also describe the limitations of your study and how you incorporated these into your conclusions (SHU Library, n.d).

Methodology is an important part of any research paper, so it's crucial to write it accurately and clearly. It's also necessary to avoid unnecessary details that don't help readers understand your chosen methods.

Results

The Results section of a research paper reports the data that you gathered during your experiment. It is usually organized around a sequence of Tables and Figures that illustrate the key findings in a logical order.

The organization and presentation of the Results section depends on the type of data obtained, and may be guided by the guidelines of your target journal. It should be unbiased and objective, leaving interpretation to the Discussion section.

In this section, it is important to mention all of the relevant findings from your research regardless of whether they support or disprove your hypotheses. It is [NR 505 Week 5 Research Summary Assignment](#) crucial to report negative results that do not confirm your hypothesis or predictions, as they will guide future research on the topic and help readers understand your study better.

Organize the results of your experiments in a logical way using tables and figures, and be careful to present the findings clearly and concisely. Be sure to describe any statistical analyses that you conducted, but avoid including raw data in this section unless requested by your professor.

Discussion

The discussion that followed the research can be a crucial part of your summary. In particular, it should highlight how the research resulted in new insights or framed questions that were not addressed before (Cals and Kotz 2013).

In general, the discussion section [POLI 330N Week 2](#) form a self-contained story. It should begin by re-stating the main findings of your research and then explain how your experiment moved forward the field of study.

Generally, this section follows the same structure as the Introduction and Results. It should list hypotheses, goals, questions, and key results.

Conclusions

The conclusion of your research paper is the place where you sum up your main findings and demonstrate how all of your findings and ideas coherently fit together.

It is an important part of the paper and should provide a lasting impression on your reader, allowing them to remember your essay's purpose and main points. It should also refocus their attention on the most significant points and supporting evidence you presented in your discussion section.

Conclusions are often used to [coca cola implementation plan](#) the key findings of your research study, enumerate the implications or potential implications of those findings, and address any limitations in your studies or future directions for research.

Your conclusion is also a place to encourage your readers to apply the information they gained from your research study in real life. This is done by directing them to take action or pursue further studies that might resolve the issue you raised in your paper or offer new approaches to a topic.