

Chem 360 Lecture 7b

Chapter 6
Introduction Section

Administrative matters

- Turn in Revised Results Section
- Friday: Bring drafts for Discussion Section - for peer-review session.
- Today: Introduction Section
- Group exercise on Chapt 6

Revised points distribution

Components	Description	Points
Database Search		10
Quizzes	4x10=40	40
Paper sections	5sectx15+5(title)	80
Group Peer Evaluation	by peer group	30
Library Exer		10
Group Exercise(GE)	(7 GE's):30 x 2/3	20
Homework	(8 HW's):30 x 2/3	20
Attendance	24-4 (bonus of +4)	20
Final paper		100
Final exam		50
Total		380

HW and Group Exercise points

HW #	Points	GE #	Points
1	4	1	4
2	6	2	6
3	3	3	3
4	3	4	4
5	3	5	4
6	3	6	4
7	4	7	5
8	4		
Total	30	Total	30
Adjusted (i.e.x2/3)	20	Adjusted (i.e.x2/3)	20

Topic: Introduction Section

- Function of introduction:
 - Sets the stage for rest of article
 - Introduces research area (context)
 - Describes importance of the work (why's)
 - Hints at knowledge gained by this work
 - Summarizes others' works (citations)
- It helps to write it last...(after you know where the paper will go)

A Good Introduction Section

- It gives a good first impression.
- It transports audience to where you want to take them. (The discussion/conclusion takes them back)
- It says where you want to take them. ("What is the problem?")

Headings and subheadings

INTRODUCTION

First Subheading

Second Subheading

METHODS

First Subheading

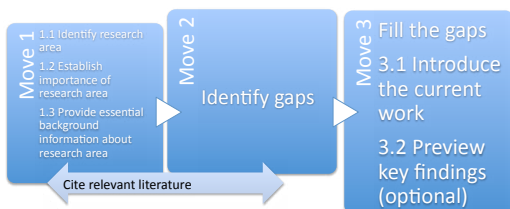
Second Subheading

(Etc . . .)

The audience

- Starts with broad scientific audience:
 - Students, other scientists, experts
- Narrows even within introduction:
 - Expert, scientists

Move structure



Move 1

- 1.1 Identify the Research area
 - “all important first sentence”
 - Usually in the present tense
 - Usually contains citations (But avoid direct quotes)
- 1.2 Establish importance of research area

“All-important first sentence”

- What to avoid:
 - Avoid “Catchy” language (instead use formal language)
 - Avoid mentioning current work
 - Avoid mentioning Scientists by name

(contrast with other genre’s)

Second sentence... (1st paragraph)

- Goes deeper into the importance of the research area
- Common themes:
 - “impact on human health”
 - “impact on environment”

Styles: Present vs Present Perfect Tense

- The results show evidence of cell division...
- The results have shown evidence of cell division...
- Evidence of cell division is shown by the results ...
- Evidence of cell division has been shown by the results ...
- The results showed evidence of cell division...
- Active voice is usually preferred in intro.

Move 2 : identify gap(s)

- This points out what is lacking in the field
- Infers (hints) to what needs to be done
- Gap Statements:
 - The role of D-hexoses in cell metabolism has been studied in depth. The role of L-hexoses remains unanswered.
 - Determination of serotonin levels in the blood plasma remains an invasive, tedious and expensive process.
 - What needs to be validated is this newly developed microspectrometric procedure.

Move 3: Fill the gap

- Introduce the current work

For example:


“In this paper...”

Avoid informal language like:

“We looked into “ or “we looked at...”

(This is an appropriate way to end the introduction section).

Writing the Introduction Section

- Recall the inverted trapezoid 
- Try writing it “upwards”
 - i.e. from move3 to move1
- It helps to write it last...(after you know where the paper will go)

Part 2: Be concise

- 1) Avoid wordiness
- 2) Avoid “research”, don’t use “researchers”
- 3) Eliminate names of scientists or titles of their work
- 4) Use “such as”, “respectively”, or use numbers
- 5) Write fluid sentences using expressions (Table 6.16)

Group exercise on Chapter 6

- Do exercises:
 - Exercises: (1 pt each)
 - 6.1a
 - 6.14b
 - 6.16
 - 6.17
- Please write these down.