

# [How to make investigatory project essay](https://assignbuster.com/how-to-make-investigatory-project-essay/)

How To Make An Investigatory Project Sample Format: # Abstract After finishing the research and experimentation, you are required to write a (maximum) 250-word, one-page abstract. An abstract includes the a) purpose of the experiment, b) procedures used, c) data and d) conclusions. It also includes any possible research applications.

The abstract should focus on work done since the last fair. # Research Paper A research paper should be prepared and available along with a project data book, and any necessary forms or relevant written materials. A research paper helps organize data as well as thoughts.

A good paper includes the following sections: 1. Title page – title of the project must be brief, simple and catchy 2. Statement of problems/objectives – the nature & scope of the problem should be presented with clarity.

Two types of objectives may stated: 1. General Objective – this is related to the problem as given in the early part of the section 2. Specific Objective – this states the purpose of each experiment conducted. 3. Methodology – provides enough details so that a competent worker can repeat the experiments 3.

Materials/Equipment – the exact technical specifications, quantities and source of method of preparation for all materials used should be given.

Specifically, built equipment used in the study must be described and the description accompanied by a picture 4. Treatment/General Procedure – the manner & sequence by which each experiment or set of observations were done & how measurements were obtained should be described in detail. Avoid using the “ recipe style” when stating the step-by-step procedure. Use the narrative form in the past tense. 4.

Results and discussion – this may be divided into sub-sections describing each set of experiment or observations.

5. Findings – the data maybe presented in full & discussed descriptively in the test or these maybe summarized in tables, pictures & graphs. The statistical test used to determine the possible significance of the finding should be described. Tables, pictures & graphs should make the presentation of the data more meaningful. 6.

Analysis of Data – the interpretation of the findings are discussed & the significant features shown in the tables, figures or graphs are pointed out. . Conclusions – the general truth implied or illustrated by the results should be clearly stated. The evidence based on the results should be summarized for each statement. 6. Recommendations – consists of suggestions on future actions such as a new direction of research or further experiments to be performed, practices that might be adapted or discard in order to attain certain goals or objectives.

7. Bibliography – a list of the references used in guiding the research work and writing and paper. ? Visual Display

You want to attract and inform. Make it easy for interested spectators and judges to assess your study and the results you have obtained.

Make the most of your space using clear and concise display. ————————————————- It has 5 main parts but here’s the format. —— – Title page- the title of the project -Acknowledgment – contains the names of people that helped in the conduct of the work described. – Table of Contents – lists the different parts of the whole report with the corresponding page number of each part.

The wording and grammar of the chapter titles, heading and title of tables and figures should be consistent. – Introduction – informs the reader of the problem under study.

It shows the nature of the scope and the problem, it’s historical and theoretical background and review of literature relevant to the problem. a. Background of the Study -states the rationale of the study. It explains briefly why the investigator chose this to work on. b. Statement of the problem/Objectives – the nature and scope of the problem should be presented properly and with larity.

c. Significance of the study – the importance of the study d. review of related literature – sufficient background information should be presented for readers to understand and evaluate the results of the present study. Only the most important studies and theories written on the topic should be included.

-Methodology – provides enough details so that a competent worker can repeat the experiments. a. Materials/Equipment – the exact technical specifications, quantities and source of method of preparation for all materials used should be given. . Treatment / General procedure – the manner and sequence by which each experiment or set observations were done and how measurements were obtained should be described in detail.

Avoid using the “ recipe style” when stating step-by-step procedure, Used narrative form in the past tense. – Results and discussion – this maybe divided into sub-sections describing each set of experiment or observations. a. Findings – the data may be presented in full discussed descriptively in the text or these may be summarized in tables, pictures and graphs. b.

Analysis of data – the interpretation of the findings is discussed and the significant features shown in the table, figures or graphs are pointed out.

-Conclusions – the general truth implied or illustrated by the results should be clearly stated. The evidence based on the results should be summarized for each statement. – Recommendations – consists of suggestions on future actions such as a new direction or research or further experiments to be performed, practices that might be adapted or discarded in order to attain certain goal or objectives. -Bibliography – a list of references used in guiding the research work and writing the paper.