

# Structured Glossary Format for Research Reports

## Glossary

### Abstract

A brief summary of the research report's key points, objectives, methodology, results, and conclusions.

*Example: "The abstract provides an overview of the study on urban air pollution trends."*

### Hypothesis

A proposed explanation or assumption that can be tested through research and experimentation.

*Example: "Our hypothesis states that increased screen time is correlated with decreased sleep quality in adolescents."*

### Methodology

The section that describes the research design, data collection, and analysis methods used in the study.

*Example: "A mixed-methods methodology was employed, combining surveys and interviews."*

### Variable

An element, feature, or factor that can be changed and measured in an experiment.

*Example: "Independent variables and dependent variables must be clearly defined in quantitative studies."*

### Literature Review

A critical summary and evaluation of previous research relevant to the research topic.

*Example: "The literature review highlighted existing theories about renewable energy adoption."*

### Conclusion

A section summarizing the findings of the research and recommending further action or study.

*Example: "The conclusion synthesized the results and proposed further investigation."*

### Important Notes:

- A structured glossary improves clarity and consistency throughout a research report.
- Glossary terms should be relevant to the specific research context and defined concisely.
- Adding examples can aid readers' understanding of technical or specialized terms.
- Update and adapt the glossary as the research focus evolves.