

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.