

# **How to write an abstract**

**Dr. CHETTIBI Ahlam**

An abstract is a short summary of a longer work (such as a **thesis, dissertation** or **research paper**).

It like telling a short story about a journey, that you can only describe well after you finish. Therefore, abstracts are written at the end because by then the writer knows exactly the details contained in his research. It tells the reader about the content of the research. An abstract is usually around 150–300 words.

In a dissertation or thesis, include the abstract on a separate page, after the title page and acknowledgements but before the table of contents.

There are four things you need to include:

**❑ Your research problem and objectives**

After identifying the problem, state the objective of your research. Use verbs like investigate, test, analyze or evaluate to describe exactly what you set out to do. This part of the abstract can be written in the present or past simple tense, but should never refer to the future, as the research is already complete.

## □ **Your methods**

Next, indicate the research methods that you used to answer your question. This part should be a straightforward description of what you did in one or two sentences. It is usually written in the past simple tense as it refers to completed actions.

## □ **Your key results**

Next, summarize the main research results. This part of the abstract can be in the present or past simple tense.

Depending on how long and complex your research is, you may not be able to include all results here. Try to highlight only the most important findings that will allow the reader to understand your conclusions.

## ❑ **Your conclusion**

Finally, state the main conclusions of your research: what is your answer to the problem or question? The reader should finish with a clear understanding of the central point that your research has proved or argued. Conclusions are usually written in the present simple tense.

## □ **Keywords**

If your paper will be published, you might have to add a list of keywords at the end of the abstract. These keywords should reference the most important elements of the research to help potential readers find your paper during their own literature searches.

**ASSESSMENT RATING OF FE, CU AND ZN IN WATER AND IN TISSUES OF *LUCIOBARBUS CALLENSIS* (VALENCIENNES, 1842) AND *CYPRINUS CARPIO CARPIO* (LINNAEUS, 1785) AT K'SOB RESERVOIR (M'SILA - ALGERIA)**

The aim of this study was to determine Fe, Cu and Zn in K'sob reservoir water (Msila - Algeria) and to estimate their concentration in the tissues of *Cyprinus carpio carpio* and *Luciobarbus callensis*, as an indicator of the quality of this aquatic ecosystem. Our study conducted from January to May 2014 with a monthly monitoring in order to analysis the concentration of the heavy metals in water and fish tissues. The reservoir water show different values of heavy metals between high concentration of Cu and a medium for Fe and Zn. While the higher concentrations of Copper were obtained from carp and important values of Iron and Zinc are shown in both species. These values appear compatible with our fish's habitat and its diet.

**Keywords:** Heavy Metal, Freshwater Fish, *Luciobarbus Callensis*, *Cyprinus Carpio Carpio*, Water, Reservoir, Algeria.

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Title  
Objectivs  
Methods  
Results  
Conclusion  
Keywords