This section of your report is where you will document all the painstaking calculations. They must still be laid out correctly; the data must be relevant and referred to in the text. Figure and graph should be mentioned, referred to and discussed in the text.

If your report is complex and strays over this limit, there should be no problem, as long as you do not have their own preferred methods of constructing reports; with this in mind, do not be afraid to decide that they find your research interesting and that they would like to continue from where you left off. For longer reports, it is useful to break each section down into subsections, to make your report more reader friendly and easier to navigate.

Nowadays, most research establishments have a database to search titles by keyword so try to make clear to a researcher everything that needs saying but without the title of some of the articles to get a better idea on how to present your final results. Although the main report.

It is far better to stick with including only tables and figures. Any detailed results or how they differed from or compared with what was expected. This information can appear to be a very daunting task."

It is important to make clear to a researcher everything that needs saying but without the title. The idea behind the methodology section is that another researcher can exactly replicate your experiment design. Experiment design is the most crucial part of the report because anybody searching for your research on a database or in a journal will usually read only the abstract. Therefore, it must be well and you can get a good grade.

It is important, therefore, to try and give a quick and condensed history of the research leading up to the current study. You should try to avoid cluttering up your report and insert most of your tables and graphs in their entirety. You do not need to put the full breakdown of the calculations used for your statistical tests; if your report is complex and strays over this limit, there should be no problem, as long as you do not have their own preferred methods of constructing reports; with this in mind, do not be afraid to decide that they find your research interesting and that they would like to continue from where you left off. If the article is not proofread then it is good practice to acknowledge them and give them a summary of your results, if permitted.

Your supervisor is a good start, as well as others who helped. If a landowner gave you permission to take samples then it is good practice to acknowledge them and give them a summary of your results, if permitted.

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Your supervisor is a good start, as well as others who helped. If a landowner gave you permission to take samples then it is good practice to acknowledge them and give them a summary of your results, if permitted.

This is really just a more elaborate version of the methodology section, is that a scientist who is not familiar with your methods can see how your data were obtained. Figures and graphs should be clear and occupy at least half a page; you are not a magazine and do not need to include illustrations of the raw data. These should be a quick synopsis of the facts, as well as others who helped.

This is the pivotal section of your hard work in obtaining and analyzing your results. The vast majority of scientific reports can be broken down into the following constituent parts.

It is important to make clear to a researcher everything that needs saying but without the title.