Abstract Preparation

All applicants must submit an abstract along with their name and contact information. An abstract is a paper used in academic research to summarize a completed study or other project. If done well, it makes the reader want to learn more about your research.

Please email the following information:

Name:

Major:

Email:

Category: (Creative Arts or Research)

And paste your abstract text into the body of the e-mail message and send it to Pioneer.Showcase@glenville.edu

Please follow the rules outlined here when developing your abstract. You may refer to the Sample Abstract at the bottom of this page as a good example

- In general, your abstract should be informative about the entire project. Judges will look for relevance of the study to the discipline, and also for whether it is written such that persons outside the discipline can understand it.

- TITLE: The title of your abstract should be in ALL CAPS, and should indicate the overall subject matter of your project.

- AUTHORS' SECTION: The author(s) section should consist of a list of all authors' name(s) followed by their affiliations (department, university, city, and state). The first author listed must be the student presenter. If the authors are from different departments, please list all authors first, then all departments, in the respective order.

- TEXT: The abstract text should be written in one paragraph and the length of that paragraph should be no more than 3000 characters (including spaces). Your abstract paragraph should have three (3) distinct parts:

  1) an introduction which specifically identifies the project’s objective(s) and briefly states the question and hypothesis. Your question and hypothesis statement should answer the questions: "Why do we care about the problem? What practical, scientific, theoretical or artistic gap is your research filling?"

  2) a thorough description of the methods and processes used. This is a very important section, as it should include details of what you actually did to get your
results; and,

3) a summary of the results and conclusions. You should NOT say "The results will be discussed". Instead, you should answer the question "As a result of completing the above procedure, what did you learn/invent/create?" Any conclusions drawn should explain the larger implications of your findings, especially for the problem/gap identified in the introduction. Judges will look to see if your conclusions tie back to the question.

- Limit your abstract text to approx. 500 words.
- Before pasting your abstract into an e-mail message, ensure that it is complete, accurate and error-free, as no changes will be allowed after the deadline date has passed. Once you've pasted it, make sure that it is complete and appears how you want it to appear in the Program Book.
- Submit your abstract before the deadline date, as no late submissions will be accepted, no exceptions

Sample Abstracts:

ZYMURGY…NOT JUST FOR DRUNKS: USING BEER TO STIMULATE INTEREST IN THE SCIENCE LABORATORY

Westley Mullins, Adam Fischer, Joe Evans, and Gary Z. Morris Dept. of Science and Mathematics

Have you ever had your students moan about how much they hate lab? How about rewarding their hard work with beer? Sound impractical? Not if beer brewing is your lab. Beer brewing is an activity that can be used to teach important biological, chemical, and biochemical processes taught in undergraduate microbiology, cell physiology, biochemistry, botany, and organic chemistry. Brewing is a fun activity that instructors will find retains the interest of the students, is simple, and can be designed to fit into several weekly lab periods. Brewing beer allows for the application of several chemical and biochemical assays to each step of the process including: tests for carbohydrates with Benedict's test and phenol-sulfuric acid assays; tests for protein using the biurets test and Bradford assay; and tests for alcohol content determined using a hydrometer and pocket refractometer. Analysis of “bitter ale” brewed by undergraduates at Glenville State College using these techniques found that protein concentration increased from 0.15 to 0.32 mg/mL from wort to bottle. It was also observed that the carbohydrate concentration decreased from 91.48 to 58.22 mg/mL from wort to bottle. Reducing sugar content also decreased from wort to bottle, while percent alcohol increased from 2.7 % at the end of the first week of fermentation to 4.0 % at the end of in-bottle aging. The most crucial test, tasting, was saved for after finals week and was a huge success. We are currently
comparing our previous results with new batches and using more techniques for comparison.

ADVERTISING AND GRAPHIC DESIGN SEEKS TO INCREASE AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION OF GLENVILLE STATE COLLEGE’S GLOBAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP WEEK 2010

Justin Brown, Business

The purpose of this project was to create awareness and increase participation among Glenville State College students during Global Entrepreneurship Week 2010. Students in Marketing 379 Advertising & Sales Promotion and Marketing 203 Graphic Design utilized a collaboration strategy to seek increased awareness and participation in Global Entrepreneurship Week events. Marketing 379 students created and executed a non-probability Global Entrepreneurship Week survey of 125 Glenville State College students in a variety of majors, compiled and analyzed the findings using a simple excel spreadsheet. Findings indicated that students were not aware; 12% had never attended a Global Entrepreneurship Week event. Using results of the survey Marketing 379 students developed a creative brief strategy, the basis for Marketing 203 students’ advertising campaign. An entire class meeting was devoted to a collaborative assembly of both classes to discuss the strategy and execution of the project. Information from the creative brief was used by Marketing 203 students to develop the creative print materials for the advertising campaign. Advertising materials included a main poster that incorporated the overall schedule of events and individual posters that design changed but yet remained consistent from poster to poster. Sign-in sheets for each event quantified attendance. Results of the sign-in sheets showed an increased in attendance from the previous year.