BEng-BSE Degree Programe

http://ibse.hk/BEng-BSE.htm



Workshop on Report Writing Skills



Contents



- 1. Introduction
- 2. Features of good reports
- 3. Structuring your report
- 4. Writing your report
- 5. Practical exercise





1. Introduction

- Objectives:
 - To highlight the important skills for FYP report writing
 - To explain the strategy for structuring & organising the report
 - To enable students to develop & write effective FYP reports
- Provide students with some guidance and encouragement at the writing stage

1. Introduction

- Key elements of report writing:
 - Preparation → Structure → Writing → Presenting
- The purpose of a report is to inform or communicate important information effectively to the reader
 - It's not just the writing part; it's planning and organizing the material so that it makes sense to the reader
- The report CONTENT is the key

Insightful reports that bring the findings to life





1. Introduction

- Different types of reports:
 - Research report (for FYP2 Applied Research Project)
 - Design report (for FYP3 Detailed Design)
- Draft report: seek guidance from supervisor
 - A working version of the final report
 - Should be sent to your supervisor for comments
 - Allow sufficient time for your supervisor





- What makes a good/bad report?
 - Badly structured
 - Inappropriate writing style
 - Incorrect or inadequate referencing
 - Doesn't answer the brief
 - Too much/too little/irrelevant material
 - Expression not clear
 - Doesn't relate results to purpose
 - Unnecessary use of jargon







- How are reports read?
 - Thinking about the reader & his/her expectation
 - Research on how managers read reports discovered that they were most likely to read (in order): the abstract or summary; then the introduction; then the conclusions; then the findings; then the appendices
 - You may think abstract or introduction is less important but they are actually often the places a reader gets their first impressions





- Assessment criteria for Research Report (for FYP2 Applied Research Project)
 - Understanding of research purpose & research question(s)
 - Sound argument & logical approach
 - Report organisation & clarity
 - Innovation & creativity (e.g. original ideas)





- Assessment criteria for Design Report (for FYP3 Detailed Design)
 - Effective design for BSE systems
 - Report organisation & clarity
 - Drawing skills (schematics, layouts, details)
 - Innovation & creativity (e.g. new design concepts)
 - Teamwork (collaboration & coordination)

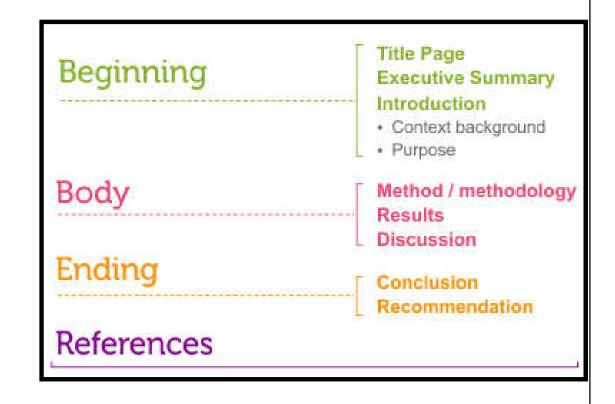




- Features of good report writing:
 - It has a clear thoughts
 - It is complete & self-explanatory
 - It is comprehensive but compact
 - It is accurate in all aspects
 - It has suitable format for readers
- Clarity Precise Accuracy Simplicity Meaningful



- Report structure:
 - Chapters
 - Sections
 - Sub-sections
- Layout:
 - Numbering
 - Figures & tables
 - Headings & styles

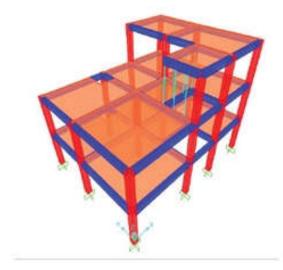


An example of report title page & report structure

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS AND DESIGN REPORT

FOR Residential Building

NIR KUMARI RAI



PREPARED BY: Enginagar Construction Pvt. Ltd.

July 14, 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| 1. IN | TRODUCTION | 3 |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1.1 | ABOUT THIS REPORT | |
| 1.2 | ABOUT THE STRUCTURE | 1 |
| 1.3 | Analysis Procedure | 3 |
| 2. DE | TAILED PARAMETERS OF THE BUILDING. | 4 |
| 2.1 | GENERAL PARAMETERS | 4 |
| 2.2 | STRUCTURAL PARAMETERS | |
| 2.3 | | - 5 |
| 2.4 | MATERIAL PROPERTIES. | 5 |
| 2.5 | DISION BASS | 5 |
| 3. 10 | ADING | 6 |
| 3.1 | DEAD LOADS (DL): | |
| 3.2 | Live Loads (LL) | - 6 |
| 3.3 | EARTHQUARE LOADS (EL) | - 6 |
| 3.4 | LOAD COMBINATIONS | 7 |
| 4. DE | SIGN CRITERIA | |
| 4.1 | LIMIT STATE METHOD | |
| S. M | ODELLING OF THE STRUCTURE | |
| 5.1 | GRIDS AND NODE NUMBERS | |
| 5.2 | COLUMNS AND BEAMS SECTIONS | |
| 5.3 | LOADING ON THE STRUCTURE | 12 |
| 6. AN | ALYSIS OF THE STRUCTURE | 14 |
| 6.1 | SUPPORT FEACTIONS | |
| 6.2 | BENDING MOMENT AND SHEAR FORCE DINGRAMS | 15 |
| 6.3 | MODEL TIME PERIODS AND AUTO SEISANC LONGS TO HORICONTAL DIAPHRAGMS | |
| 7. DE | SIGN OF THE STRUCTURE | 20 |
| 7.1 | DESIGN OF COLUMNS AND BEAMS | |
| 8. DE | SIGN SUMMARY | |
| 8.1 | BEAM DESGN | 38 |
| 8.2 | COLUMN DESIGN | 38 |
| 8.3 | SLAB DEJAIN | 30 |
| 8.4 | STANCASE DESIGN | 40 |
| 8.5 | FOOTING DESIGN | 43 |
| | NCLUSIONS | |
| | | |



- Typical research report structure:
 - Title page
 - [Contents] (counted but not listed)
 - Abstract/Executive Summary
 - 1. Introduction
 - 2. Literature Review
 - 3. Methodology/Research Methods
 - 4. Results/Findings
 - 5. Discussions & Recommendations
 - 6. Conclusions
 - References
 - Appendices





- Front matters: (In Roman page numbers, i, ii, iii)
 - Abstract/Executive Summary
 - Acknowledgements
 - Declaration (a signed statement of originality)
 - List of figures
 - List of tables
 - List of abbreviations
- End matters:
 - References
 - Appendices





- Design report:
 - May contain much details with technical drawings, calculations & technical information
 - Better to put them in appendices and provide good listing, numbering & indexing
 - The exact report structure will depend on the particular nature of your project
 - For example, one Chapter for each major BSE systems
 - Organised in a systematic & logical way





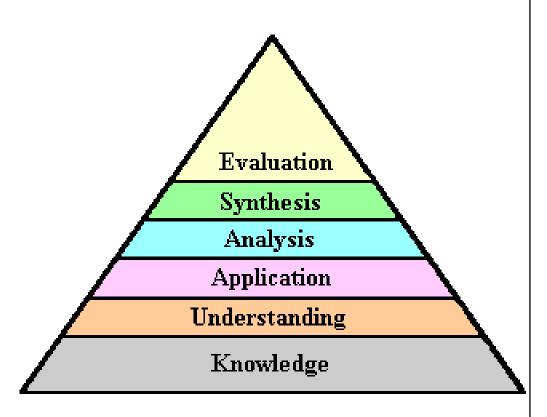
- Good writing style:
 - How to communicate your knowledge
 - Write to express, not to impress
 - Use short sentences, avoid over-complexity
- Design report:
 - Graphical & technical design information are most important (e.g. drawings & calculations)
 - Should consider the effect when read on the pages (e.g. drawing scale, resolution, texts, details)







- Writing academically:
 - Be objective
 - Be accurate
 - Be direct
 - Be critical
 - Be appropriate
- Writing critically:
 - The student who gives only the facts, with no assessment or interpretation, gets poor marks



Academic style for writing

NO <u>Idiomatic / colloquial (slang)</u>
Kids / boss / <u>gonna</u> / stuff

NO Phrasal verbs Go up / look up

NO <u>Personal Pronouns</u>

I, we, In my opinion (limit use)

NO Contractions It'll = it will / It's = it is

> NO Questions So why did the project fail?

> > NO <u>Personal adverbs</u> Surprisingly / fortunately

NO number / bullet points

NO vague language And so on.. / etc...

NO Repetition
Constant repeating same words

Academic Style

No basic language

Like – for example

Thing – factor

Lots of – significant amount

Little/ big – large

Get - obtain

Hard - difficult

Good / bad – positive / negative

Amazing / wonderful - important

YES Passive structures
We analysed the data /

We analysed the data / The data was analysed

YES -Academic Vocabulary See A.W.L

YES - Referencing systems

YES Complex Grammar structures Nominalisation / noun structures

YES Caution / hedging - tentative language
Possibly / seems / appears / could / may

YES Accurate vocabulary Difference between law / rule

YES Precise facts / figures A few years ago / in 2014



4. Writing your report



- Suggested order for writing:
 - Methodology & data/results
 - Introduction & literature survey
 - Discussion
 - Conclusions & recommendations
 - Abstract/Executive summary









- Finishing touches:
 - Referencing (avoid plagiarism)
 - Proof reading (e.g. punctuation, grammar, citations)
 - Title pages, contents, list of figures/tables
- Further guidance:
 - How to Write Your Thesis
 https://www.ldeo.columbia.edu/~martins/sen_sem/thesis org.html



5. Practical exercise

- Create a basic outline of your FYP2 ARP Research Report (table of contents)
- Exchange with another student & comment on the report structure
- Find out what issue(s) you need to improve on the report outline
- Send the report outline to your supervisor for comments & advice



5. Practical exercise

- Consider the contents & structure of the Final Design Report of FYP3 Detailed Design
 - May use the previous Design Report as reference
 - Should focus on new or extended information & avoid too much duplication
 - Organise the graphical & technical design information in the appendices
 - Should show team working & coordination results

Information overload is killing our ability to make decision

