

Paragraphs: Central Contribution

January 21, 2022

Abstract

Context Content **Conclusion**. The one question is. What we do, what we found. **How it matters**.

1 Introduction

Big problem in science. Field domain. What fields knows. **Remaining gap**.

Narrower problem within. Field domain. What fields knows. **Remaining gap**.

Yet another paper gap. Field domain. What fields knows. **Remaining gap**.

Summary. Our approach. **Our results**.

2 Approach

Methods summary. **Our question**. General methods. **Answers sought**.

Logic 1 (e.g. raw data)

Logic 2 (e.g. processed)

3 Results

Figures support. **Logic step**.

Logic n (e.g. final stats) **We need to show**. That is how we show. **We thus know**.

4 Related work

[1]. Phrases: [2].

5 Discussion

Results – **Conclusion**. We found. **We filled gap**.

Limitations in filling gap. **Our limitation**. Details. How to interpret / fix.

Limits in generalization. **Our limitation**. Details. How to interpret / fix.

5.1 Future work

Contributions beyond. **Our strength**. What strength is useful for. **The difference made**.

Science is better now. **Our strength**. What strength is useful for. **The difference made**.

References

- [1] B. Mensh and K. Kording. Ten simple rules for structuring papers. *PLOS Computational Biology*, 13(9):1–9, 2017.
- [2] J. Morley. Academic phrasebank. 2014.
- [3] M. Püschel. Small guide to making nice tables.

A Appendix

Paragraphs: Topic, Body, Tokens, Wrap. Topic is signpost, change in subject. Body is main argument, results, core unit of thought. Tokens are examples, references¹, quotations, digressive. Wrap pulls together, puts in place, introduces next paragraph.

[3]

¹<https://medium.com/advice-and-help-in-authoring-a-phd-or-non-fiction/how-to-write-paragraphs-80781e2f3054>

Rule	Sign it is violated
1: Focus on one big idea	Readers cannot give 1-sentence summary.
2: Write for naive humans	Readers do not “get” the paper.
3: Use context, content, conclusion structure	Readers ask why something matters or what it means.
4: Optimize logical flow	Readers stumble on a small section of the text.
5: Abstract: Compact summary of paper	Readers cannot give the “elevator pitch” of your work after reading it.
6: Introduction: Why the paper matters	Readers show little interest in the paper.
7: Results: Why the conclusion is justified	Readers do not agree with your conclusion.
8: Discussion: Preempt criticism, give future impact	Readers are left with unanswered criticisms and/or questions on their mind.
9: Allocate time wisely	Readers struggle to understand your central contribution despite your having worked hard.
10: Iterate the story	The paper’s contribution is rejected by test readers, editors, or reviewers.

B Introduction

<http://www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk/introducing-work/>

C Related work

<http://www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk/referring-to-sources/>

D Approach

<http://www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk/describing-methods/>

E Results

<http://www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk/reporting-results/>

F Discussion

<http://www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk/>

[discussing-findings/](#)

G Conclusion

<http://www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk/writing-conclusions/>