Introduction example for report writing

5 Tips for Crafting a Perfect Paper Introduction One of the biggest benefits for a paper of any kind, but especially a research paper, is its introduction. That's what drives a reader to continue to engage the material presented in the piece and can have long-lasting effects on how someone sees both the material and its author. For university students, the introduction of a paper is often the most difficult part of the entire writing process. Because it's the first thing that someone reads of a paper, crafting a strong and concise introduction is paramount to success. So how do you craft a remarkable introduction? It's simple enough that it boils down into five steps, which are outlined for you below. By keeping these things in mind, you will master a very important aspect of writing a research paper. 1. Incite Curiosity and Engage readerA the primary purpose of the introduction is to pull a reader in and keep them occupied in the paper. Whether it's a personal statement, a dissertation, or a research paper, all introductions are meant to capture a reader's curiosity about the subject of the paper while giving them an overview of the paper's most important ideas. A curious and committed reader is more

likely to follow along with the paper if the introduction is short and concise. Depending on the subject or type of paper you're writing about, this can easily be done within a few paragraphs, but no more than two pages. How you decide to encourage curiosity and engage your reader is really up to you; But it is important to keep in mind not only the purpose of your paper, but also the audience to which you are addressing. Don't promise things in the introduction that you won't follow up on, and stay on message as much as possible. 2. State thesis Your thesis serves two purposes: it shows the main argument in the paper and also your own assessment of this argument. The thesis is also the most important part of your introduction. No paper is complete without the thesis being introduced at the beginning. Because your thesis statement is the central and overarching idea in the paper, it is best to wait until you have done your research and have crafted your paper around this idea before writing the introduction. This is to ensure that your paper accurately reflects your dissertation and avoids confusion for your readers. 3. Give readers a roadmap Many introductions are a few pages long and there's a good reason for that. Papers that have complex ideas or deal with research will have to provide enough evidence in summarized form that backs up the thesis. The best place to do that is the introduction. This is also called a roadmap, which means you give your reader a way through the paper before you get started. Giving your reader a roadmap helps them understand what to expect from the paper, what concepts you discuss, and why it supports your dissertation. 4. Write Your Introduction Last This May Not Be all, but it can be useful. Af Af Your introduction last, you will have time to look over the body of your paper and decide what is important to place at the beginning of your paper. Think of your introduction as a preliminary overview of the paper. You want to include your dissertation, the main points you make throughout the piece, and your own intent. No introduction is complete without these things. It's also a great way to think about your dissertation. Some students find that their original thesis may not be the thesis they end up writing about. By leaving the introduction to be written at the end, you will ensure that the thesis found in the body of the paper is also found in the introduction. You can then avoid having a confusing paper by having competing banknotes. 5. Make it simple One of the hardest parts of writing a paper, be it a concept or research project, is to keep it simple enough that people can keep up. By engaging a few key ideas and translating them into easy-to-understand concepts, you are guaranteeing that your readers will be able to keep up with the material. This ensures that your intentions and your dissertation will be memorable. A simple introduction doesn't mean it's a paragraph; not all papers will be able to get away with such a short introduction. What this means is that your dissertation and arguments for the dissertation are understandable. This will lead the reader into the rest of the paper without feeling that they are drowning in complex concepts from the start. One way to look at is this: If you were to try to explain the core of your paper to a third-grade student, how would you go about explaining it? Do you want to use great words and input research in initiation? Or would you use short sentences that outline a term in broad terms that a child could understand? Or would you use short sentences that outline a term in broad terms that a child could understand? Look over your introduction before turning it in and ask for a peer edit if you have time. This will help to ensure that the paper is simple and coherent. This will go a long way with your instructor and pave the way for you to get an excellent class. A put is a strategy traders or investors can use to generate income or buy shares at a reduced price. When writing a put, the author agrees to buy the underlying stock at the strike price if the contract is exercised. Writing, in this case, means selling a put contract to open a position. And in exchange for opening a position by selling a put, the author receives a premium or fee, but he is liable to enable the buyer to buy shares at the strike price if the underlying stock falls below that price until the options contract expires. The profit on put writing is limited to the received premium, but losses can be pretty significant if the price of the underlying share falls below the strike price. due to the skewed risk/reward dynamic, it may not always be immediately clear why one would take such a trade, but there are justification for doing so under the right conditions. A set is an option contract that entitles the holder but is not required to sell the underlying asset at a predetermined price to or before the end of the contract. Put options can be purchased by traders who seek to take advantage of stock declines or protection against such drops. Traders can also sell (write) sets to make bullish bets or generate investment income. When writing a put, the author agrees to buy the underlying stock at strike price if the contract ends in-the-money. Put in writing generates revenue because the author of any option contract receives the premium, while the buyer gets option rights. If timed correctly, a put-writing strategy can generate profits for the seller as long as he is not forced to buy shares in the underlying stock. Thus, one of the biggest risks facing the put seller is the possibility of the share price falling below the strike price, forcing the put seller to buy shares at this strike price. If writing options for income, the author's analysis should point to the underlying share price holding steady or rising until the expiration. For example, let's say XYZ stock trades for $75. Put options with a strike price of $70 trades for $3. Each put contract is for 100 shares. A put author could sell a $70 strike price put and collect the $300 ($3 x 100) prize. In taking this trade, the author hopes that the price of XYZ stock remains above $70 until maturity, and at worst at least remains above $67, which is the breakeven point on trading. Image of Julie Bang © Investopedia 2020 We can see that the trader is facing increasing losses as the share price falls below $67. For example, at a share price of $65, the put-seller is still required to buy shares of XYZ at the strike rate of $70. He would therefore face a $200 loss, calculated as follows: $6,500 market value - $7,000 paid price + $300 premium collected = -200De the more price falls, the greater the loss to put author. If at the expiration the price of XYZ is $67, the trader breaks himself. $6,700 market value - $7,000 price paid + $300 premium collected = $0 If XYZ is over $70 at maturity the trader keeps $300 and does not need to buy the shares. The buyer of the put option wanted to sell XYZ shares at $70, but since the price of XYZ is over $70 they are better off selling them at the current higher market price. Therefore, the setting is not exploited. This is the ideal scenario for a put option author. The next need to write put options to get long a stock at a discounted price. Instead of using the premium-collection strategy, a put author may want to buy shares at a predetermined price that is lower than the current market price. In this case, put the author could sell a put with a strike price to which they want to buy shares. YYZZ stock is trading at $40. An investor wants to buy it at $35. Instead of waiting to see if it drops to $35, investor investor Write put options with a $35 price. If the stock falls below $35, the seller option obliges the author to buy the shares from putting the buyer at $35, which is what the put seller wanted anyway. We can assume that the seller received a $1 premium from writing put options, which is $100 in income if they sold a contract. If the price drops below $35, the author will have to buy 100 shares of the stock at $35, costing a total of $3,500, but they have already received $100, so the net cost is actually $3,400. The trader is able to accumulate a position at an average price of $34; if they simply bought the shares at $35, the average price is $35. By selling the option, the author reduces the cost of buying shares. If the price of the stock remains above $35, the author will not have the option to buy the shares, but still keeps $100 in premium received. This could potentially be done several times before the price of the stock finally falls enough to trigger the opportunity to be exploited. The aforementioned scenarios assume that the option is exercised or expire worthless. But there is a completely different possibility. A put writer can close his position at any time, by purchasing a put. For example, if a trader sold a put and the price of the underlying stock starts to fall, the value of the put will increase. If they received a $1 premium as the stock is declining, putting the premium will likely start to rise to $2, $3, or more dollars. The put seller is not required to wait until the expiration. They can clearly see that they are in a losing position and can finish at any time. If option prizes are now $3, that's what they'll have to buy a put option on, to finish the deal. This will result in a loss of $2 per share, per contract. Selling puts can be a rewarding strategy in a stagnant or rising stock, since an investor is able to collect put prizes. In the case of a declining stock, a put seller is exposed to a significant risk, even if the profits are limited. Put writing is often used in combination with other options contracts. Contracts.