

Read the following abstract and identify background, method, findings, and conclusion. Note the verb tenses in each section:

Proteomics-based approaches complement the genome initiatives and may be the next step in attempts to understand the biology of cancer. We used matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionisation mass spectrometry directly from 1mm regions of single frozen tissue sections for profiling of protein expression from surgically resected tissues to classify lung tumours. Proteomic spectra were obtained and aligned from 79 lung tumours and 14 normal lung tissues. We built a class-prediction model with the proteomic patterns in a training cohort of 42 lung tumours and eight normal lung samples, and assessed their statistical significance. We then applied this model to a blinded test cohort, including 37 lung tumours and six normal lung samples, to estimate the misclassification rate. We obtained more than 1600 protein peaks from histologically selected 1mm diameter regions of single froze sections from each tissue. Class-prediction models based on differentially expressed peaks enabled us to perfectly classify nodal involvement with 85% accuracy in the training cohort. This model nearly perfectly classified samples in the independent blinded test cohort. We also obtained a proteomic pattern comprised of 15 distinct mass spectrometry peaks that distinguished between patients with resected non-small-cell lung cancer who had poor prognosis (median survival 6 months, $n=25$) and those who had good prognosis (median survival 33 months, $n=4$, $p<0.0001$). Proteomic patterns obtained directly from small amounts of fresh frozen lung-tumour tissue could be used to accurately classify and predict histological groups as well as nodal involvement and survival in resected non-small-cell lung cancer.

Yanangisawa, K. et al. Proteomic patterns of tumour subsets in non-small-cell lung cancer. Lancet 2003; 362: 433.

Read the following abstracts of the reports, and revise them if they require improvement:

1. The risk taking tendency of entrepreneurs of new and old ventures has been objectively obtained using questionnaire and personally administered interviews. Relevant research from a number of business personalities is summarized. The model is intended to be a preliminary concept of risk taking in business. The findings suggest that risk taking has been profitable for entrepreneurs. The research can be modified by adding strategic risk management techniques and decision making.
2. In most of developing countries such as Pakistan electioneering process normally yields unjust results such as double registration, votes by ineligible voters etc. Whereas, electronic voting like, Biometric system of voting in elections is more reliable and efficient at the present era, this has been proved by the approval of this system in KPK region of Pakistan for upcoming provincial elections, although there are certain limitations to biometric systems like some of the genuine registered voters are not recognized, eligible voters are

disfranchised due to software bugs, some citizens that are physically challenged with no fingers are also denied to vote because the system used for the registration made use of fingerprints only. This paper will confer comparison between old-fashioned (Polling System) and modern (e-voting) systems of voting. The paper proposes some technologies to eradicate the problem of eligible registered voters disfranchised by the biometric system like a multi scan system that allows citizens to use other body parts instead of fingerprints alone. The proposed system for general elections will create room for full participation of all eligible voters, eliminate multiple voting and also increase the confidence of the people in Pakistan in the electioneering process. Till now we have establish that e-voting like Biometric system is far better and advantageous than polling system in yielding transparent results despite of its limitations but there are ongoing projects to overcome these limitations. In this context we will collect research information mainly by using convenience sampling technique and surveying some particular people of Pakistan and will also take some interviews of NADRA or other government officials.

3. Information Technology (IT) has revolutionized the entire world, doesn't matter of which field you are talking about, it has grabbed each and everyone's attention to it. From dawn to dusk we are surrounded by multiple application of IT. This study was designed to serve as comprehensive development report on the future of IT in Pakistan. In this context, the study aims to give small attention to important changes that occurred in IT since independence and a lot to what is expected in next 10 years from Pakistan, especially in terms of usage. IT is concerned with the improvements in a variety of human and organizational problem-solving endeavors through the design, development, and use of technologically based systems and processes that enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of information in a variety of strategic, tactical, and operational situations. We have surveyed many individuals related to IT which includes users, IT professionals, IT teachers, and IT students to collect the data using convenient sampling. The study is a qualitative and quantitative analysis based on information taken from both secondary and primary information. The discussion concentrates on structure, access, quality, and future prospects of information technology in Pakistan. Statistical analysis of this study predicts that in next 10 years Pakistan is going to be one of the most promising centers of IT in the world and will be valued more than now.
4. Online shopping is slowly becoming a social norm all along the world. With the ease of just a few simple clicks involving a simple process of selection and transaction, one can easily purchase virtually anything he would want. Online shopping has expanded in recent to items such as machinery, home accessories, work equipment and even groceries. Especially in Karachi, one of the largest cities of the world as well as one of the fastest growing, online shopping is quickly growing in popularity. There are still some reasons due to which people hesitate from online buying. The attitudes of the people towards buying online are different. Some refuse to use it as they are simply unaware of the features available to them. Some prefer not to as they are doubtful when it comes to online consumer privacy and security. This study will focus on these reasons and which things they are

dependent on. The statement of the problem is that whether people today prefer shopping online or would rather shop in the more traditional and conventional method of going to the store themselves. There is very limited knowledge about online consumer behavior because it is a complicated socio-technical phenomenon and involves too many factors but our methodology will focus on the most important and vital variables which will prove an accurate result to prove our hypothesis. Focusing on a variable amount of locations which will mimic the ratio of types of population within the city, an estimated sample size of 400 people covering an age demographic of young adults to elderly people, we plan on collecting information using online forms and spreading questionnaires.

5. We conducted a statistical Survey on

“Contradictions in social and religious believes in Pakistan”

in order to determine the existing state of mind or in more layman terms the “thinking/mentality” of the different oriented societies existing in Pakistan and hence reaching to a more realistic observation. To do so we distributed and urged people with distinguishing mindset to go through the survey and fill them out. We reached our own universities colleagues as well as collected surveys from notable institutions so that we can attain a result that has no chance of being bias. We distributed and collected the surveys from wide range of people from being a student ,to being a normal citizen. From being a conservative to being a liberal and most of all the Contradictive. We also conducted online surveys to extend our research further and also to get data from the supposed educated and modern people. Distinguishing people from their thoughts is the best way to filter out the existing approach and frame of mind of the society. Hence we adopted this same procedure by dividing people by their Thoughts and then entering the data of the surveys in Statistical Software to reach to a conclusion. We compiled all our data in SPSS and did all the mathematics to reach to a conclusion. The result is then determined by comparing the actual data with the standard set at the beginning by ourselves to conclude if Contradiction exists or not. If the results are inclined towards either Conservative or liberal Standards then we conclude that there is no Contradiction in the society.

6. The intense power crisis has an overall adverse effect on the development and progress of any country. The purpose of this paper is to determine the REAL and actual reasons for the power crisis in Karachi; the reasons, NOT those which are commonly known by the people through common unreliable sources, but the reasons which are actually the cause of power crisis in Karachi, the production level and industrial level reasons which are the real major cause of the crisis. Hypothetically this research revealed that the factor of insolvability of power crisis comes not under the authorities of the power generation or distribution plants, but it is majorly a result of mismanagement and lack of governance. The data collected is majorly on exploratory basis from personal investigation of technical personnel related to the power sector. The findings revealed expected results; the Karachi Electric is capable of producing enough power for the whole of Karachi but they are being given a limited amount of resources, like gas or oil. According to 70-80 percent of technical people related to power sector, the crisis is majorly due to a mere mismanagement and lack of governance at the upper hand. Along with the alternate sources, Pakistan should rely on some permanent and long lasting sources of power production such as nuclear power. Despite of

its heavy investment, nuclear power is cheaper once installed and repays the investment in a very short period of time.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Executive summaries are written for busy administrators and decision makers who will not have the time to read the entire report. Also, executive summary is written to save a person from reading a report on issues or subjects in which s/he lacks the required background. Guidelines for writing a good ES are:

1. Read the entire report to grasp its full content.
2. Your summary should be one-quarter of the original text.
3. Write persuasively to motivate readers to read the report.
4. Discuss your research problem, the purpose of the study, the methodology used, the findings and results. Also, make recommendations if required.
5. Use headings to facilitate reading.
6. Be simple and formal.

Study the example ES below:

Executive Summary	
<p>This report provides an analysis and evaluation of the current and prospective profitability, liquidity and financial stability of Outdoor Equipment Ltd. Methods of analysis include trend, horizontal and vertical analyses as well as ratios such as Debt, Current and Quick ratios. Other calculations include rates of return on Shareholders Equity and Total Assets and earnings per share to name a few. All calculations can be found in the appendices. Results of data analysed show that all ratios are below industry averages. In particular, comparative performance is poor in the areas of profit margins, liquidity, credit control, and inventory management.</p>	<p>subject matter</p>
<p>The report finds the prospects of the company in its current position are not positive. The major areas of weakness require further investigation and remedial action by management. Recommendations discussed include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⬇ improving the average collection period for accounts receivable. ⬇ improving/increasing inventory turnover. ⬇ reducing prepayments and perhaps increasing inventory levels 	<p>methods of analysis</p> <p>Findings</p> <p>Conclusions</p>
<p>The report also investigates the fact that the analysis conducted has limitations. Some of the limitations include: forecasting figures are not provided nature and type of company is not known nor the current economic conditions data limitations as not enough information is provided or enough detail i.e. monthly details not known results are based on past performances not present</p>	<p>Recommendations (note that conclusions and recommendations can be bulleted)</p> <p>Limitations of the report.</p>