

Strukturanalyse Abstract

- Lesen Sie sich die drei folgenden Abstracts durch.
- Wie aussagekräftig sind die Abstracts und welchen Ein- bzw. Überblick liefern sie bzgl. der zugrundeliegenden Forschung? Haben Sie danach eine Idee, was die Autoren gemacht und herausgefunden haben?
- Werten Sie die drei Abstracts aus und versuchen Sie ein Schema für eine Standardgliederung eines Abstracts zu entwickeln.

Zeitansatz: 20 min

Abstract Beispiele

Schnelle Augenbewegungen und visuelle Fixation bei Kindern mit ADHS

Die Aufmerksamkeitsdefizit/Hyperaktivitätsstörung (ADHS) gehört zu den bedeutendsten psychiatrischen Störungen des Kindes- und Jugendalters. Der Beitrag zeigt auf, wie moderne Blickbewegungs-Systeme helfen, die neurokognitiven Grundlagen der ADHS weitergehend zu erforschen. Exemplarisch wird eine Studie vorgestellt, die kompensatorische Effekte einer Stimulanzien-Medikation auf Fähigkeiten der exekutiven Kontrolle von ADHS-Kindern untersucht. Dazu wurden medikamentös behandelte ADHS-Kinder und gesunde Kontrollkinder in einer Zeitreproduktions- und einer Augenbewegungsaufgabe getestet, die entweder eine aktive Inhibition oder Ausführung von Prosakkaden erforderte. Beide Gruppen zeigten vergleichbar präzise und interferenzstabile Zeitreproduktionen sowie eine vergleichbare Anzahl, Latenz, Amplitude und Dauer von Prosakkaden. Die Ergebnisse lassen eine weitgehende pharmakologische Kompensation von Auffälligkeiten der exekutiven Kontrolle vermuten. Jedoch konnte für ADHS-Kinder unter Medikamenteneinfluss (im Vergleich zu gesunden Kindern) eine signifikant erhöhte Spitzengeschwindigkeit von Prosakkaden beobachtet werden, die einen diagnostisch relevanten Augenbewegungs-Parameter darstellen könnte.

Abstract Beispiele

Looks and Lies: The role of physical attractiveness in online dating self-presentation and deception.

This study examines the role of online daters' physical attractiveness in their profile self-presentation and, in particular, their use of deception. Sixty-nine online daters identified the deceptions in their online dating profiles and had their photograph taken in the lab. Independent judges rated the online daters' physical attractiveness. Results show that the lower online daters' attractiveness, the more likely they were to enhance their profile photographs and lie about their physical descriptors (height, weight, age). The association between attractiveness and deception did not extend to profile elements unrelated to their physical appearance (e.g., income, occupation), suggesting that their deceptions were limited and strategic. Results are discussed in terms of (a) evolutionary theories about the importance of physical attractiveness in the dating realm and (b) the technological affordances that allow online daters to engage in selective self-presentation.

Abstract Beispiele

Disruptive Technologies: Catching the Wave

One of the most consistent patterns in business is the failure of leading companies to stay at the top of their industries when technologies or markets change. Why is it that established companies invest aggressively—and successfully—in the technologies necessary to retain their current customers but then fail to make the technological investments that customers of the future will demand? The fundamental reason is that leading companies succumb to one of the most popular, and valuable, management dogmas; they stay close to their customers. Customers wield extraordinary power in directing a company's investments. But what happens when a new technology emerges that customers reject because it doesn't address their needs as effectively as a company's current approach? In an ongoing study of technological change, the authors found that most established companies are consistently ahead of their industries in developing and commercializing new technologies as long as those technologies address the next-generation-performance needs of their customers. However, an industry's leaders are rarely in the forefront of commercializing new technologies that don't initially meet the functional demands of mainstream customers and appeal only to small or emerging markets. To remain at the top of their industries, managers must first be able to spot the technologies that fall into this category. To pursue these technologies, managers must protect them from the processes and incentives that are geared to serving mainstream customers. And the only way to do that is to create organizations that are completely independent of the mainstream business.