



HOW TO



SURVIVE YOUR STUDIES

WARM WELCOME!

We are very happy that you have found your way to the Department of Social Ethics at the University of Bonn.

In this booklet, we've put together some important information about academic work in the field of ethics: First, some basics and formal requirements of academic writing. Second, a list of tips and tricks to make your research and writing process easier.

You can also find these tips (and lots of other interesting content) on our Instagram page, don't hesitate to take a look!



We hope that this booklet will make it easier for you to start your study journey.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us at any time!

Good luck!

Your Department of Social Ethics at the University of Bonn

TABLE OF CONTENTS

How to...

5 ... write on an academic level

21 ... research

29 ... manage references

42 ... organize your thoughts

53 ... write an abstract

61 ... proofread

70 ... design a scientific poster

GENERAL NOTES



FOR

ACADEMIC WRITING



5

TITLE PAGE

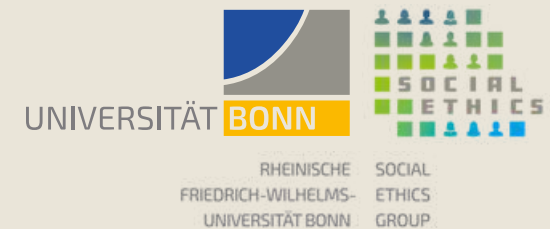
University of Bonn

[Name of the subject]

[Name of the course]

Winter/summer semester [year]

[Name of the lecturer]



[Title of your work]

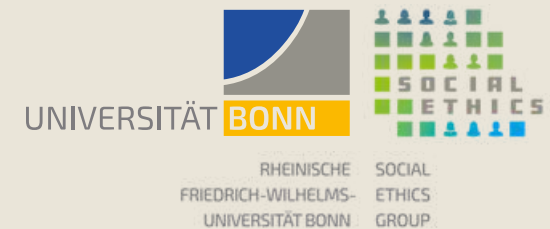
[Your name]

[Your email]

[Your matriculation number]

TITLE PAGE

University of Bonn
Protestant Theology
Theory and Ethics of loneliness
Winter semester 2024/25
Prof. Dr. Matthias Braun

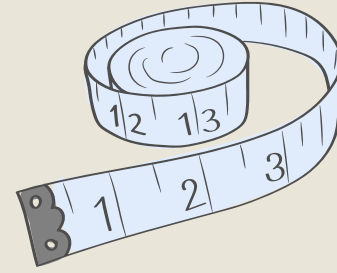


Loneliness. Exploring Ethical Dimensions of Social Isolation in Modern Society

Jane Doe
jdoe1@uni-bonn.de
Matriculation number: 12345678



LENGTH



Essay

7 pages

Pre seminar paper
(Proseminararbeit)

15 pages

Main seminar paper
(Hauptseminararbeit)

25 pages

The number of pages refers to the written text without title page, table of contents and bibliography.

A deviation of 10 % is accepted.



FORMAT

font size 11

line spacing 1.5

margins

top, left and right

2.5 cm

bottom

2 cm

use page numbers

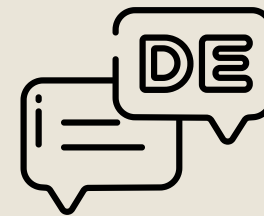
use chapter headings



cover page and table of contents without page numbers



LANGUAGE



German

GENERALLY ACCEPTED



English

IN AGREEMENT WITH THE LECTURER IN
MOST CASES POSSIBLE

If you are an international student or an Erasmus student, you can of course do your writing in English.

The language of examination depends on the examination regulations and study program you are in. You can ask your lecturer or the study office for further information.



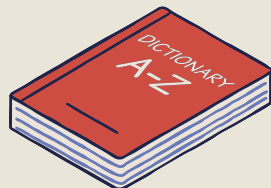
CITATION & BIBLIOGRAPHY



“
cite **all** sources
”

use a consistent citation style

distinguish between **direct** and **indirect** citations



bibliography sorting

alphabetically

ABC OR

differentiate between **primary** and **secondary** literature

Pre seminar paper
(Proseminararbeit)

10-12 titles

Main seminar paper
(Hauptseminararbeit)

at least 20 titles



CITE ONLY TITLES YOU
ACTUALLY USED IN YOUR WORK!



DECLARATION OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

I hereby declare that my exam on the topic _____ was produced by myself without any unauthorized assistance, that it has not been submitted for examination here or at any other university and that it has not been published in whole or in part. I have marked the parts – including tables, maps, illustrations, etc. – that have been taken from other works, either verbatim or in meaning, in each individual case.

If this concerns a bachelor's or master's thesis in need of submission in both print and a digital format I further declare that the content of the text file of the digital format is identical with the submitted print versions.

First and Last Name in Block Letters

Place, Date, Signature

Signature

SUBMISSION



In general, the paper is submitted **digitally as a PDF**.

In rare cases, the work must be printed out and sent to the following address:

Department of Social Ethics & Ethics of Technology
[please insert the supervisor of your paper here]

Faculty of Protestant Theology

University of Bonn

Rabinstraße 8

53111 Bonn





QUESTIONS



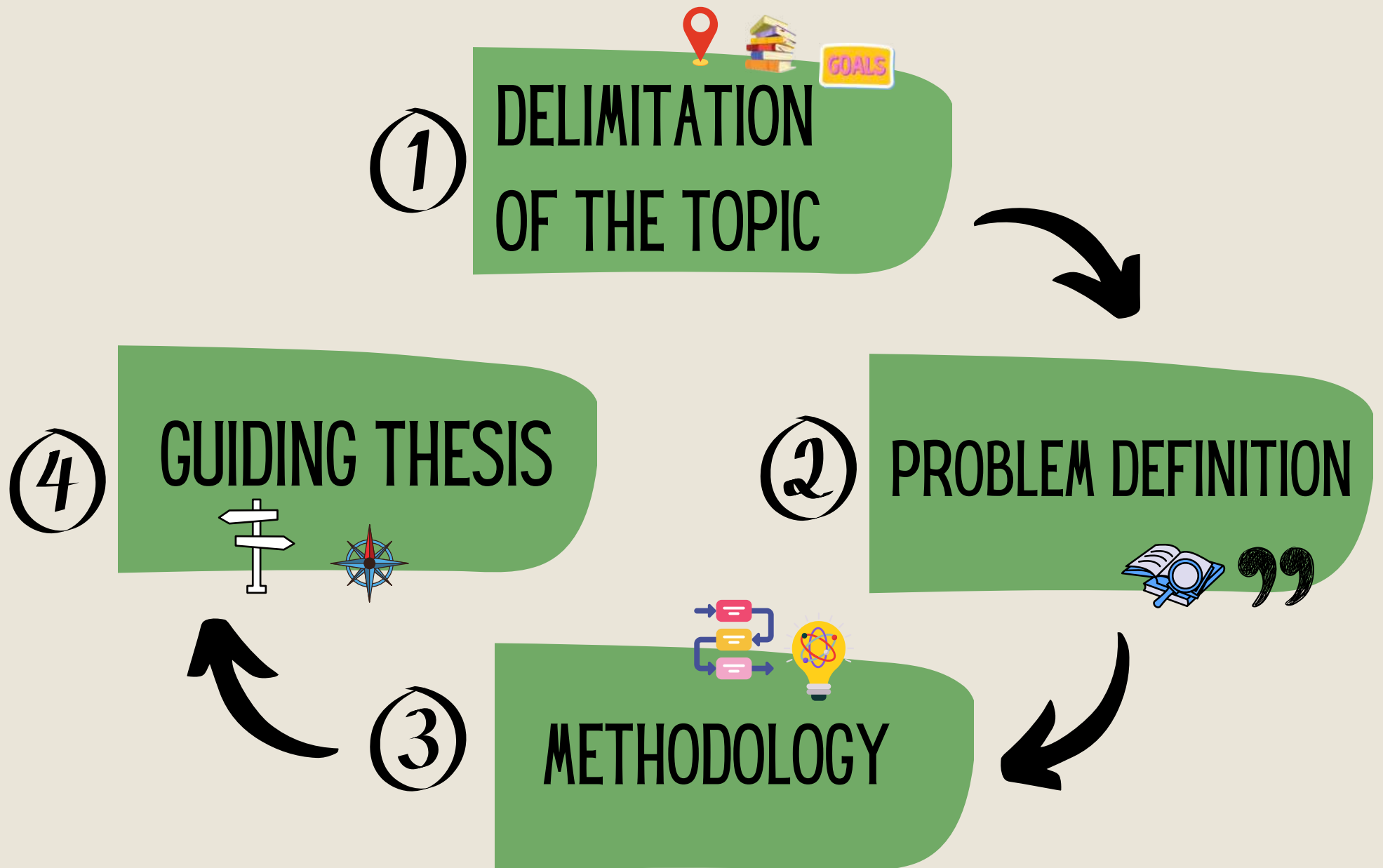
Don't be shy!

WE ARE HERE FOR YOU! 😊

Don't hesitate to
ask - there are no
stupid questions
:)



INTRODUCTION



① DELIMITATION OF THE TOPIC

The topic still leaves room for prioritisation and emphasis (e.g. “Lying and authenticity”).



② PROBLEM DEFINITION

Present the problem and formulate a research question (e.g. “Is it possible to lie authentically?”).
Your paper answers this question.

THE STRATEGY IS TO MOVE FROM THE TOPIC TO THE PROBLEM THROUGH LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND PRECISE FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

① DELIMITATION OF THE TOPIC

② PROBLEM DEFINITION

③ METHODOLOGY

④ GUIDING THESIS

③ METHODOLOGY



Why did I choose this problem?

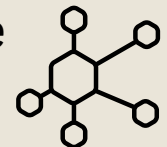
Why did I choose this method?

**Analytical/
hermeneutic methods:**
theoretical-conceptual
or normative questions

OR

**Empirical
methods:**
qualitative or
quantitative

Present the outline
structure



④ GUIDING THESIS

Formulate a hypothesis (which also creates orientation for yourself)

①

CONTENT

②

EVALUATION CRITERIA

MAIN PART

①

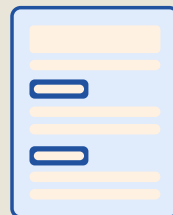
CONTENT

The main part is the **discussion** of the problem



Do not simply reproduce literature, but **take a position** yourself and discuss it **critically**

Organize with **subheadings**



①

CONTENT

②

EVALUATION CRITERIA

MAIN PART

② EVALUATION CRITERIA

= stringency, coherence & quality of...

... problem statement and research question

... hypothesis



... methodology



... judgement



CONCLUSION

A

reminder of the
problem definition



B

summarizing with reference
to the hypothesis



C

formulate your own
position



**TO BE AVOIDED:
EXPRESSING OPINIONS ABOUT WHAT COULD BE
RESEARCHED IN THE FUTURE**



HOW TO

RESEARCH



① CLARIFY RESEARCH TASK



② DECIDE WHERE TO RESEARCH



③ SEARCH STRATEGY



④ SAVE RESULTS



What is the topic of your paper?

What is your research question?

A
narrow down the field of research
(search term, search strategy)



B
what's of interest
(books, papers, videos, grey literature)



C
time frame of the research



D
aim of research
(publication, talk, ... , overview or details?)



1 CLARIFY RESEARCH TASK

2 DECIDE WHERE TO RESEARCH

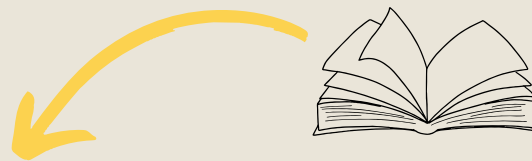
3 SEARCH STRATEGY

4 SAVE RESULTS

ARTICLES



MONOGRAPHS



JOURNALS



A) ONLINE SEARCH DATABASES

B) UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

C) IN-JOURNAL SEARCH





1 CLARIFY RESEARCH TASK

2 DECIDE WHERE TO RESEARCH

3 SEARCH STRATEGY

4 SAVE RESULTS

A) ONLINE SEARCH DATABASES

		
Google Scholar	grey literature included	crushing mass
PubMed	biomedical focus selected articles	not all
Web of Science	combines several databases	
Scopus	peer-reviewed articles only	

ARTICLES



B) UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

MONOGRAPHS



Worldcat	Bonbus
worldwide	university of bonn

Always compare the results to other university libraries!

C) TOPICS / JOURNAL SEARCH

JOURNALS



Protestant Ethics

ZEE

Bioethics/ Medical Ethics

AJOB
JME
Cell

AI & Ethics

AI & Ethics
Big Data & Society
Science and Engineering Ethics

① CLARIFY RESEARCH TASK

② DECIDE WHERE TO RESEARCH

③ SEARCH STRATEGY

④ SAVE RESULTS

SEARCH STRATEGY I

SEARCH STRATEGY II

AND medicine AND ethics
 OR medicine OR ethics
 NOT medicine NOT ethics
 "... "medicine" AND ethics
 ...* medic* AND ethics

Find synonyms!
 Check key words!
 Don't get lost in details!

SKIMMING & SCANNING III

check title & year

read abstracts of promising results

read sections or chapters of the results

① CLARIFY RESEARCH TASK

② DECIDE WHERE TO RESEARCH

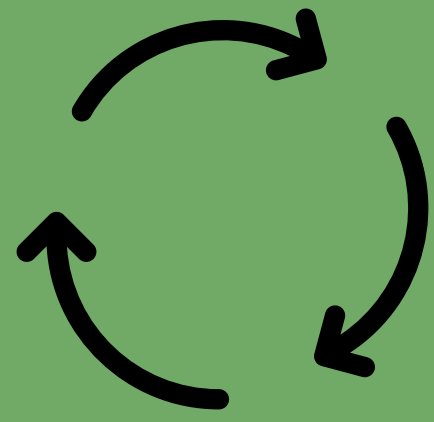
③ SEARCH STRATEGY

④ SAVE RESULTS



CHECK THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Researches are **ITERATIVE** processes.



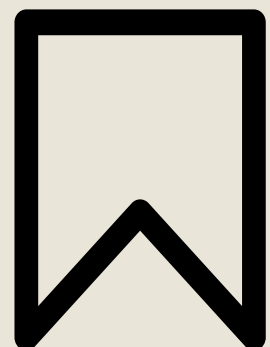
① CLARIFY RESEARCH TASK

② DECIDE WHERE TO RESEARCH

③ SEARCH STRATEGY

④ SAVE RESULTS

SAVING RESULTS



create a library

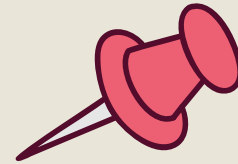
create a summary

save the literature



save the results & your impressions!

NOTES





HOW TO

MANAGE

REFERENCES

HOW TO MANAGE REFERENCES



①

GOOD REFERENCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES



②

PRINCIPLES OF CITATION



③

ESTABLISH A GOOD WORKFLOW

①

GOOD REFERENCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES



②

PRINCIPLES OF CITATION



③

ESTABLISH A GOOD WORKFLOW



I

HAVE A
CENTRAL PLACE
WHERE YOU KEEP THE
REFERENCES

II

PAY ATTENTION TO
CONSISTENCY

III

BUT:
THE BEST PRACTICE FOR
YOU

MAY VARY DEPENDING ON YOUR
FIELD AND WORKFLOW



①

GOOD REFERENCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES



②

PRINCIPLES OF CITATION



③

ESTABLISH A GOOD WORKFLOW



MAKE SURE TO ALWAYS CITE YOUR SOURCES !

BE CLEAR AND CONSISTENT (AGAIN!) :
STYLE (APA, MLA, ...) AND FORMAT DEPEND
ON THE FIELD, DISCIPLINE OR JOURNAL

BE PRECISE WHEN QUOTING :
USE THE EXACT WORDING, SPELLING, AND PUNCTUATION OF THE ORIGINAL SOURCE.
EVEN IF IT IS INCORRECT OR MISSPELLED. YOU CAN THEN MARK IT WITH [SIC].

citation
guidelines from
the university



1

GOOD REFERENCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES



2

PRINCIPLES OF CITATION



3

ESTABLISH A GOOD WORKFLOW



COLLECT REFERENCES



CONSISTENCY IN CITING
COLLECT RELEVANT QUOTES
WITH THEIR EXACT SOURCE AND PAGE



KEEP THEM ORGANIZED AND CENTRALIZED
FOR EXAMPLE IN ONE REFERENCE MANAGEMENT TOOL

I TO SIMPLIFY YOUR
WORK PROCESS

II TO EASILY ADJUST
REFERENCES TO
CERTAIN REFERENCE
STYLES

WHY USE A REFERENCE MANAGER TOOL ?

III TO HAVE **ONE** PLACE
WITH ALL YOUR
REFERENCES AND
NOTES

①

CHOOSE A TOOL



②

CREATE A
LIBRARY OR
COLLECTION



③

INSERT A TITLE
- MANUALLY OR
AUTOMATICALLY



④

INSERT
THE
REFERENCE
DIRECTLY
INTO WORD

① CHOOSE TOOL

② CREATE A LIBRARY

③ INSERT A TITLE

④ INSERT INTO WORD

THINK ABOUT...

... WHAT YOU WANT TO USE THE TOOL FOR:

AS AN ARCHIVE OR AS A WAY TO STRUCTURE YOUR WORK?

... FEATURES YOU NEED:

USER-FRIENDLINESS, CITATION STYLE OPTIONS, COLLABORATION OPTIONS, PLUG-IN OPTIONS, STORAGE, BUDGET, ...?

EXAMPLES:



WEB- & CLOUDBASED, FREE WARE, COMPATIBILITY WITH MANY SOFTWARE SYSTEMS

EndNote™

LICENSE MODEL, MORE FUNCTIONS THAN ZOTERO, E.G. CREATING YOUR OWN CITATION STYLE

① CHOOSE TOOL

② CREATE A LIBRARY

③ INSERT A TITLE

④ INSERT INTO WORD

(YOU CAN) ORGANIZE AND STRUCTURE YOUR REFERENCE MANAGEMENT TOOL BY ○○○

A ... CREATING DIFFERENT LIBRARIES

B ... CREATING DIFFERENT GROUPS FOR COLLABORATION

C ... CREATING DIFFERENT COLLECTIONS FOR DIFFERENT PROJECTS YOU ARE WORKING ON

D ... CREATING TAGS FOR DIFFERENT TOPICS

E ... USING NOTES TO FIND CITATIONS EASILY

IT SHOULD BE TAILORED TO YOUR NEEDS !

① CHOOSE TOOL

② CREATE A LIBRARY

③ INSERT A TITLE

④ INSERT INTO WORD

INSERT TITLES...

MANUALLY

OR

AUTOMATICALLY

**BE ACCURATE !
DON'T MISS ANY INFORMATION !
ALWAYS DOUBLE-CHECK !**



① CHOOSE TOOL

② CREATE A
LIBRARY

③ INSERT A TITLE

④ INSERT
INTO WORD

INSERT TITLES OR A BIBLIOGRAPHY INTO WORD ...

MANUALLY

OR

WITH A PLUG-IN

CHECK FOR PLUG-INS
TO INSERT REFERENCES OR THE ENTIRE BIBLIOGRAPHY
FROM YOUR TOOL DIRECTLY INTO THE DOCUMENT.

KEEP IN MIND:

ALWAYS DOUBLE-CHECK

**YOUR REFERENCES WHEN
YOU FINISH A WRITING
PROJECT!**

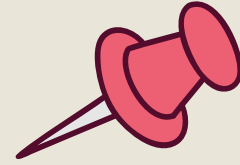
BE CONSISTENT

**WITH STYLE
AND FORMAT!**

**HOT
TIP**

**CHECK FOR LICENCES FROM
YOUR UNIVERSITY OR WORKPLACE!**

NOTES



HOW TO

ORGANIZE

YOUR THOUGHTS




HOW TO ORGANIZE YOUR THOUGHTS



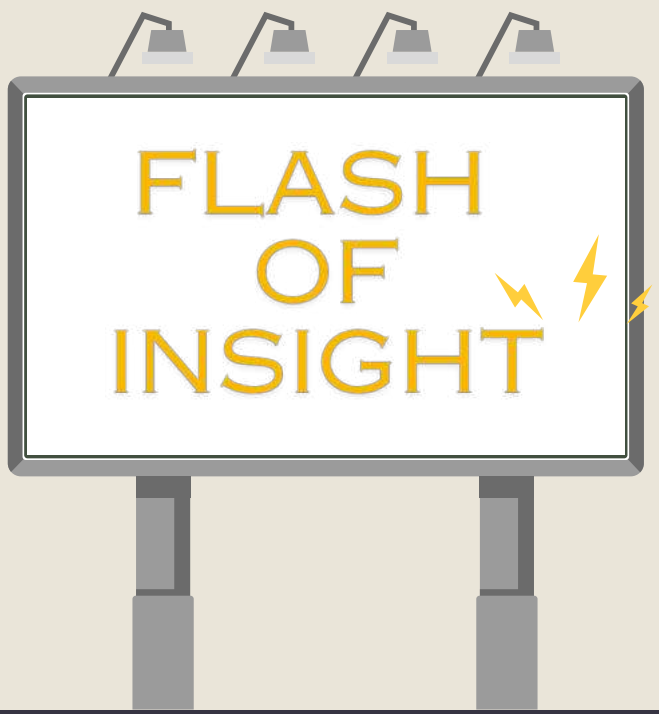
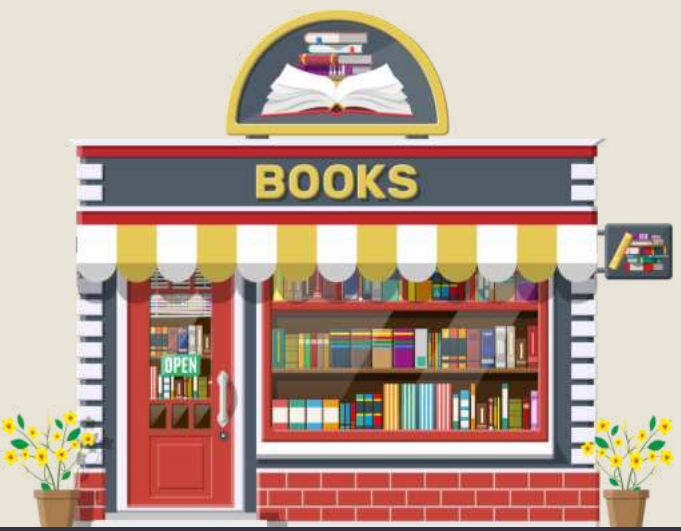
1 GET INSPIRATION 

2 SAVE YOUR THOUGHTS 

3 LINK YOUR THOUGHTS 

4 REVIEW YOUR THOUGHTS 

INSPIRATION CAN COME FROM EVERYTHING -
A BOOK, A PODCAST, OR A FLASH OF INSIGHT.



BE ATTENTIVE!

① GET INSPIRATION 

② SAVE YOUR THOUGHTS 

③ LINK YOUR THOUGHTS 

④ REVIEW YOUR THOUGHTS 

OFTEN, YOUR THOUGHTS AREN'T USEFUL RIGHT AWAY
BUT THEY ARE LATER ON.
THEREFORE, IT IS IMPORTANT TO SAVE YOUR THOUGHTS !

NOTEBOOK



ALWAYS IN REACH

NOT DEPENDENT
ON ELECTRICITY

WRITING BY HAND HELPS
YOU REMEMBER THINGS

INTEGRATED SYSTEM

CONNECTION WITH OTHER
SYSTEMS (E. G. ZOTERO)

MORE FUNCTIONALITY LIKE
SEARCH, TRANSFERABLE,
LINKABLE

DIGITAL NOTETAKING

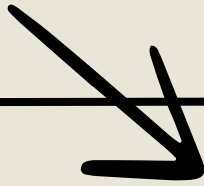


KEEP IT SIMPLE ! JUST START WITH ONE
SYSTEM AND GATHER EXPERIENCE





: FREE TO USE AND OPEN FORMAT,







OBSIDIAN IS A GREAT SOFTWARE TO ORGANIZE YOUR THOUGHTS.

THINK ABOUT THE SOFTWARE AS A GARDEN:

ALL IDEAS ARE SAPLINGS. HOPEFULLY, THEY WILL GROW INTO A BIG TREE, STANDING WITHIN A NETWORK OF IDEAS.




OFFICIAL AND COMMUNITY PLUG-INS ALLOW FOR COMPLETELY NEW FUNCTIONALITIES:

- ORGANIZE YOUR TO- DOS IN OBSIDIAN 
- LINK IT WITH ZOTERO 
- SYNCHRONIZE YOUR DATA ON SEVERAL DEVICES 
- VISUALIZE YOUR IDEAS IN AN INTERACTIVE GRAPH 
- AND SO MUCH MORE...

① GET INSPIRATION 

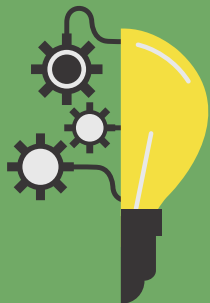
② SAVE YOUR THOUGHTS 

③ LINK YOUR THOUGHTS 

④ REVIEW YOUR THOUGHTS 

**WHEN SAVING YOUR IDEAS,
TRY TO LINK THEM TO YOUR EXISTING NOTES AND IDEAS.**

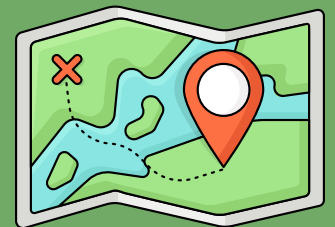
CONNECTING THEMES
AND TOPICS



REFERENCES
(DATE, PERSON, SITUATION)




MAP OF
CONTENTS



OVER TIME, A NETWORK OF THOUGHTS WILL EMERGE



① GET INSPIRATION 

② SAVE YOUR THOUGHTS 

③ LINK YOUR THOUGHTS 

④ REVIEW YOUR THOUGHTS 

COME BACK TO YOUR IDEAS ONCE IN A WHILE, WHEN:



**READING
A CONNECTED TEXT**



**WORKING ON A
RELATED IDEA**



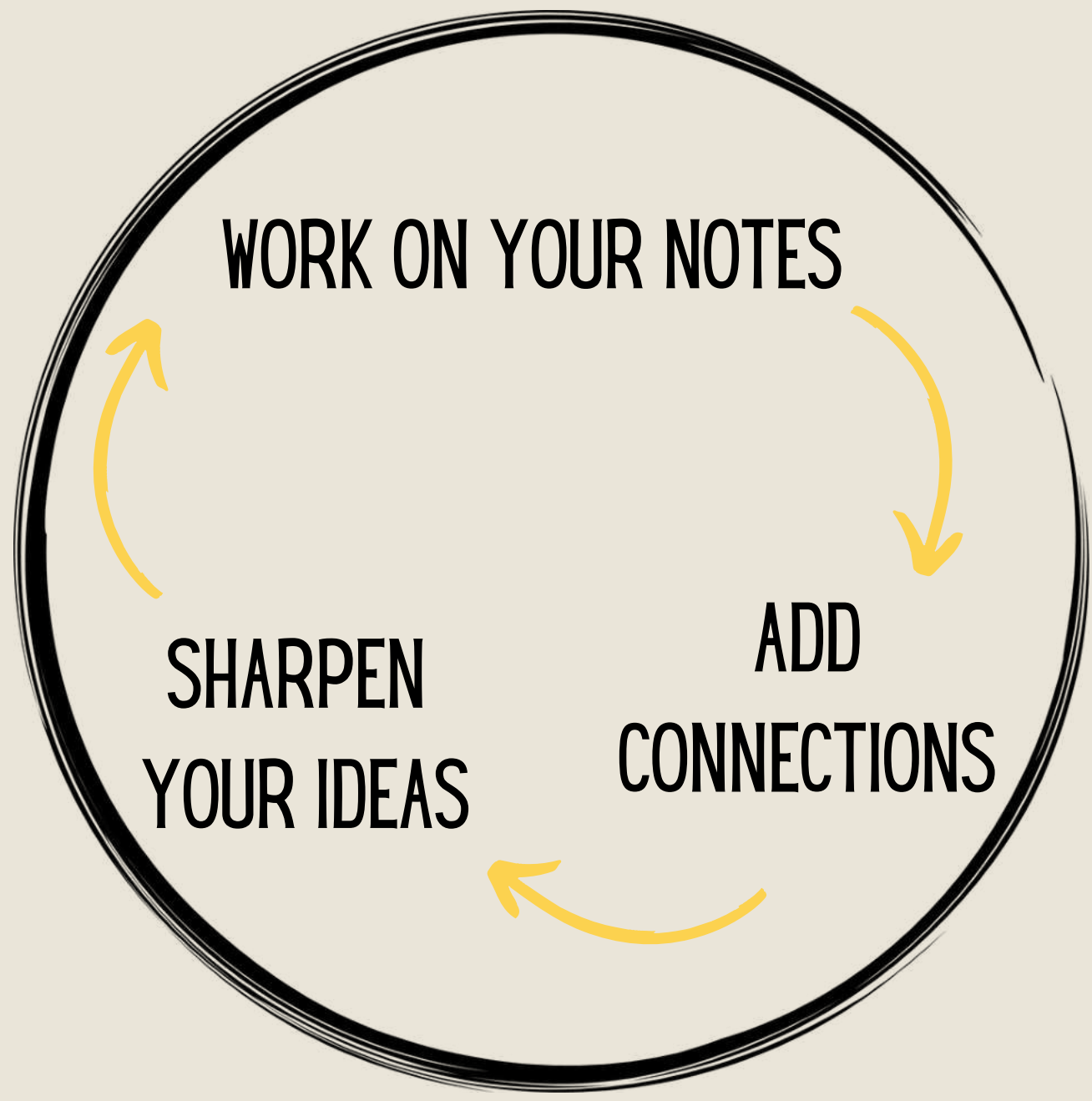
**REFINING YOUR
INITIAL IDEA**

① GET INSPIRATION 

② SAVE YOUR THOUGHTS 

③ LINK YOUR THOUGHTS 

④ REVIEW YOUR THOUGHTS 



GOT A NEW IDEA? → START THE PROCESS AGAIN!

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES

I USE OBSIDIAN ON A DAILY BASIS.

↙
DAILY PAGES:
TASKS,
MEETINGS,
LINKS TO
CURRENT PROJECTS

↓
LITERATURE NOTES:
SUMMARIES OF THE TEXTS
I'VE READ WITH CONNECTIONS
TO ALL RELEVANT IDEAS

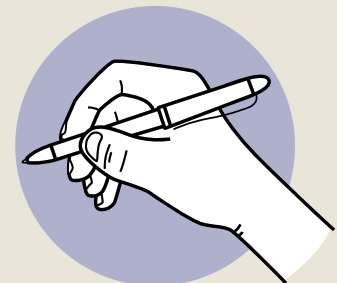
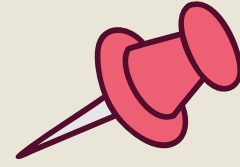
↓
WRITING NOTES:
SNIPPETS THAT
EVENTUALLY MERGE TO
A FULL-FLEDGED TEXT

↘
BUCKET LISTS:
GIFT LISTS,
IDEAS FOR LATER



If you have questions, feel
free to contact Lorenz Garbe:
lgarbe@uni-bonn.de

NOTES



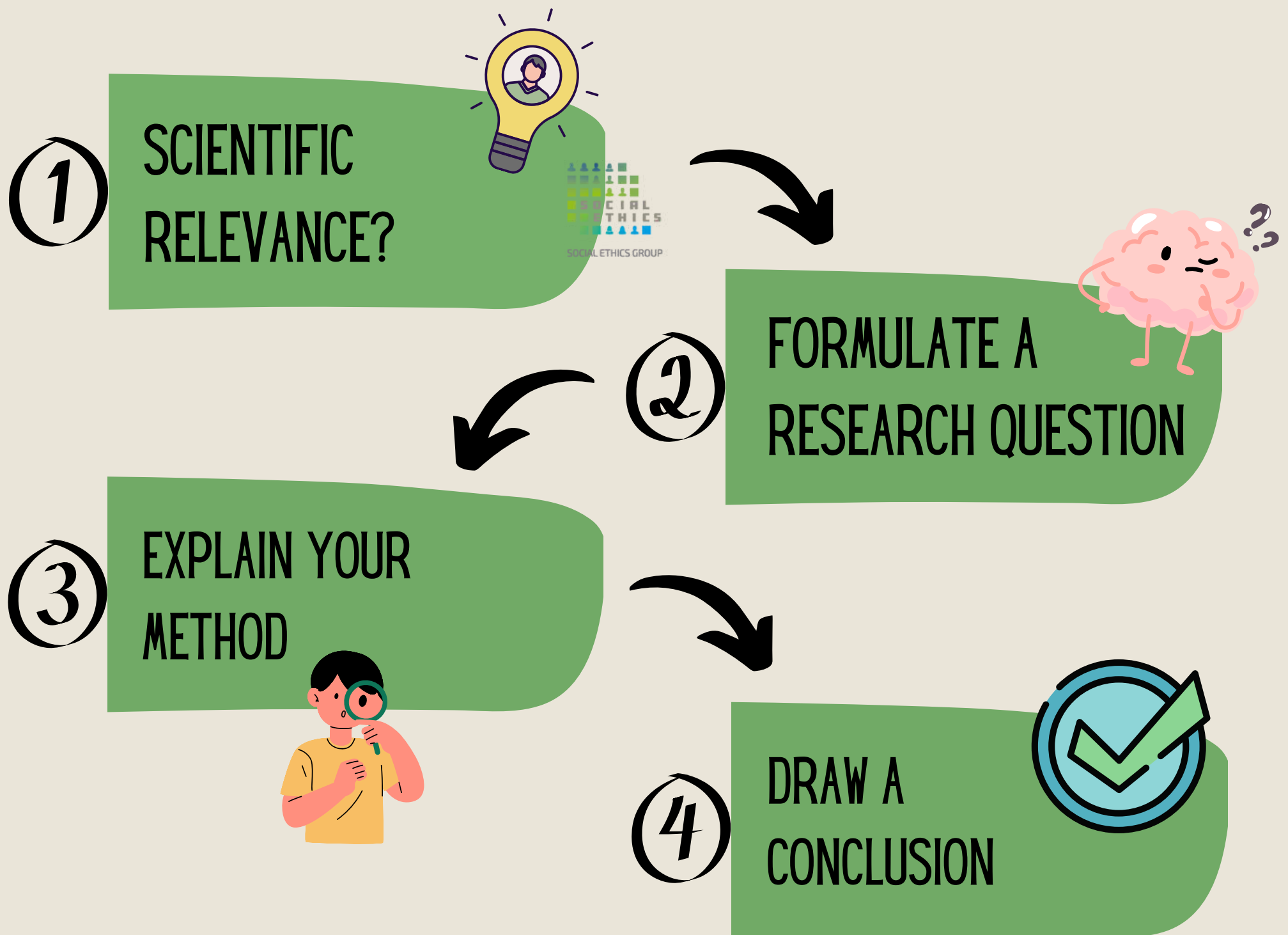


HOW TO WRITE

AN ABSTRACT





HOW TO WRITE AN ABSTRACT



① SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE? 

② RESEARCH QUESTION 

③ EXPLAIN YOUR METHOD 

④ DRAW CONCLUSIONS 

START DESCRIBING THE PROBLEM 

WHY IS YOUR RESEARCH IMPORTANT? 

1

AQUIRE A THOROUGH KNOWLEGDE OF YOUR RESEARCH FIELD IN ORDER TO IDENTIFY OPEN QUESTIONS THAT YOU CAN WORK ON.




2


EXPLAIN HOW YOUR RESEARCH CAN ADRESS THE OBSERVED PROBLEM AND BRING THE FIELD FORWARD.



① SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE? 

② RESEARCH QUESTION 

③ EXPLAIN YOUR METHOD 

④ DRAW CONCLUSIONS 

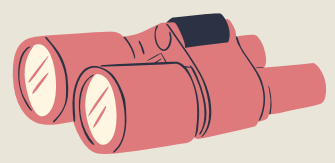
ABOVE ALL: BE CLEAR ON YOUR **RESEARCH QUESTION!**



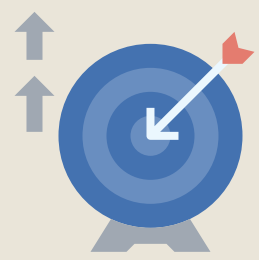
BEGIN YOUR QUESTION WITH "HOW" OR "WHAT" (NOT "WHY")



STATE THE KEY IDEA / CENTRAL PHENOMENON YOU WANT TO EXPLORE



BE PRECISE (AVOID VAGUE TERMS) AND SPECIFIC!





ADD-ON FOR EMPIRICAL RESEARCH:
NAME PARTICIPANTS / RESEARCH SITE / COUNTRY



① SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE? 

② RESEARCH QUESTION 

③ EXPLAIN YOUR METHOD 

④ DRAW CONCLUSIONS 

NEXT STEP: YOUR WORKING THESIS!

A **HYPOTHESIS** IS THE MOST LIKELY SOLUTION TO A PROBLEM.

A) "TEST AN EXISTING HYPOTHESIS"

YOU TEST A HYPOTHESIS GIVEN BY ANOTHER SCHOLAR.

1. OUTLINE THE HYPOTHESIS.
2. EXPLAIN WHY IT DOES NOT SOLVE THE ABOVE-MENTIONED PROBLEM SUFFICIENTLY.
3. COME UP WITH A NEW HYPOTHESIS AND EXPLAIN WHY IT IS BETTER SUITED TO DO THE JOB.



B) "BUILD A NEW HYPOTHESIS"


YOU COME UP WITH YOUR OWN HYPOTHESIS.


1. REFER TO THE CURRENT RESEARCH GAP: WHAT CAN YOUR HYPOTHESIS EXPLAIN THAT OTHERS CANNOT?
2. WHICH THINKERS CAN HELP TO BRIDGE THE GAP?
3. PROVIDE A POSSIBLE ANSWER TO THE PROBLEM.



① SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE? 

② RESEARCH QUESTION 

③ EXPLAIN YOUR METHOD 

④ DRAW CONCLUSIONS 



WHICH METHOD DO YOU USE?



PICK A METHOD



NAME THE TRADITION IN WHICH YOUR WORK IS ANCHORED.

EXPLANATION



EXPLAIN HOW THE METHOD WORKS.


JUSTIFICATION




WHY IS IT THE BEST METHOD TO TACKLE THE PROBLEM?

① SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE? 

② RESEARCH QUESTION 

③ EXPLAIN YOUR METHOD 

④ DRAW CONCLUSIONS 



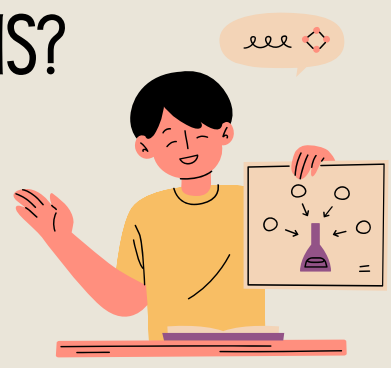
DRAW CONCLUSIONS

SUMMARIZE YOUR FINDINGS

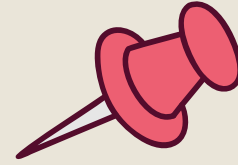
POINT TOWARDS OPEN QUESTIONS 

WHICH ANSWERS CAN BE DERIVED FROM YOUR HYPOTHESIS?

WHICH DETAILS STILL NEED TO BE WORKED OUT?



NOTES





HOW TO

PROOFREAD



WHY PROOFREAD?

ENSURES THAT YOUR TEXT IS ...

CORRECT



COMPREHENSIBLE



- ✿ GOOD IMPRESSION
- ✿ NO MISUNDERSTANDINGS
- ✿ TARGET GROUP-ORIENTED

WORKFLOW

①

CLARIFY DEADLINE: PLAN YOUR STEPS



②

FIRST READ: FIND MISTAKES



③

SECOND READ: EDIT FURTHER



④

THIRD READ: PROOFREAD YOUR PROOFREADING

FIRST READ: FIND MISTAKES



CORRECT SPELLINGS, GRAMMAR, AND PUNCTUATION MISTAKES

CHANGE DIRECTLY IN THE TEXT
(TRACK YOUR CHANGES)



ENGLISH TEXTS: BE AWARE OF
AE OR BE SPECIFICS

PRO TIP: SEARCH FOR
INVISIBLE PUNCTUATIONS

SECOND READ: EDIT FURTHER



CHECK IF...

A

FORMATTING
IS CONSISTENT
(CITATION STYLE,
FOOTNOTES ...)

B

ALL TERMS
ARE DEFINED

C

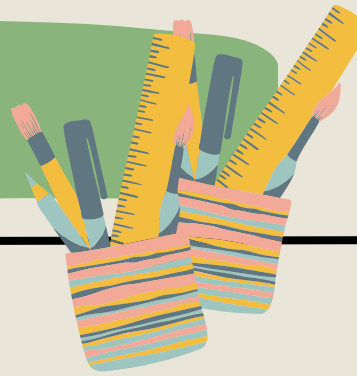
USE OF TERMS
IS CONSISTENT

D

WORDING AND
FORMULATIONS
ARE SUITABLE FOR
TARGET GROUP



... AND FURTHER



WITH STYLISTIC
SUGGESTIONS

ON THE CONTENT

ADD COMMENTS....

ON STRUCTURE & ARGUMENTATION:

1. CLEAR RESEARCH QUESTION, THESIS, METHOD?
2. ONE ARGUMENT PER PARAGRAPH, CONNECTION?
3. CONCLUSION ANSWERS THE RESEARCH QUESTION?

USEFUL TOOLS ...

... TO CHECK ORTHOGRAPHY & GRAMMAR

GERMAN TEXTS:
DU DEN

ENGLISH TEXTS:
PONS,
CAMBRIDGE / OXFORD
DICTIONARY



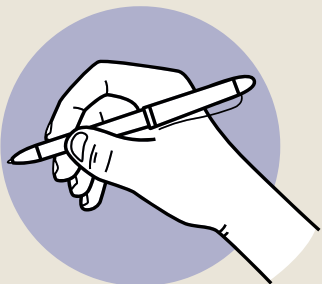
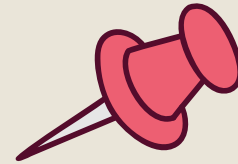


AND NOW OVER TO YOU:

HAVE YOU FOUND OUR MISTAKE?



NOTES



HOW TO DESIGN

A SCIENTIFIC POSTER



HOW TO DESIGN A POSTER

①

CLARIFY THE
RESEARCH TOPIC



②

THINK ABOUT
YOUR STORYLINE



③

STRUCTURE
YOUR THOUGHTS



④

DESIGN
YOUR POSTER



1

CLARIFY RESEARCH TOPIC



2

THINK ABOUT YOUR STORYLINE



3

STRUCTURE YOUR THOUGHTS

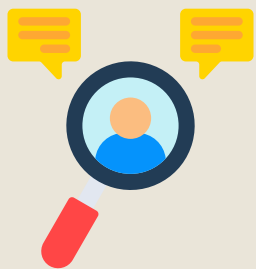


4

DESIGN YOUR POSTER



WHAT IS ...

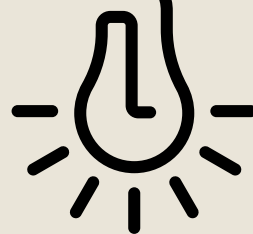


... THE TOPIC OF YOUR RESEARCH?



... THE TARGETED AUDIENCE?

FACTS



WHAT ARE THE MOST INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT YOUR RESEARCH?



1

CLARIFY RESEARCH TOPIC



2

THINK ABOUT YOUR STORYLINE



3

STRUCTURE YOUR THOUGHTS



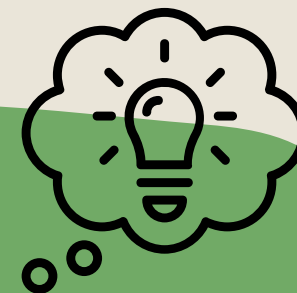
4

DESIGN YOUR POSTER



STORYLINE

THINK OF...



EVERYDAY LIFE SITUATIONS

THAT EVERYONE CAN RELATE TO.



UNDERSTANDABLE EXAMPLES

BUILD ANALOGIES TO WELL-KNOWN SITUATIONS

- COOKING TOGETHER IN A SHARED FLAT,
- A SITUATION IN SCHOOL.



SIMPLE WORDS TO EXPLAIN

HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE IT TO A SMALL CHILD?

1 CLARIFY RESEARCH TOPIC 

2 THINK ABOUT YOUR STORYLINE 

3 STRUCTURE YOUR THOUGHTS 

4 DESIGN YOUR POSTER 




STRUCTURE YOUR THOUGHTS

- INTRODUCTION** → Define the problem statement, research question and the hypothesis.
- BACKGROUND** → What's the current state of research?
What is the research gap?
- METHODS** → Which methods did you use?
- RESULTS** → What are the key results?
- CONCLUSION** → What do you want your audience to take home? What is your conclusion?

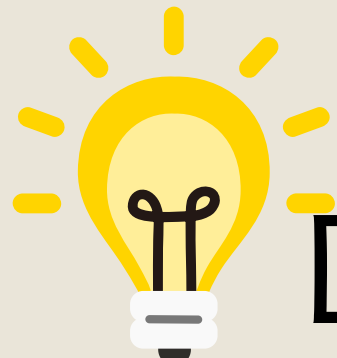
Now it's your turn!
Write down
3 bullet points
for each step!

① CLARIFY RESEARCH TOPIC 

② THINK ABOUT YOUR STORYLINE 

③ STRUCTURE YOUR THOUGHTS 

④ DESIGN YOUR POSTER 



DESIGN YOUR POSTER



ONE FONT

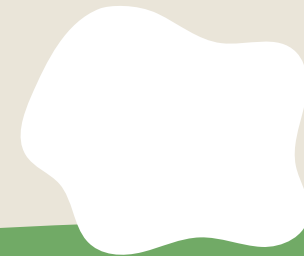
Use only one font and no more than two headline styles.



USE ONE COLOUR SCHEME



The Adobe color wheel might help you to find matching colors.



LEAVE NEGATIVE SPACE

Empty (negative) space is key!
250 words max.

1 CLARIFY RESEARCH TASK 

2 DECIDE WHERE TO RESEARCH 

3 SEARCH STRATEGY 

4 DESIGN YOUR POSTER 



VISUALIZE IT!

USE ...

SOFTWARES

- Canva
- Power Point
- Slides Carnival
- Affinity designer (to pay)



PICTURES

- Google pictures (Set-up: Creative Commons, Tip: Add "vector")
- Freepik



ICONS



- The Noun Project
- Flaticon

1 CLARIFY RESEARCH TASK 

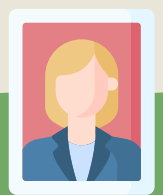
2 DECIDE WHERE TO RESEARCH 

3 SEARCH STRATEGY 

4 DESIGN YOUR POSTER 

PRESENT YOURSELF

ADD ...



PICTURE

Add a picture of yourself to help the audience know who to talk to.

LOGO

Add the logo of the research institute.

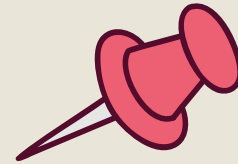
QR-CODE



Add a QR code to your website or LinkedIn page.



NOTES





**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ETHICS
& ETHICS OF TECHNOLOGY
FACULTY OF PROTESTANT THEOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF BONN
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