摘要撰写要求

摘要又称文摘、概要或内容提要,是以提供文献内容梗概为目的,不加评论和补充解释,简明、确切地记述文献重要内容的短文。它是论文主体的浓缩,能充分反映研究的主要内容及创新点,通过它不阅读全文就能够获得必要的信息,判断论文的价值取向。摘要的形式和质量变得日益重要,基于摘要的索引数据库的常用服务,用来扩大其在科学界的传播范围,从而提高学术期刊的显示度和总引用量。

按照论文内容侧重和写作要求的不同,摘要大体分为报道性、指示性和复合性(报道-指示性)三类。根据国家标准《文摘编写规则 GB6447-86》,报道性摘要包含四要素:

目的——研究、研制、调查等的前提、目的和任务,所涉及的主题范围。

方法——所用的原理、理论、条件、对象、材料、工艺、结构、手段、装备、程序等。

结果——实验的、研究的结果,数据,被确定的关系,观察结果,得到的效果、性能等。

结论——结果的分析、研究、比较、评价、应用,提出的问题,今后的课题,假设,启发,建议,预测等。

而**指示性摘要**一般用较短的语句概括论文的领域和(或)主题、对象,而不涉及论据和结论,多用于综述、观点(视角)、

研究简报和图书介绍等。避免一句话摘要。

复合性摘要就是报道—指示性摘要,以报道摘要的形式表述 论文有关成果中价值较高的那部分内容,以指示性摘要的形式表 述有关过程中价值较高的其余内容。

报道性摘要撰写实例:

干旱和涝渍胁迫对入侵物种喜旱莲子草生长的影响

摘要:[目的]喜旱莲子草作为一种广泛入侵我国的恶性杂草,其分布主要受温度和降水的影 响。全球气候变暖导致我国干旱和降雨格局发生变化,对植物的生长、存活和地理分布等产 生了明显的影响。明确喜旱莲子草在不同水分胁迫程度下的存活率、生物量及形态特征的差 异,对其分布预测和防控预警具有重要意义。[方法]本试验在避雨条件下采用盆栽控水法对 喜旱莲子草进行干旱(低、中、高3种)和涝渍(低、中、干3种)胁迫处理。[结果]结果 表明: ①干旱和涝渍胁迫可使植株存活率随时间呈线性下降趋势(タ゚> 0. 9),且除高涝渍胁 迫下植株死亡速率会因环境中水量的增加而有所减缓外,植株死亡速率均会随胁迫程度升高 而增大。②干旱和涝渍胁迫可显著降低喜旱莲子草的存活率和生物量,低干旱胁迫下植株的 存活率和生物量只有31.25%和47.80%左右,干旱胁迫程度进一步上升就会导致植株死亡; 涝渍胁迫下植株存活率可达到 50.00% ~87.50%, 生物量最大降幅只有 24.68%, 且最终会随 着环境中水量增加而呈升高趋势。 ③低干旱胁迫只增加了4.76%的植株分枝数,但显著降 低了其它形态指标(分枝长、节间数、叶面积); 涝渍胁迫下植株除叶面积会随着环境中水 量的增加呈现持续上升趋势外,其他形态指标(分枝长、分枝数、节间数)均未受到显著影 响。[结论]以上结果表明干旱程度才是决定喜旱莲子草存活和地理分布的主要因素,且在低 度和中度干旱胁迫之间存在该草的分布预测、防控预警和水分控制防治阈值。

关键词: 水分胁迫;分布预测;防控预警;水分控制防治中图分类号;Q149 文献标识码:A

Effects of Drought and Waterlogging Stress on Growth of Invasive Species *Alternanthera philoxeroides*

Abstract: As a malignant invasive plant, *Alternanthera philoxeroides* is widely invaded in China. Its distribution is mainly affected by precipitation and temperature. Global warming has a significant impact on plant growth, survival and geographical distribution by changing drought and rainfall patterns in China. It is meaningful to investigate the difference of survival rate, biomass and morphological characteristics of *A. philoxeroides* under water stress for its distribution prediction, prevention and control of early warning. In this experiment, the drought (low, medium and high) and waterlogging (low, medium and dry) stress were treated by potted water control method in rainproof environment. The results showed that: ①the survival rate of plants decreased linearly with time under drought and waterlogging stress ($\mathbb{R}^2 > 0.9$). The plant

death rate added with the increase of stress level, except that the plant death rate slowed down with the increase of water in the environment under high waterlogging stress. ② Drought and waterlogging stress significantly reduced the survival rate and biomass of *A. philoxeroides*. The survival rate and biomass of the plant under low drought stress were only 31.25% and 47.80%. The further increase of drought stress would lead to plant death. However, under waterlogging stress, the survival rate of plants can reach 50.00% ~ 87.50%. The maximum decrease of biomass was only 24.68%, and eventually increased with the increasing of water in the environment. ③ Low drought stress only increased branch number by 4.76% of *A. philoxeroides*, but significantly decreased other morphological indexes (branch length, internode number and leaf area). The plant morphology indexes (branch length, branch number and internode number) were not significantly affected under waterlogging stress except leaf area which showed a continuous upward trend with the increase of water in the environment. These results indicated that drought degree was the main factor determining the survival and geographical distribution of the plant. The distribution prediction, prevention and control early warning, water control threshold of this plant existed between low and moderate drought stress.

Key words: Water stress; distribution prediction; prevention and control early warning; water control

指示性摘要撰写实例:

农村闲置宅基地盘活利用的意愿、障碍及其改革重点分析

摘要:随着大量农村人口向城镇迁移,农村宅基地闲置问题变得日益突出。基于中国社会科学院"乡村振兴数据库(CRRS)"2020年在全国10个省(市)获得的306个村级数据、3833个农户数据,对农村宅基地占有及闲置状况、农民闲置宅基地盘活利用意愿与方式进行统计分析,得出当前农村闲置宅基地比例接近8%,仅31.91%的农民愿意流转(转让)宅基地使用权。宅基地利用改革涉及多主体参与、过程复杂,需充分尊重农民的意愿。但目前我国宅基地流转交易市场尚未形成,闲置宅基地零星分布、改革成本收益分配不平衡等问题,导致农民、农村集体和地方政府方面在盘活利用闲置宅基地过程中面临障碍,多重因素的叠加导致农民盘活利用闲置宅基地的意愿不强。因此,为了更好地赋予农民财产权,提高宅基地盘活利用效率,一方面需加快完善顶层制度设计,重视改革参与主体的利益分配机制;另一方面需创新盘活利用的具体实现方式,既要解决闲置宅基地零星分布难以集中连片利用的问题,又要清除外部主体难以进入、市场失灵等体制机制障碍。

关键词:闲置宅基地;盘活利用意愿;障碍分析;制度改革

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