**Maturity test instructions and assessment**



FIGURE 1. News structure

Write the key contents of your thesis in the **first paragraph**. Format your beginning with questions what, where and who and describe what are the main results of your work. You can start with the most important result, for example: It is possible to implement a photovoltaic system suitable for a detached house in a cost-effective way using an independent island system. This result came out in the thesis of N.N, an ICT engineering student at Tampere University of Applied Sciences… / According to the research… (main result and significance). Do not write in first-person singular, but objectively from the perspective of an external narrator.

In the **following paragraphs**, present the results more widely. For example, explain how your work was carried out and provide background information. Answer the questions how and why. Explain how the results can be used or utilised. Divide your text into short enough paragraphs to make it easy for the reader to understand your text.

Include the most important content of your thesis in the **headline**. Make the headline striking and snappy, for example: Cost savings from using solar power in a single-family house. Note that the thesis title is not suitable for the headline of the news without editing.

At the **end of your text**, enter the details of your thesis and your personal data (name, degree programme, specialisation, UAS) and your email address as follows:

Additional information:

Doe, J. 2017. Design and Implementation of a Photovoltaic System in a Private House. Degree Programme in ICT Engineering. Telecommunications. Tampere University of Applied Sciences. Thesis.

john.g.doe@gmail.com

**Article draft as maturity test**

The article draft as a maturity test is a thesis-based formal script which can be published in a professional publication, magazine or compilation. The length of the article draft is 4,000 - 7,000 characters, including spaces. Write the text in a formal style with full sentences. There is no material available in the writing situation. The text type, form, style and discussion manner vary depending on where the article is published and who is thought of as its readers. Have a look at the writing instructions for your publication channel in good time.

**Scientific articles**

Scientific articles provide expert information to professionals in the field. The content of an article to be published in a scientific publication must comply with scientific standards: the content is based on scientific research, sources are properly marked with accurate references and at the end of the article there is a full list of references. Scientific articles require peer review (ie the article is reviewed by researchers of the same field before it is published). A more **generalised expert article**, on the other hand, conveys field-specific information to a wider audience. For example, specialised articles for the general public do not use special vocabulary, and the content focuses on presenting results that are of general interest and widely used, with research starting points and stages featured less.

The purpose of the article is to share the results and conclusions of your thesis with the target audience. The article must be an independent entity whose understanding does not require studying the thesis. Write to your presumed readers clearly, accurately and in an illustrative way. Evaluate what your readers already know about the subject and what they are particularly interested in.

**Headline and subheadings**

Formulate an interesting and engaging **headline** for the article. For example, the headline can summarise the most important message of the article or it can state something. The headline can also be formulated as a question. Despite the goal of being concise, the title must be informative in such a way that it alone tells you something important about the subject. A headline rarely simply designates a subject with one or two words.

Use **subheadings** to structure the article. Informative subheadings are a better choice than individual words. At best, looking at the headings alone will help the reader understand the main points of the article. A good headline attracts to read the entire text. Use subheadings with consideration: 2 to 4 subheadings in an article of 2-3 pages. Write multiple paragraphs under one subheading.

**Beginning of text**

Start your text by introducing the reader to the topic. For example, you can describe what your subject is about, how it appears in your field or more widely in society, what previous research or discussion it relates to and why. The beginning should arouse interest and justify the importance of the topic and the necessity of discussing the matter. Do not start with a phrase such as "This article deals with ..." or "In this article I will discuss..." Continue to the details after the introduction.

**Main content section**

Start the **main content section** by telling briefly about the background and objectives of your thesis: what problem, question or challenge did you attempt to solve in your thesis? How was the problem or need for development found? What were the goals of the project / process / development project? How was the development work started?

Describe the main features of the implementation, for example: What did you do in the work? Why did you do and proceed in the way you did? How long did the project / process / development project take?

Focus on the results achieved and their benefits. Depending on the readership of your publication channel, select a new, interesting or relevant theme or perspective and discuss it. Highlight or emphasise the new information, observations and insights created in your thesis.

**Ending of text**

Reward the reader with an interesting **ending**. At its simplest, it can answer the question you asked at the beginning or it may be a brief summary of the main content of the article. It allows the reader to structure and evaluate the article. Make sure the text is a coherent whole.

**Thesis information**

The contents of the published article (especially the maturity test of master’s degree students) can be illustrated with pictures, figures and tables. Name and title the illustrative elements according to TAMK's Thesis Report Guide.

At the end of the article, enter the details of your thesis and your data (name, job title, field of expertise and email address) as follows:

Thesis details:

 Doe, J. 2017. Design and Implementation of Photovoltaic System in a Private House. Degree Programme in ICT Engineering. Telecommunications. Tampere University of Applied Sciences. Thesis.

Author (master’s degree) information:

 Name, job title, field of ​​expertise, email address and possibly photo

Author (bachelor’s degree) information:

 Name, email address and possibly photo

**Assessment of maturity test**

Characteristics of passed maturity tests:

The text is extensive enough. It is formal in style and meets the requirements of the type of text specified in the assignment (either news or article), both in length, headlining and structure.

Paragraph division is appropriate, logical and clearly indicated by using blank lines without indentation. The text forms a self-explanatory, clear and coherent whole.

The phrase and sentence structures are versatile and smooth: you master natural use of main and subordinate clauses, non-finite clauses and word order. The language of the maturity test is finished and fairly error-free. You master punctuation, compounds, upper and lower case letters, numbers, abbreviations and other characters. You avoid spoken language, disturbing repetition, noun style and other opaque language.

Characteristics of failed maturity tests:

• Significant errors or omissions in the content.

• The text does not meet the requirements for the type of text specified in the assignment (news or article).

• The headline and content do not match, the headline does not match the text type, or the headline is missing entirely.

• The structure of the text is fragmented, and it is difficult or impossible to create an overall view of the subject based on the text. Paragraphs are broken, illogical or non-existent.

• The content cannot be understood without further information.

• There are many shortcomings in phrase and sentence structures (for example, subordinate clauses as sentences, too long sentences, overuse of subordinate clauses, use of nothing but main clauses or lame phrase structures).

• There are plenty of language errors (for example, more than 15 errors in the news) in the following: punctuation, compounds, upper and lower case letters, numbers, abbreviations and other characters, references, congruence, government and use of non-finite clauses.

• Features inconsistent with formal writing – for example, colloquial speech and vogue and foreign words reduce professional credibility.

• Noun style and other opaque practices make it difficult to understand the text.

[Recommendation on the maturity test issued by the UAS network of Finnish language and communication teachers), in Finnish](https://intra.tamk.fi/documents/33617/0/Kypsyysn%C3%A4ytteen%2Barviointi%2Bammattikorkeakoulussa%2C%20suositus%2B29.1.2010-2.pdf/020bca59-1e53-4967-8897-40171296e919) (2010)