

*Рекомендации и ресурсы по подготовке научной статьи
на английском языке*

Example of a Research Paper

Here's a hypothetical example of a research paper based on an experiment.

The experiment: Say you have just conducted the Milgram Study [1]. Now you want to write the research paper [2] for it. (Milgram actually waited two years before writing about his study.)

Here's an example of a research article that MIGHT have written (a short version).

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DISCLAIMER: This article is not written by Stanley Milgram, but is meant as an example of a research paper in psychology that someone might have written after conducting the first Milgram-study. It's written for educational purposes.

Normally you would use double spacing in the paper.

EXAMPLE OF A RESEARCH PAPER

--- START OF EXAMPLE ---

[Page 1 - text aligned in the center and middle of the page]

"Behavioral Study of Obedience"

by [author], [University]

1961

[Page 2 - text starts at the top, left]

Abstract

There are little facts about the role of obedience when doing evil actions up until now (1961). Most theories suggest that only very disturbed people do horrible actions if they are ordered to do so. Our experiment tested people's obedience to authority. The results showed that most obey all orders given by the authority-figure. The conclusion is that when it comes to people harming others, the situation a person's in is more important than previously thought. In contrary to earlier belief, individual characteristics are less important.

[Page 3-X - text starts in the top, left corner, no extra spacing to align text]

Introduction

Current theories focus on personal characteristics to explain wrong-doing and how someone can intentionally harm others. In a survey, professionals such as doctors, psychologist and laymen thought that very few out of a population (1-3%) would harm others if ordered to do so.

In the recent war trial with Adolph Eichmann, he claims to "only have been following orders". The author wanted to test whether this is true, or just a cheap explanation. Can people harm others because they obey the orders? Are good-hearted people able to do this?

The experiment will test whether a person can keep giving electric shocks to another person just because they are told to do so. The expectation is that very few will keep giving shocks, and that most persons will disobey the order.

Methods

Participants

There were male 30 participants participating. They were recruited by advertisement in a newspaper and were paid \$4.50.

Instruments

A "shock generator" was used to trick the participants into thinking that they gave shock to another person in another room. The shock generator had switches labeled with different voltages, starting at 30 volts and increasing in 15-volt increments all the way up to 450 volts. The switches were also labeled with terms which reminded the participant of how dangerous the shocks were.

Procedures

The participant met another "participant" in the waiting room before the experiment. The other "participant" was an actor. Each participant got the role as a "teacher" who would then deliver a shock to the actor ("learner") every time an incorrect answer was produced. The participant believed that he was delivering real shocks to the learner.

The learner was a confederate who would pretend to be shocked. As the experiment progressed, the teacher would hear the learner plead to be released and complain about a heart condition. Once the 300-volt level had been reached, the learner banged on the wall and demanded to be released. Beyond this point, the learner became completely silent and refused to answer any more questions. The experimenter then instructed the participant to treat this silence as an incorrect response and deliver a further shock.

When asking the experimenter if they should stop, they were instructed to continue.

Results

Of the 40 participants in the study, 26 delivered the maximum shocks. 14 persons did not obey the experimenter and stopped before reaching the highest levels. All 40 participants continued to give shocks up to 300 volts.

Discussion/Conclusion

Most of the participants became very agitated, stressed and angry at the experimenter. Many continued to follow orders all the time even though they were clearly uncomfortable. The study shows that people are able to harm others intentionally if ordered to do so. It shows that the situation is far more important than previously believed, and that personal characteristics are less important in such a situation.

[New Page]

References

[Read more about references here]

--- END OF EXAMPLE ---

THE SCIENTIFIC FORMAT: A RESEARCH PAPER OUTLINE

Title [3], Author, Work/School

Abstract [4]: A short summary of the article.

Introduction [5]

Current theories about the topic. What are the hypothesis [6] for the paper? =

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

- Schematic Diagram

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

SCOPE AND DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Methods [7]

What method used.

Results [8]

What were the results obtained?

Discussion [9] and Conclusion [10]

What are our thought about the results compared to other relevant theories.

References [11]

Through the text there are references, sources of knowledge, which you've used. Citing [12] those will give you more credibility because good research is thought to be based on other knowledge and empirical (observed) evidence [13].

Tables [14], Figures [15], Appendix [16]

Source URL: Martyn Shuttleworth <https://explorable.com/example-of-a-research-paper>

Links: [1] <https://explorable.com/stanley-milgram-experiment>, [2] <https://explorable.com/write-a-research-paper-0>, [3] <https://explorable.com/apa-title-page>, [4] <https://explorable.com/writing-an-abstract>, [5] <https://explorable.com/how-to-write-an-introduction>, [6] <https://explorable.com/how-to-write-a-hypothesis>, [7] <https://explorable.com/writing-methodology>, [8] <https://explorable.com/writing-a-results-section>, [9] <https://explorable.com/writing-a-discussion-section>, [10] <https://explorable.com/writing-a-conclusion>, [11] <https://explorable.com/writing-a-bibliography>, [12] <https://explorable.com/in-text-citation>, [13] <https://explorable.com/empirical-evidence>, [14] <https://explorable.com/how-to-format-a-table>, [15] <https://explorable.com/floating-blocks>, [16] <https://explorable.com/writing-an-appendix>, [17] <https://explorable.com/users/martyn>, [18] <https://explorable.com/example-of-a-research-paper>

Useful sites for citations

APA Citations

Purdue University Online Writing Lab - Research and

Citations: <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/section/2/>

Purdue University Online Writing Lab - APA Citation Guidance:

<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/>

APA Style Guide References - 6th Ed.: <http://www.apastyle.org>

Electronic Citation Assistance Options

[Zotero](#) (free download)

[EndNote](#) (30-day free trial download, then for a fee)

[Using MS Word's citation assistance features](#)

Writing Resources

Writing Commons - an open-source "textbook" covering a wide variety of issues in university-level writing: <http://writingcommons.org/>

Purdue OWL - General Writing Resources: <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/section/1/>

Word Choice / Grammar / Punctuation Resources and Dictionaries

Grammar

Grammar Girl (Mignon Fogarty) - a [great web resource](#) for answering questions about rules and oddities of the English language

Purdue OWL - Grammar: <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/section/1/5/>

Grammar Girl - "Your friendly guide to the world of grammar, punctuation, usage, and fun developments in the English language." Mignon Fogarty :

<http://www.quickanddirtytips.com/grammar-girl>

Grammarly Handbook - the world's most accurate grammar checker. Find the answers to all your writing conundrums in the handy grammar guide:

<https://www.grammarly.com/blog/category/handbook/>

Vocabulary and Dictionaries

Academic Phrase Bank - a general resource for academic writers. It aims to provide you with

examples of some of the phraseological ‘nuts and bolts’ of writing organised according to the main sections of a research paper or dissertation: <http://www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk/>

Cambridge Academic Content Dictionary: <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/american-english/>

Visuwords - visual dictionary and thesaurus: <http://www.visuwords.com/>

Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English: <http://www.ldoceonline.com/>

Using EAP - Vocabulary (Andy Gillett): <http://www.uefap.com/vocab/vocfram.htm>

One Look Dictionary Search - opportunity to seek definitions in multiple dictionaries:
<http://www.onelook.com/>

Transliteration Tools

www.translit.ru

<http://www.translit.cc/>

<http://www.translitteration.com/>

Plagiarism Check Tool

Plagiarismcheck.org - Reputable Plagiarism Check tool: <https://plagiarismcheck.org/>