A black background with multi colored lines

Description automatically generated

**Introduction**

The introduction should briefly place the study in a broad context and highlight why it is important. It is typically the longest section in a paper. It should define the purpose of the work and its significance. The current state of the research field should also be reviewed, and key publications should be cited within their context. Please highlight controversial and diverging hypotheses when necessary.

Be sure to delineate the gap within the existing literature and describe how your research aims to fill it. Finally, briefly mention the main goals of your work. The introduction should be understandable to scientists outside your particular field of

research. The end of a section should have a full space underneath.

**Subheadings should be left-spaced**

***Further subheadings are in italics***

They are additionally bolded. Under each should be a 6-pt space. The first paragraph under a heading does not require an indentation, but subsequent paragraphs should be indented.

***How to make in-text citations***

References should be cited in APA format (Baron, 2010) and listed in the References section at the end of the document. See this section for more information.

**Materials and Methods**

This section should be described with sufficient detail to allow others to replicate and build upon the published results. Please note that the publication of your manuscript implicates that you must make all materials, data, computer code, and protocols yourself unless proper credit is given. Additionally, these resources should be made available to readers of your manuscript. New methods and protocols should be described in details while well-established methods can be briefly described and appropriately cited.

Research manuscripts reporting large datasets that are deposited in a publicly available database should specify where the data have been deposited and provide relevant accession numbers.

Interventionary studies involving animals or humans, and others that require ethical approval, must list the authority that provided approval and the corresponding ethical approval code.

**Results**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | *M* | *SD* | *p* |
| Row 1 | 2.5 | 0.4 | .06 |
| Row 2 | 7.9 | 1.4 | .12 |
| Row 3 | 4.5 | .89 | .37 |
| Row 4 | 1.2 | .02 | .02\* |
| Row 5 | 4.4 | 1.2 | .32 |

**Table 1.** Tables must be in APA format.

\**p* < .05

Make sure that p values are reported with NO 0 in front of them. You may also want to include some graphs that you can generate in Excel or using a coding platform such as Python in a Jupyter notebook. Figures must also be in APA format, with Figure captions underneath.

The results section should be a report of your statistical findings but *not* an interpretation of those findings.

**Discussion**

The discussion section is where you interpret your findings. Start by briefly summarizing the most important results of your study. This helps to remind readers of your key findings and sets the stage for a deeper interpretation. Avoid repeating detailed data from the results section; instead, focus on the broader implications. Explain what your findings mean in the context of the research question or hypothesis and contextualize with other literature. Discuss whether the results support your original hypotheses and how they compare with previous studies in the field. Compare your results with those from other studies, highlighting similarities, differences, and potential reasons for any discrepancies. This helps to demonstrate how your work advances the field or fills gaps in the literature.

Next, acknowledge any limitations of your study, such as sample size, methodological constraints, or potential biases. Discuss how these limitations might have affected your results and suggest ways they could be addressed in future research.

Propose areas for further investigation based on your findings. This could include exploring unresolved questions, applying your methods to different populations or contexts, or addressing the limitations of your study in future work.

**Conclusions**

End the paper by summarizing the broader implications of your findings for the field, policy, or practice. Describe the overall takeaway of your study and what impact it may have on future studies or real-world applications. This section is not necessary if you have thorough addressed this in the discussion section.

**Acknowledgements**

Depending on your advisor, you may need to acknowledge the source of funding used to do this study. This includes external grants or other organizations affiliated with the university. You may also want to thank people who contributed to the project but are not officially listed as co-authors.

**References**

[Delete this. Then be sure to include all sources cited in APA format and list then in alphabetical order by author last name. Examples are below.]

Baron, N. (2010). Escape from the ivory

tower: a guide to making your science matter. *Island Press,* Washington, D.C.

Gemayel R. (2016). How to write a

scientific paper. *The FEBS journal*, *283*(21), 3882–3885. https://doi.org/10.1111/febs.13918

Hoogenboom, B. J., & Manske, R. C.

(2012). How to write a scientific article. *International journal of sports physical therapy*, *7*(5), 512–517.