

UNIT

3



Writing a Research Paper

Preview

Answer the questions. Then talk about your answers.

1. Have you ever had to write a research paper? Have you ever published any research papers?
2. Have you taken part in a scientific conference?
3. Do you think research projects run smoothly? What are the reasons for not completing a research paper on time?
4. Have you begun working on your master's thesis yet?

I.READING

Read and translate the text

WRITING A RESEARCH PAPER

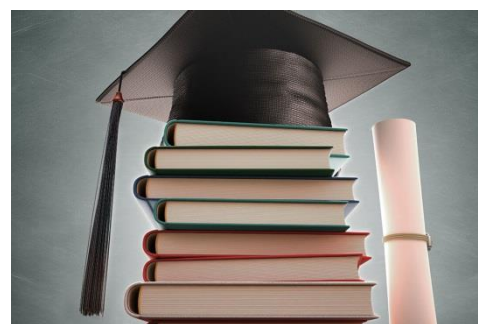


A **research paper** is a piece of **academic writing** based on its author's original **research** on a particular **topic**. It includes **analysis** and **interpretation** of **research findings**. It requires good **writing skills**, excellent **research skills**, a lot of time

and **attention**.

A research paper basically has the following structure:

- **Title**. In fact, this is the most important part of any research paper. It should **indicate** the main focus of the research. Approximately the title must **comprise** from 5 to 10 words.



- **Abstract**. The **purpose** of this section is **to provide** the reader **with** a **brief summary** of the paper. After reading its abstract the reader will recognize if this paper is of his interest or not. It includes the **purpose of the study**, research questions and **suggestions**, and also main findings with **conclusions**.

- **Introduction**. The introduction is a **brief** presentation of the **main topic** combined with a review of the current state of the problem in the present **scientific community**.

- **Main body**. This is the longest part in the paper that **provides detailed information** about the research. It usually **includes** the analysis of **past studies** or

scholarly papers, describes **key aspects of the research, techniques and methods of studies, conducted experiments**, presents and illustrates the obtained findings.

- **Conclusion.** This section covers the **conclusions** and results of the whole work. In this section **scholars** propose potential **solutions** or new ideas based on obtained results.

- **Reference List.** A section where scientists **provide** all used **sources** in a specific format.

To be an effective and efficient researcher you will need to plan your **research project** carefully to make the most of your time and **research opportunities**. Remember, a good research paper is the one that is finished.

II. VOCABULARY

1.research [rɪ'sɜ:tʃ] research paper ['peɪpə] / scholarly ['skɒləli] paper research project ['prɒdʒekt] research findings ['faɪndɪŋz] research opportunities [ˌɒpə'tju:nɪtiz]	научно-исследовательская работа научная статья, научная работа исследовательский проект результаты исследования возможности для научно- исследовательской работы
2. topic ['tɒpɪk] main [meɪn] topic	тема основная тема
3. writing ['raɪtɪŋ] academic [ækə'demɪk] writing	письменная речь, письмо академическое письмо
4. analysis [ə'nælɪsɪs]	анализ, исследование
5.interpretation [ɪntɜːpri'teɪʃən]	объяснение, толкование
6. skill writing skills research skills	навык, умение, мастерство навыки письма исследовательские навыки
7. attention [ə'tenʃən]	внимание

8. title ['taɪtl]	название
9. to indicate ['ɪndɪkeɪt]	указывать
10. to comprise [kəm'praɪz] / to include [ɪn'kluːd] The title must comprise from 5 to 10 words.	включать, содержать Название должно содержать от 5 до 10 слов.
11. abstract ['æbstrækt]	аннотация (краткое содержание научной статьи)
12. brief [brɪːf] brief summary ['sʌməri]	краткий краткое содержание
13. to provide [prə'vaɪd] smb with smth The purpose of this section is to provide the reader with a brief summary of the paper.	предоставить кому-либо что-либо Цель этого раздела состоит в том, чтобы предоставить читателю краткое содержание статьи.
14. suggestion [sə'dʒestʃən]	предложение, рекомендация
15. introduction [ˌɪntrə'dʌkʃən]	введение
16. scientific community [saɪən'tɪfɪk kə'mju:nɪti]	научное сообщество
17. main body [meɪn 'bɒdi]	основная часть
18. key [kiː] key aspects ['æspekts] of the research	главный, ключевой ключевые аспекты исследования
19. study ['stʌdi] purpose ['pɜːpəs] of the study past studies techniques [tek'niːks] and methods ['meθədz] of studies	исследование, изучение цель исследования предыдущие исследования приемы и методы исследования

20. to conduct [kən'dʌkt] to conduct experiments [ɪk'sperɪmənts]	проводить проводить экспериментальное исследование
21. conclusion [kən'kluːʒən]	заключение, вывод
22. scholar ['skɒlə]	ученый
23. solution [sə'luːʃən]	решение
24. reference ['refrəns] list	список использованной литературы
25. source [sɔːs]	источник литературы

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. Answer the questions:

1. What is a research paper?
2. What skills do you need to write a research paper?
3. What is the basic structure of a research paper?
4. Why is a title the most important part of any scholarly paper?
5. What is the purpose of an abstract?
6. Why do abstracts matter?
7. What is the difference between an abstract and an introduction?
8. Why is the main body the longest part in a scholarly paper?
9. What should the conclusion of an academic paper include?
10. How is a reference list arranged?
11. What do you think makes a good researcher?

2. Complete the sentences with one, two or more words from the text:

1. A research paper is a piece of academic writing based on its author's
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2. The introduction is a brief presentation of combined with a review of the current state of the problem in the present
- 3..... is the longest part in the paper that provides detailed information about
4. Approximately the title must from 5 to 10 words.
5. Reference list is a section where scientists provide allin a specific format.
6. The of an abstract is to..... the reader with aof the paper.
7. To be an effective and efficient researcher you will need to carefully.
8. A is the most important part of any research paper.
9. A main body usually includes the analysis of past studies or, describes of the research,andof studies.
10. A research paper requires good, excellent, a lot of time and attention.

IV. ANALYZE

1. Match the words with their Russian equivalents:

1. reference list	a. рекомендация
2. writing skills	b. ученый
3. scholar	c. список использованной литературы
4. research paper	d. навыки письма
5. source	e. аннотация

6. to conduct experiments	f. научная статья
7. abstract	g. источник литературы
8. suggestion	h. проводить экспериментальное исследование
9. scientific community	i. введение
10. introduction	j. научное сообщество

2. Give the English equivalents from the text above:

1. результаты исследования
2. успешный и продуктивный исследователь
3. структура научной статьи.....
4. обзор современного состояния проблемы.....
5. целью этого раздела является.....
6. исследование на определенную тему.....
7. анализ предыдущих исследований.....
8. много времени и внимания.....
9. после прочтения аннотации.....
10. научно-исследовательский проект.....
11. современное научное сообщество.....
12. самая длинная часть статьи.....

3. Match the following English words with their synonyms:

1. topic	a scientist
2. brief	b decision, resolution
3. to include	c theme, subject
4. research paper	d main, basic, major
5. skill	e to carry out
6. suggestion	f scholarly paper

7. key	g to comprise
8. scholar	h short, laconic
9. solution	i ability, mastery
10. to conduct	j proposal, recommendation

4. Put the words in the correct word order:

1. of the main / introduction is / a brief / presentation / topic /
2. in the paper / body / part / the longest / is / main /
3. is the one / research / remember / paper / is finished / a good / that /
4. indicate / focus / should / a title / of the research / the main /
5. findings / includes / a scholarly paper / interpretation / of / analysis / and / research /
6. writing / paper / a piece / academic / of / a research / is
7. provides / summary / an abstract / of the paper / a brief /
8. covers / and results / work / the conclusions / of the whole / conclusion /
9. of the research / describes / aspects / body / key / a main /

5. Writing a research paper can be done step by step. Work in groups of three or four. Put these sentences in a logical order and translate them:

- _____ Ask your teacher or research supervisor to read your work before you publish it.
- _____ Search for credible sources online and at a library.
- _____ Revise your first draft and improve the content, logic and the flow.

_____ As you conduct research, try to make your paper's subject more and more narrow.

_____ Revise, edit and proofread your paper for spelling, grammatical, and formatting errors.

_____ Make sure your paper includes an abstract, an introduction, body paragraphs, a conclusion and a reference list.

_____ Plan your essay and create an outline to map out your paper's structure.

_____ Choose a research paper topic that interests and challenges you the most.

_____ Write the first draft of your paper.

_____ Organize materials you have gathered according to your outline.

V. TRANSLATE

1. Чтобы написать хорошую научную статью, необходимо время, тщательное планирование, навыки письма и исследовательские навыки.

2. – Сколько слов должно содержаться в названии статьи?

– Название должно содержать от 5 до 8 слов и отражать содержание статьи.

3. Аннотация – краткое содержание научной статьи, описывающее ключевые аспекты исследования.

4. Аннотация нужна читателям, чтобы понять, стоит ли читать основной текст статьи.

5. Начинать основную часть следует с аналитического обзора литературных источников.

6. В основной части статьи описываются цель, основные вопросы исследования, методы и приемы исследования, проведенное экспериментальное исследование и результаты работы.

7. В заключении, как правило, представлены выводы, а также идеи для будущих исследований.

8. Для написания научной статьи обычно используют минимум пять источников литературы.

9. Список использованной литературы часто оформляется в алфавитном порядке.

VI. SPEAKING

1. Prove the following statements:

1. A research paper has a clear structure.
2. Each section of a scholarly paper has a specific goal and requirements.
3. A good research paper is the one that is finished.

2. Dialogue

Work in pairs and make up a dialogue.

Student A is a second year master's student. He/She has published a number of successful research papers.

Student B is only preparing to write research papers.

A asks **B** questions about a common structure of a research paper. He/She also wants to learn what makes a research paper effective.

3. You teach academic writing to master's students. Give a talk to your students on how to write a great research paper.

4. Work in pairs. Search the internet and make a presentation on writing a research paper. Consider what steps in the research process are more important / less important. Why?