

## Chapter 1 : General Format for Writing a Scientific Paper

*The technique of preparing social science papers. by Bogardus, Emory Stephen, Publication date Topics Social sciences -- Study and teaching, Authorship.*

By adhering to this format, researchers maintain a consistent and efficient means of communicating with the scientific community. This order is really quite logical and could apply to almost any report you might write. You can benefit from writing good scientific papers, even if you do not expect to go on in Biology. Preparing a scientific paper develops your ability to organize ideas logically, think clearly, and express yourself accurately and concisely. Mastery of these skills would be an asset for any career that you may pursue. All papers should be typed, double-spaced except the abstract, with at least one-inch margins on all sides.

**Title Page** The title page is the first page of the paper and should contain the following: The following titles would be uninformative and too general: The Abstract states clearly and concisely what is dealt with in the paper. It is a concise statement of the questions, general procedure, basic findings, and main conclusions of the paper. This is a brief, all encompassing section summarizing what you discuss in the rest of the paper, and should be written last, after you know what you have said!

**Introduction** The Introduction presents a background for the work you are doing and put it into an appropriate context e. What questions are you asking in your study? What organisms or ideas were studied and why are they interesting or relevant? Identify the subjects and hypotheses of your work. Tell the reader why s he should keep reading and why what you are about to present is interesting. Briefly state your general approach or methods e. Cite any references you used as sources for your background Information. This section should be written in the past tense when referring to this experiment. Previously published work is considered part of the present body of knowledge. Do not keep the reader in suspense. Let the reader follow the development of the evidence. There should be enough detail that a competent worker can repeat the experiments. What procedures were followed? Are the treatments and controls clearly described? Does this section describe the sampling regime and sample sizes, including how individuals were assigned to treatments? What research materials were used: Briefly explain the relevance of the methods to the questions you introduced above e. If applicable, include a description of the statistical methods you used in your analysis. Careful writing of this section is important because the cornerstone of the scientific method requires that your results are reproducible, and for the results to be reproducible, you must provide the basis for the repetition of your experiments by others. This section should be written in the past tense. Your data should b presented succinctly in the body of the report and presented in detail as tables or graphs. However, do not present the same data in both tabular and graphical form in the same paper. Strive for clarity, the results should be short and sweet. The results section should be written so that any college student could read the text to learn what you have done. When the enzyme as soaked in sulfuric acid, it produced no change in absorbance When stating your results in the body of the text, refer to your graphs and tables. Tables and graphs alone do not make a Results section. In the text of this section describe your results do not list actual numbers, but point out trends or important features. Refer to the figures and tables by number as well as any other relevant information. Results are typically not discussed much more in this section unless brief discussion aids clarity. This is the place to tell the reader what you found out, not what it means. Each table and figure should be numbered sequentially for easy reference in the text of the Results and Discussion sections. Be sure to label both axes of all graphs e. Tables are numbered separately from the figures as Table 1 to Table X. Label columns, including units of measure, and define all treatments. Your reader should NEVER have to go back to the text to interpret the table or figure-- thus you need to provide a legend for each figure and a caption for each table. A figure legend is freestanding text that goes below the figure. The first sentence of the legend bold print in the example below is typically a succinct statement that summarizes what the entire figure is about. The first sentence is then followed with particulars of the figure contents, as appropriate, including information about methods, how the data are expressed, or any abbreviations etc. An example of a legend Light Micrograph of a Human Karyotype. Fetal cells were obtained from Aimee Biophilic in September by amniocentesis. The cells were cultured, metaphase chromosome spreads were prepared and the

chromosomes stained and photographed as described in Materials and Methods. Individual chromosomes were cut out from the photograph and arranged in a karyotype. By virtue of the presence of two X-chromosomes, the karyotype indicates that the developing fetus is a female. Based on other information data not presented, the fetus is expected to emerge March 19, A table caption is freestanding text located above the table. It presents a succinct statement of the contents of the table. A caption must NOT include information about methods, how the data are expressed, or any abbreviations if needed, those are included as footnotes to the table, with each footnote keyed to a footnote reference in the table by sequential, lettered superscripts.

**Discussion** The discussion section is where you explain your results in detail, speculating on trends, possible causes, and conclusions. Try to present the principles, relationships, and generalizations shown by the Results. And bear in mind, in a good Discussion, you discuss--you do not recapitulate-- the Results. A good discussion section

**References or References Cited** The References section is a complete list of all references that you cited within your paper. The references are listed in alphabetical order by last name of the first author of each publication. Include only those references that you have actually read and that you specifically mention in your paper. If a laboratory handout was used it is only a beginning and must be cited. When researching for information for the Introduction and Discussion sections of the paper, seek out original sources that are written by experts in the field e. Scientific American and books written by well respected scientists. Textbooks, although acceptable in this class as a last resort, are rarely cited in the scientific papers since information in textbooks is less reliable than from the original sources.

**In-Text Citations** Citation formats are often discipline specific. Footnotes or endnotes are not normally used in scientific writing as they are in humanities and the social sciences. Because natural scientists most often use the Name-Year System, we will use this system in this course. All citations occur in the text in parentheses, with the author s and date of publication. Clinton found that naked foxes run on grass four times faster than those wearing pantyhose do. On grass surfaces, naked foxes run four times faster than those wearing pantyhose Clinton For example, Clinton et al. The complete list of authors will appear in the full citation at the end of your paper. The format of the References section varies slightly from one scientific journal to another. Use the following as examples for citing various kinds of sources in for this course Phenotypic design, plasticity and ecological performance in two tadpole species. Glimpsing the hidden majority. Activation of sea urchin eggs by a calcium ionophore. Epidemiology for primary health care.

**Chapter 2 : Different Research Methods - How to Choose an Appropriate Design?**

*Excerpt from The Technique of Preparing Social Science Papers The first edition of this booklet was prepared for use in the classes in sociology at the University of Southern California. It was designed to assist students in acquiring standard methods of writing term papers in the social science field.*

The methodology section of a research paper answers two main questions: How was the data collected or generated? And, how was it analyzed? The writing should be direct and precise and always written in the past tense. Importance of a Good Methodology Section You must explain how you obtained and analyzed your results for the following reasons: Readers need to know how the data was obtained because the method you chose affects the results and, by extension, how you interpreted their significance. Methodology is crucial for any branch of scholarship because an unreliable method produces unreliable results and, as a consequence, undermines the value of your interpretations of the findings. In most cases, there are a variety of different methods you can choose to investigate a research problem. The methodology section of your paper should clearly articulate the reasons why you chose a particular procedure or technique. The reader wants to know that the data was collected or generated in a way that is consistent with accepted practice in the field of study. For example, if you are using a multiple choice questionnaire, readers need to know that it offered your respondents a reasonable range of answers to choose from. The method must be appropriate to fulfilling the overall aims of the study. For example, you need to ensure that you have a large enough sample size to be able to generalize and make recommendations based upon the findings. The methodology should discuss the problems that were anticipated and the steps you took to prevent them from occurring. For any problems that do arise, you must describe the ways in which they were minimized or why these problems do not impact in any meaningful way your interpretation of the findings. In the social and behavioral sciences, it is important to always provide sufficient information to allow other researchers to adopt or replicate your methodology. This information is particularly important when a new method has been developed or an innovative use of an existing method is utilized. Writing the Empirical Journal Article. University of Washington; Denscombe, Martyn. The Good Research Guide: Writing a Successful Thesis or Dissertation: Structure and Writing Style I. Groups of Research Methods There are two main groups of research methods in the social sciences: The empirical-analytical group approaches the study of social sciences in a similar manner that researchers study the natural sciences. This type of research focuses on objective knowledge, research questions that can be answered yes or no, and operational definitions of variables to be measured. The empirical-analytical group employs deductive reasoning that uses existing theory as a foundation for formulating hypotheses that need to be tested. This approach is focused on explanation. The interpretative group of methods is focused on understanding phenomenon in a comprehensive, holistic way. Interpretive methods focus on analytically disclosing the meaning-making practices of human subjects [the why, how, or by what means people do what they do], while showing how those practices arrange so that it can be used to generate observable outcomes. Interpretive methods allow you to recognize your connection to the phenomena under investigation. However, the interpretative group requires careful examination of variables because it focuses more on subjective knowledge. Content The introduction to your methodology section should begin by restating the research problem and underlying assumptions underpinning your study. If the method you choose lies outside of the tradition of your field [i. The remainder of your methodology section should describe the following: Decisions made in selecting the data you have analyzed or, in the case of qualitative research, the subjects and research setting you have examined, Tools and methods used to identify and collect information, and how you identified relevant variables, The ways in which you processed the data and the procedures you used to analyze that data, and The specific research tools or strategies that you utilized to study the underlying hypothesis and research questions. In addition, an effectively written methodology section should: Introduce the overall methodological approach for investigating your research problem. Is your study qualitative or quantitative or a combination of both mixed method? Are you going to take a special approach, such as action research, or a more neutral stance? Indicate how the approach fits the overall research design. Your methods

for gathering data should have a clear connection to your research problem. In other words, make sure that your methods will actually address the problem. One of the most common deficiencies found in research papers is that the proposed methodology is not suitable to achieving the stated objective of your paper. Describe the specific methods of data collection you are going to use, such as, surveys, interviews, questionnaires, observation, archival research. If you are analyzing existing data, such as a data set or archival documents, describe how it was originally created or gathered and by whom. Also be sure to explain how older data is still relevant to investigating the current research problem. Explain how you intend to analyze your results. Will you use statistical analysis? Will you use specific theoretical perspectives to help you analyze a text or explain observed behaviors? Describe how you plan to obtain an accurate assessment of relationships, patterns, trends, distributions, and possible contradictions found in the data. Provide background and a rationale for methodologies that are unfamiliar for your readers. Be clear and concise in your explanation. Provide a justification for subject selection and sampling procedure. For instance, if you propose to conduct interviews, how do you intend to select the sample population? If you are analyzing texts, which texts have you chosen, and why? If you are using statistics, why is this set of data being used? If other data sources exist, explain why the data you chose is most appropriate to addressing the research problem. Are there any practical limitations that could affect your data collection? How will you attempt to control for potential confounding variables and errors? If your methodology may lead to problems you can anticipate, state this openly and show why pursuing this methodology outweighs the risk of these problems cropping up. Once you have written all of the elements of the methods section, subsequent revisions should focus on how to present those elements as clearly and as logically as possible. The description of how you prepared to study the research problem, how you gathered the data, and the protocol for analyzing the data should be organized chronologically. For clarity, when a large amount of detail must be presented, information should be presented in sub-sections according to topic. If you are conducting a qualitative analysis of a research problem, the methodology section generally requires a more elaborate description of the methods used as well as an explanation of the processes applied to gathering and analyzing of data than is generally required for studies using quantitative methods. Because you are the primary instrument for generating the data, the process for collecting that data has a significantly greater impact on producing the findings. Therefore, qualitative research requires a more detailed description of the methods used. If your study involves interviews, observations, or other qualitative techniques involving human subjects, you may be required to obtain approval from your Institutional Review Board before beginning your research. If this is the case, you must include a statement in your methods section that you received official endorsement and adequate informed consent from the IRB and that there was a clear assessment and minimization of risks to participants and to the university. This statement informs the reader that your study was conducted in an ethical and responsible manner. In some cases, the IRB approval notice is included as an appendix to your paper.

**Problems to Avoid**

**Irrelevant Detail** The methodology section of your paper should be thorough but to the point. Do not provide any background information that does not directly help the reader understand why a particular method was chosen, how the data was gathered or obtained, and how the data was analyzed in relation to the research problem [note: Save how you interpreted the findings for the discussion section]. With this in mind, the page length of your methods section will generally be less than any other section of your paper except the conclusion.

**Unnecessary Explanation of Basic Procedures** Remember that you are not writing a how-to guide about a particular method. You should make the assumption that readers possess a basic understanding of how to investigate the research problem on their own and, therefore, you do not have to go into great detail about specific methodological procedures. The focus should be on how you applied a method, not on the mechanics of doing a method. An exception to this rule is if you select an unconventional methodological approach; if this is the case, be sure to explain why this approach was chosen and how it enhances the overall process of discovery.

**Problem Blindness** It is almost a given that you will encounter problems when collecting or generating your data, or, gaps will exist in existing data or archival materials. Do not ignore these problems or pretend they did not occur. Often, documenting how you overcame obstacles can form an interesting part of the methodology. It demonstrates to the reader that you can provide a cogent rationale for the decisions you

made to minimize the impact of any problems that arose. Literature Review Just as the literature review section of your paper provides an overview of sources you have examined while researching a particular topic, the methodology section should cite any sources that informed your choice and application of a particular method [i. Such a list of sources is useful in and of itself, especially if it is accompanied by an explanation about the selection and use of the sources. Writing the Methods Section. Sense Publishers , pp. Corwin, ; Carter, Susan. Structuring Your Research Thesis. Palgrave Macmillan, ; Kallet, Richard H. Describing Your Research Plan. A Comprehensive Guide to Content and Process. Thousand Oaks, Sage Publications, , pp. Methods, Results, and Discussion. Purdue University; Methods and Materials. Writing Tip Statistical Designs and Tests? Do Not Fear Them! A qualitative approach, such as conducting interviews or content analysis of archival texts, can yield exciting new insights about a research problem, but it should not be undertaken simply because you have a disdain for running a simple regression. A well designed quantitative research study can often be accomplished in very clear and direct ways, whereas, a similar study of a qualitative nature usually requires considerable time to analyze large volumes of data and a tremendous burden to create new paths for analysis where previously no path associated with your research problem had existed. Another Writing Tip Knowing the Relationship Between Theories and Methods There can be multiple meaning associated with the term "theories" and the term "methods" in social sciences research.

## Chapter 3 : 3 Ways to Study for a Social Studies Test - wikiHow

*The technique of preparing social science papers / Social sciences. To submit an update or takedown request for this paper.*

Research paper preparing this social sciences courses at university The objective of the explore paper is usually to carry jointly a variety of views, proof, and facts about a matter from publications, content, and interviews, then interpret the data into your personal producing. Viewers occur across study paper titles in queries through databases and reference sections of homework papers. They deduce what a paper is about and its relevance to them based on the title. A analysis paper will show two important things: In most cases you produce a judgment, or simply reveal sophisticated strategies towards reader. It really is nearly always a smart idea to keep the trainer in your mind even though producing your ultimate pasinceper due to the fact the instructor is your audience. Though many people start out with prewriting, the three stages belonging to the writing method overlap. Your employment is always to make your options as distinct as feasible with the reader, and that would mean you might have to return and forth amongst the prewriting, creating and revising levels quite a few instances just before submitting typically the old fashioned paper. Try and decide a topic that pursuits you and your trainer fascinating topics are simpler and easier to put in writing about than monotonous topics! Guarantee that the subject is just not much too tough to study, and that you can find adequate substance around the subject. Speak to as a wide selection of individuals as feasible regarding your matter, certainly your teacher. Be sure you consistently speak about would-be matters with the teacher. This method involved with reverse scheduling relies on ideal procedures for crafting papers and theses produced by higher education and college college and librarians for creating papers and thesis. Fill from the dates inside packing containers down below, then simply click relating to the really should go along with and in case you ought to have them accomplished. You can still modify the dates anytime. Relating to the Timeline site you should have the capacity to print the timetable and set up email reminders with the owing dates. This timeline includes owing dates on weekends and University holidays; contingent on your ideas you could want to make some adjustments. Essay article writing company select research papers, dissertation the best undertaking When producing a examine paper title, authors will need to realize that even with excavate this remaining repeatedly warned from it, almost all people do certainly fall prey to judging a ebook by its deal with. This cognitive bias has a tendency to make readers considerably susceptible to making it possible for the examine paper title to operate as the sole element influencing their choice of if to study or skip a particular paper. You can follow any responses to this entry through the RSS 2. You can skip to the end and leave a response. Pinging is currently not allowed.

**Chapter 4 : CBSE Class 10 Preparation Tips Subject Wise | How to prepare board exam in 1 month**

*A social science paper is an argument. Something does not have to be wildly controversial to constitute an argument. A good argument simply states a position and supports it with evidence in a clear, logical fashion.*

The Class 10 boards are one of the most popular board exams in India as they are conducted on an all-India level. A good result in the secondary examination to a great extent decides as which stream one has to choose for making a bright career. The most important thing that is needed for the CBSE board preparation is the regular practice and assessment in mathematics and science. Organize your plans neatly. There is no shortcut to success and you must try harder to make it right. Just be positive and focus on your goal. So how to get good marks in board exams? Reading the newspaper, topics from philosophy and even science fiction can help you improvise your English language knowledge and can help you prepare for the board exam. This section is quite scoring and needs the least amount of effort comparatively. Stick to formats religiously. Most of the questions on this subject are for 10 marks, divided into 3 marks for the format. Practice formal letters, applications and report speeches and understand the format properly. Follow a good grammar book and know the basic rules. Learn the basic rules and attempt as many questions as possible and correct yourself after making mistakes. The poetries and the meaning of there are to be memorized along with the important chapters and the questions arising from it. In fact, most of the times, questions are just repeated in exams. Be clear about the grammatical rules related to topics prescribed in your syllabus. Practice grammar questions as much as you can. Learn the format for essay and letter writing and practice descriptive questions as much as you can. Practicing the numerical questions and revising the concepts is the key to ace Physics 2. Physics has several question based on theorem and direct formulas which can be memorized by revising thoroughly. You must get a grip on the fundamental concepts of the subject. These are some of the very important portions for the board exams. Students can also practice as many organic reactions as they can to have the thorough idea of the subject. Study the name reactions; make charts of formulae along with names and revise them as and when possible. Make flash cards with definitions of the new terms that you learn each day. Ensure that important terms and their respective functions are remembered. Biology has a lot of learning and memorization of difficult terminology. Get meticulous with the key definitions as the subject is mostly theory. It is recommended to know about the weight age of each science to score better in board exam. Create a chart with important dates, flip through it often and you will find that you are able to easily remember the dates. Along with dates, names of people will also be present in abundance, when it comes to History. Names of Freedom Fighters, Rulers etc will be present in large numbers. When it comes to Geography topic, marking stuff on maps is a surprise question that may be asked in 10th Board Examination. You will have to plot yourself the asked locations on map and practice it! While learning long answers, try to form a link between the different events. Try to relate the concepts by asking yourself questions like what happened after this and why 5. Try to memorize the long answers in the form of points instead of paragraphs. Try to relate the concepts with the real life events. Always attempt the short questions first. The lengthy questions should be attended at the end. Must refer previous year class 10 Maths board exam papers, you will easily understand the level of questions which can be asked in board exams. It is very rare that you will get a question apart from what you can find in these books. Maintain a separate register for formulae, theories and methods. Having a clear understanding about your syllabus and the weightage to various sections will definitely help you to decide how much time you should dedicate to each section. Figures and graphs can help you to score more marks if you make them with a little concentration. Set realistic goals that you can achieve. Understanding helps you to remember the concepts for a very long period of time. Moreover, with a clear understanding of the concepts, you can comfortably handle questions related to those concepts. Evaluate and analyze your answer sheet well. Do not forget to revise those topics quickly. Check your speed and accuracy while writing sample papers. Sample papers help you to gain confidence and also help you to get used to writing exams. It also helps you to come up with your own strategy of attempting the questions. Solving previous year question papers will build confidence in candidates and increase their question-solving skills. Spend minutes before going off to sleep to

quickly recap all that you learned throughout the day. A bit of physical activity and meditation helps to improve concentration.

## Chapter 5 : Thesis methodology example for an accurate Social sciences dissertation

*Research paper preparing this social sciences courses at university The objective of the explore paper is usually to carry jointly a variety of views, proof, and facts about a matter from publications, content, and interviews, then interpret the data into your personal producing.*

Experts suggest these mantras to score maximum marks Mar 27, In this article you will know the experts tips and suggestions to prepare for the CBSE Class 10 Mathematics Exam which will be held tomorrow. These tips will help you give final touch to your preparations. Here you will also get the last minute revision tips and learn to write your exam perfectly to score high marks. Here you will get all important resources to give final touch to your preparations. Also get to know about the the changed assessment structure in CBSE class Important tips to finish Maths Paper on Time Jan 8, Here we will discuss about some important tips and tricks to be followed while writing the CBSE Class 10 Mathematics Exam, so as to finish the paper well on time. The time management tips stated here will help you write a perfect exam to fetch full marks. When you have very less number of days left with you for preparation then smart work may fetch you more marks in comparison to hard work in CBSE board exams. CBSE Board practical exams Here we have given 6 important tips to help the students to perform well in the practical exams. You can also check the latest syllabus for CBSE practical exams These tips will help you stay alert and focused towards your study and help you make an easy and organised preparation. Follow these smart study tips to get desired result in coming board exams. CBSE Class 10 Mathematics Board Exam Preparation Tips Dec 8, In this article, we have provided some important exam preparation tips for Class 10th Mathematics board exam with which students can learn to simplify things and enhance their level of preparation. With only about two and a half months left for the board exams to commence, these tips will be very effective to make quick and organised preparation. Links to other important articles for Class 10th board exam or Summative Assessment 2 preparation are also available here. These answers booklets are issued by CBSE board. These tips are important for coming CBSE board exams. Class 10 and Top 6 tips for last days exam preparation Feb 2, Reading this article you will learn the tips that you should follow in the days before exams to fine tune your whole year preparations. Here is full proof study plan for the complete year which will help you to score a perfect 10 CGPA.

**Chapter 6 : CBSE Exam Pattern for Class 10 Social Science Board Exam**

*Organizing Your Social Sciences Research Paper: 2. Preparing to Write The purpose of this guide is to provide advice on how to develop and organize a research paper in the social sciences.*

The Fight for the Right to Marry Thesis Methodology A strong present linkage of the methodology with the reference list implies that you have found exactly the right way to expose your academic methodological reasons. While disclosing the evidential basis of your hypothesis, the thesis methodology should represent a simple, clear explanation of what exactly has been done and what the academic justification of this choice is. If the contents page is written properly, then it resembles a simple business plan for the dissertation to achieve its goal successfully – which is, in the best case, the supplementation of the research field with a unique piece of knowledge. A thesis methodology example and the variety of common research methods There is a multitude of investigation methods that can be useful when exploring different scientific objects in the Social sciences, so one should choose thoughtfully and in strict accordance with the appropriateness of the actual study. The most popular research methods, with which one can obtain a good thesis methodology sample, are as follows: If there is a big number of people, from whom you intend to collect a great deal of similar and comparable information, in that case the questionnaire makes the most appropriate method to use. The questionnaire comes in handy every time you need standardized portions of data sampled from crowds or collectives. When there is no possibility to conduct an individual interview with every person of the sample, you might like to choose a group of respondents on the basis of some suitable parameters, like on the type of occupancy, on the type of interests or habits, on the average age, etc. The questionnaire sheet may be somewhat similar to a reaction paper example , where you ask people about their feeling or opinion shaped by some social events or government policies. In addition, the comparative analysis between several questionnaires is quite a good decision, when one requires a broad exploration of the case e. The researcher may select up to several informants, though it might be difficult to systematize too much of incoherent data, especially when the interviews were conducted in a free manner. However, when it comes to a single interviewee, it is often much more useful to undertake a branching questioning in order to achieve a wider perspective. While expanding certain points during the conversation, the interviewer may obtain unsuspected details, which constructively clarify the initial question. It is often convenient to choose questions from research essay topics , and this technique may be helpful for designing your dissertation thesis methodology more circumstantially. A researcher might spend a lot of time observing each customer walking, and there will be a quantitative set of data at the end of the calculation. For thesis methodology, observations are often considered to be more objective than interviews and questionnaires are, because people do not suspect their being under surveillance. Nevertheless, it strongly depends on objectivity of the researchers themselves as long as they can select observed individuals either randomly or with prejudice. These are library documents, either accessible to public or classified, like minutes of official meetings, newspaper and journal articles, videotapes and records of political interviews, etc. Of course, there are documents, movies and photographs on the Web - the question of the Internet information sources diversity may even be among cse paper presentation topics. Choosing and structuring the thesis methodology of your dissertation Again, the methodology of your work should be in strong accordance with the initial thesis and the main aim of your research. Visit the university library - the librarians might be eager to provide you with a good textbook as well as with a recommendation on how to start a cover letter. Thus, a lot of books can teach you research philosophy, so that you will be able to choose methods on your own. Remember, only deep theoretical knowledge can help you to reinforce your dissertation with firm methodological underpinnings.

**Chapter 7 : Exam Writing Tips: How to Write the Perfect Exam Answer**

*For studying social science you need to get an efficient and effective plan as it is purely a theory based subject. History, civics and economics may comprise of lengthy chapters but are easy to memorise whereas geography has certain technical and difficult terms and concepts.*

**Bibliography Things to Think About Before You Begin** After you have determined the type of research design you will use, but before you sit down and begin to organize your paper, there are few things you should consider doing that will help make the process of writing go much smoother. **Make a Schedule** If your professor has not already created intermediary deadlines for completing the assignment, then drafting a schedule and noting deadlines on your personal calendar should be your first step. Drawing from key dates in your class syllabus as well as your own sense of how much time you need to think about, research, organize, and write a paper, note key dates in your calendar when tasks should be completed. A helpful strategy is to work backwards from when the final paper due. Choose specific dates of important steps along the way but focus on setting realistic goals, and then stick to them! Make sure to give yourself enough time to find out what resources are available to you [including meeting with a librarian, if needed], to choose a research problem to investigate, to select and read relevant research literature, to outline your paper, to organize the information you are going to cite in your paper, and to write your first and final drafts [as well as any necessary drafts in between]. **Developing a personal assignment calendar** will also help you manage your time in relation to work assigned in other classes. **Analyze the Assignment** Carefully analyze the assignment to determine what you are specifically being asked to do. Be sure that you understand the type of paper you are being asked to write. Research papers discuss a topic in depth and cite to credible sources that contain evidence that supports your your particular perspective. However, there are many different ways this process can be achieved. The way in which your professor may ask you to frame your analysis can include any of the following approaches: **Case study approach** -- explain the implications and unique characteristics of a complex research problem using a single bounded unit of analysis that illuminates key issues about the problem [e. **Comparison approach** -- compare and contrast two ideas, constructs, or tangible things with one another. **Definition approach** -- discuss in depth the cultural and associative meanings of, for example, a political theory, a policy proposal, or a controversial practice. **Descriptive approach** -- choose a subject that you know well and help others to understand it. **Evaluative approach** -- assess a theoretical concept, issue, person, place, or thing in a critical way. **Exploratory approach** -- pursue a specific line of inquiry, often with the purpose of making recommendations for further research or to advocate and provide evidence for specific actions to be taken. **Interpretive approach** -- apply the theoretical knowledge gained in your coursework to a particular research problem, such as, a business situation in a management course or a psychological case profile. **Narrative approach** -- write from an experiential point of view, usually your own and written in the first person. **Persuasive approach** -- take a position in a scholarly debate and give the reader reasons based on evidence why they should agree with your position. **Policy memorandum approach** -- write short factual sentences devoid of emotion that summarize a situation to date, identify the main issue of concern, provide a breakdown of the elements of this main issue, and then recommend how to address the issue based on research about the topic. If for any reason you are unclear or confused about any aspect of the assignment, request clarification from your professor as soon as possible. Faculty are required to hold office hours to meet with students. Take advantage of this. **A Guide to Writing Research Papers.** Colorado State University; **Invention: Starting the Writing Process.** Overview of the Writing Process. Hunter College; **Lester, James D.** Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson, ; **Rosenblatt, Paul C.** Sage Publications, ; **Williams, Joseph M.** **Writing in College 2:** University of Kansas; **Prewriting Techniques.** Hawley Academic Resource and Advising Center. **General Information** To make a paper readable: Use a 12 point standard font; the most common used for research papers is either New Times Roman, Calibri, Georgia, or Garamond. Number pages consecutively but never number the title page as page 1. **General mistakes to avoid:** Start each new section on a new page--avoid orphan headings [insert a page break! Dividing a table or figure--if possible, confine non-textual elements,

such as a table or chart, to a single page. Submitting a paper with pages out of order. Not adhering to recommended page limits. Use normal prose with appropriate articles ["a," "the," "an"]. Always proofread and, if possible, get someone to do it for you before submitting your final paper. Indent the first line of each paragraph. If a paragraph is nearly a page or more longer, then it is probably too long for the reader to contemplate and should be divided into smaller paragraphs. Write in active voice when possible but note that some professors prefer a passive voice. Write out all abbreviations the first time they are used with parentheses around the abbreviation [i. Do not use too many abbreviations; they shorten the text but make it more difficult to read because the reader has to repeatedly think about what each means. Never start a sentence with an abbreviation. Do not use contractions in academic writing and do not start sentences with conjunctions and, but, or or numerals. Avoid informal wording, addressing the reader directly, and using jargon, slang terms, or superlatives unless they appear in direct quotes from other sources. In all sections of your paper: Stay focused on the research problem you are investigating [follow the steps in this guide]. Use paragraphs to separate each important point. Present your points in a logical order. Use present tense to report well accepted facts [e. These are general guidelines that apply to almost every paper you write in college. However, the specific format of your paper--how you arrange the title page, headings, subheadings, non-textual elements, citations, appendices, etc. If your professor has not stated which style to use, be sure to ask. The Guide to Grammar and Writing. Capital Community College Foundation; Grammar. Purdue University; Writing Tips. University of North Carolina.

**Chapter 8 : CBSE Class 10th Exam Preparation Tips & Strategies by Experts, Teachers & Toppers**

*To study effectively for a social science exam, you must give yourself at least three days of study. You can use your time wisely and gain a full understanding of both terminology and concepts by using a method called 3 Way 3 Day study technique.*

Yes the exam environment may be different across disciplines. Computing students will sit some tests in front of a computer with their fingers poised to code. How to Answer Exam Questions Pay attention! These quick tips should be common sense but many students who are under exam stress fail to see their mistakes. Practice Past Papers There really is no better way to get exam ready than by attempting past papers. Most exam bodies should have past papers available online but your teacher will get you started on these in class. If you want to create an easy way to test yourself with past papers, try the GoConqr online quiz maker: Read All Questions Carefully The stress of the situation can cause you to misread a question, plan your answer out, start writing your response and then realise you made a mistake and wasted vital time. However, be careful of MCQ questions with negative marking. Manage Your Time This is where you need to be strict on yourself. Remember to leave yourself some time at the end to go back over your answers and add in little notes or pieces of information about the topic. You never know, this could help bump you up a grade! Take the first few minutes to plan the structure of your essay which will save you time when you are delving into meaty parts. Most essays should have an introduction, three main points and a conclusion. A lot of students see a conclusion as a final sentence to finish the piece off. A strong conclusion give an A grade student the chance to shine by bringing everything together and fortifying their opinion. Explore Both Sides of an Argument Building your argument in the main body of your exam answer will give your overall opinion credibility. English language questions, for example, encourage you to explore both sides of an argument and then conclude with a critical analysis of your answer. Many questions you approach will look as though they seek a straightforward answer but in reality they want you to fully outline a structured essay. Review Your Answers Thoroughly Smart students can still make the mistake of handing their answer book in without checking through what they have written. Proofread your answers as much as you can to correct any spelling mistakes and add any extra comments you think are worth mentioning. You will be surprised what you can spot in those last few minutes. This is your last chance to throw in that quotation, list other relevant points or even draw a quick diagram. Remember, the exams are not designed to trick you. Convince yourself that you know how to answer exam questions and your almost there. Are there any exam tips that helped you? Leave a comment below! This entry was posted in Exam Tips and tagged exam tips , exams.

**Chapter 9 : Writing a Good Social Science Paper**

*The purpose of this guide is to provide advice on how to develop and organize a research paper in the social sciences. Preparing to Write Toggle or techniques.*

Something does not have to be wildly controversial to constitute an argument. A good argument simply states a position and supports it with evidence in a clear, logical fashion. Some of the most important skills a student can learn in college are to write correctly, effectively, and even elegantly. The paper assignment for this course provides one opportunity to develop these skills, and we will read your papers with those objectives in mind. Thesis – stated position; what you want to argue. The thesis is a focused statement that clearly expresses your argument. It is an assertion that can be supported with evidence. It may help to focus your thesis if you remember: What is the question? What is your answer? Evidence – support for your thesis; the development of your argument. Evidence can take many forms, including: There are three important points to remember when presenting evidence: Make sure the evidence supports your thesis. Make it clear to the reader HOW the evidence supports your thesis. Make sure your presentation of evidence is well organized. It applies better to some arguments than others, and should be employed carefully. To properly refute a counter argument you must: Imagine an alternative explanation to your thesis. Think of the evidence that this alternative explanation would need in order to be true. Be sure to avoid logical fallacies, which will weaken your argument: Argument by assertion – simply stating that something is true or obvious does not make it so. Begging the question – make sure your argument actually provides evidence for your thesis. If the argument merely restates your thesis in different words, that is considered begging the question. Ad hominem argument – your argument should be based on logic or reason. Arguments that appeal to personal considerations are considered ad hominem. For example, showing that a particular argument was made by an individual you despise. Context helps the reader think about possible applications of your argument. What does your argument mean for some broader issue? In fact, a more specific context is better than an overly general one. To use a biology analogy: What diseases or conditions will be affected by this treatment? If your argument is correct, what are the potential consequences if we pay attention to it? What are the potential consequences if your argument is ignored? Proper spelling and grammar are important because mistakes of this nature detract from your argument. Most word processing programs have corrective tools that should be used. Organizational Model Clear organization is essential for a good argument. Use your introduction to provide a kind of road map for the rest of your paper. Be sure to give the reader guideposts along the way, to help them follow your argument.