

How to Write a Research Paper

如何撰寫研究

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Abstract

When writing a scientific paper, the writer should follow the academic format. The most used standards for research papers are APA-standard and MLA-standard. Moreover, the APA (American Psychological Association) format is one of the most frequently writing style that has been used for academic publish. 字型 12 、Times New Roman / 行距 1.5 (double space).

A research paper frequently follows this structure: Title, Abstract, Introduction, Methodology, Review of Literature, Results, Discussion, Conclusion and References.

Moreover for some Academic Papers, they may include following additional parts: Table of Contents (Usually placed right before or right after the abstract); and Appendices (Usually placed after all the other parts).

Chapter 1: Title, Methodology and Abstract

Example of Title: THE DIVORCE IN THE MODERN SOCIETY (現代人的婚姻觀念)

Example of Abstract: The issues of marriage are frequently been discussed during these years. The divorce rate is increasing during these years. These issues would drive us to study and find out the reasons why couples will divorce. Our research team will make an in-depth study of the problem, decide the research questions, analyze the data and draw the conclusion.

Introduction Example: During the 19 century, the movement of woman's rights which was caused by the social economic change and improvement of technology. Now the thoughts and expectations of marriage between men and women are different from past decades. In the modern society, man and women have higher expectation and standard about their marriage. However, when husband and wife can't live together any longer, they will decide to divorce.

Example of Methodology: What are the issues may cause divorce in the modern society?

Example of Research questions:

Following are three major research questions:

1. What are the reasons may cause divorce?
2. How to prevent divorce?
3. What are different concepts about marriage between the old times and modern society?

Chapter2: Review of Related Literature

Example of Review of related literature:

Due to the increasing rate of divorce in the current society, more and more family had become single-parent families, broken families, and two-parent families (Thompson R. A. & Amato P. R., 2002). During the process of divorce, children and teenagers will face three stages with their parents' divorce which include: pre-divorce stage, divorce stage, and post-divorce stage. During pre-divorce stage, parents usually fight with each other. They may pay less attention to take care of their children. During divorce stage, some parents may use their own children as a weapon to fight with each other. In some case, their parents may fight for the children's custody and alimony. During post-divorce stage, most single-parent children need to deal with new situation such as new environment, adapting relationships with their birth parents, and different economic situation.

For children and teenagers, divorce is a very challenge situation to them. In order to adapt this situation, most of them will make a change psychologically. 黃德祥 (2010) indicated that these psychological change may include following five stages which include denial stage, anger stage, bargaining stage, depression stage, and acceptance stage. During the denial stage, children and teenagers would like to find them self hardly to accept that their birth father and mother are going to separate. They may isolate them self from friends, teachers and their environments. During the anger stage, children and teenagers begin to

accept the fact that their parents are divorced. However, they are very angry about this situation. They will try to find out which person should be responsible for the divorce. They may easily to show their anger or fight with someone. During the bargaining stage, children and teenagers will try hard to save their parent's marriage. They will try to find out the issues or problems that cause the divorce, and they will try to fix it. Most of them lost their interest to study. During the depression stage, children and teenagers found that they cannot save their parents' marriage, and they began depressed. They feel sorry for them self, and show no interest to anything. It is a very dangers stage because deeply depressed may cause the suicide. During the acceptance stage, children and teenagers begin to accept the new situation (their birth father and mother are no longer together).

Yang (2008) indicated that the impact of divorce on the family is more negative influence than positive to both parents and their children. This situation may drive the children's personal growth toward positive direction or negative direction. If teachers, social workers, friends or parents can provide them a proper help, they may overcome this situation and face their new life (Wallerstein J. S. & Lewis J. M.& Blakeslee S., 2002).

Chapter3: Results

Example of Results: The data have been collected from one hundred participants during December 1, 2011 to January, 27 1012. They were randomly selected inside and outside the Tainan University of technology (TUT) campus.

Among these participants, 68% are female and the other 32% are male (see Table A).

Moreover, 74% participants are under thirty years old, 18% participants' age are between thirty and forty years old, and 8% of participants are above 40 (see Table B).

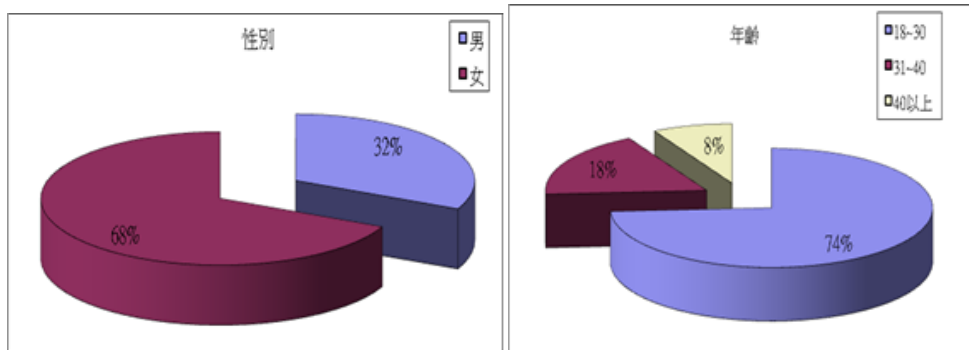


Table A: Description of Female and Male Table B: Description of participants' age

In the Table G, the participants' answer to the survey question “do you agree to have sex before marriage?” showed that 29% of participants are strongly agree, 44% of participants are agree, 21% of participants are neutral, 2% of participants are disagree agree, and 4% of participants are strongly disagree.

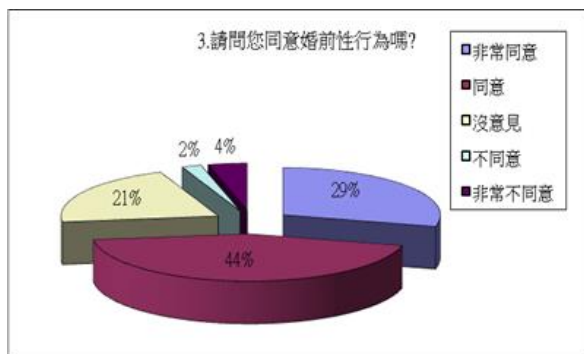


Table G: do you agree to have sex before marriage?

Chapter4: Discussion

Example of Discussion: The following were the discussion of first research questions:

what's the difference for early and modern concept of marriage? Most of participants (44% strongly agree and 34% agree) thought that there were the difference for early and modern concept of marriage is the social inequality between men and women. Participants (18% strongly agreed and 34% agree) felt that it still has the notion about men are breadwinners, and women are housekeepers. A lot of participants (18% strongly agreed and 39% agree) believed that it still has the notion about men are breadwinners, and women are housekeepers. Most of participants (28% strongly agreed and 44% agree) felt that they agree to have sex before marriage. Participants (66% strongly agreed and 28% agree) believed that men should share the housework in terms of modern double-income families.

Chapter 5: Conclusion

Example of Conclusion: According to the study, most young people (more than half) agree to have premarital sex. Perhaps due to the increasing freedom of our society and open-minded thoughts, many young people can accept the premarital sex before they get married. According to the data, 94% of participants have agreed that men should share the housework. During the early societies, people think that men should go out to work, and women should stay at home and do the housework. But now, for the double-income families, both husband and wife may go out to work, so a good husband should share housework with their wife.

Chapter 6: References

Example of References:

References

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