



How to Write a Research Paper in English

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Korean Association of Medical Journal Editors

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A top-down view of a person lying on a bed. The person's legs, wearing blue jeans, are visible on the right side of the frame. They are lying on a grey sheet. A thick, orange, textured blanket is on the left. A white laptop is open on the bed, with a white tablet resting on its keyboard. A white earphone cable is plugged into the tablet. A white mug with a red interior, containing dark coffee, is on the bed near the person's hand. The background is a plain white wall.

Build Habits

Prepare

Organize

Write

Edit

Submit

Respond

Build Habits

Build Habits

1. Create your own writing ritual
2. Read every day
3. Write every day

Writing Rituals

- Earnest Hemmingway wrote standing up at his typewriter
 - James Joyce wrote lying down in bed
- Maya Angelou leaves her house at 5am and goes to a hotel to write
- Demosthenes of Ancient Greece shaved half of his head while he was writing, so that he wouldn't be tempted to go out and socialize.
- Victor Hugo (Les Miserable) threw away his clothes so he *couldn't* leave the house even if he wanted to
- Honore de Balzac drank 50 cups of coffee per day

What do they all have in common?

Writing Rituals cont'd

The big secret to writing rituals and self-discipline in general:

Intentionally limit the number of decisions that have to be made.

- All the energy and willpower we use deciding where and when to write can be used for actual writing.

Write (and read) every day

- Keep two (2) journals
 - One digital (for scientific writing and exercises)
 - One long hand (for noting down common vocabulary and expressions as you read journal articles in your field).

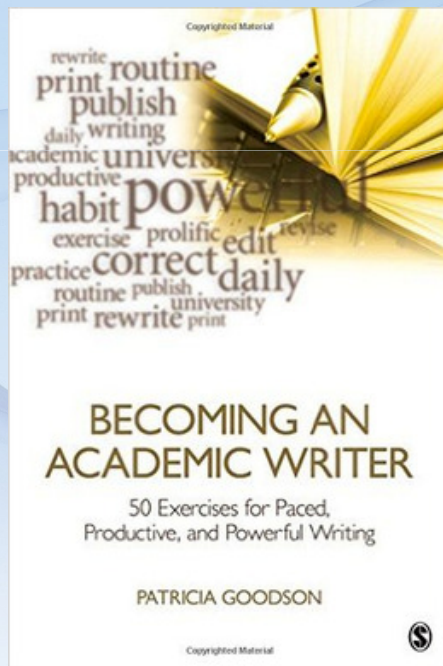
“When we write, a unique neural circuit is automatically activated,” said [Stanislas Dehaene](#), a psychologist at the Collège de France in Paris. “There is a core recognition of the gesture in the written word, a sort of recognition by mental simulation in your brain.

“And it seems that this circuit is contributing in unique ways we didn’t realize,” he continued. “Learning is made easier.”

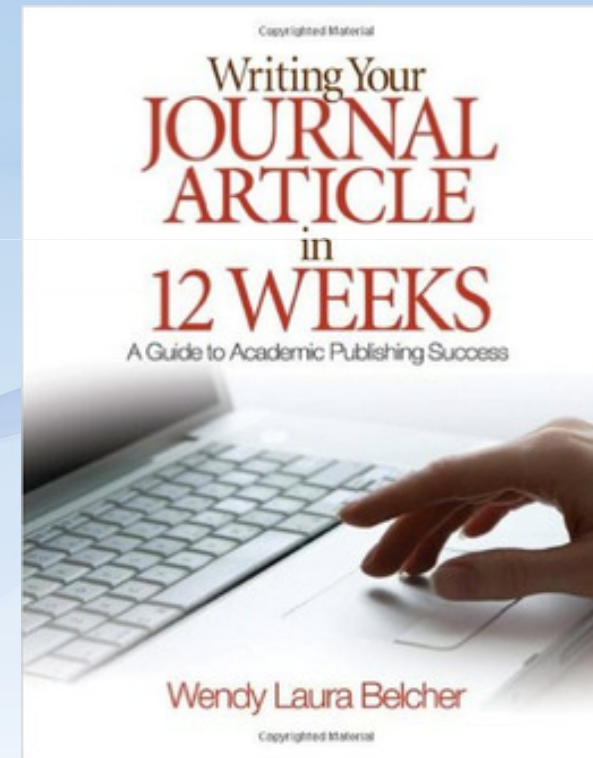
What’s Lost as Handwriting Fades
Maria Konnikova
New York Times
June 2, 2014

Daily Writing Exercises

Becoming an Academic Writer; 50 exercises for paced, productive, and powerful writing



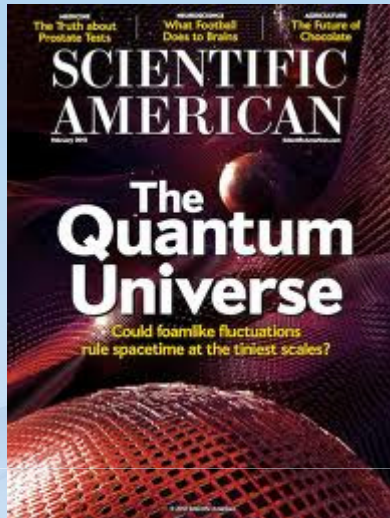
Writing Your Journal Article in 12 Weeks; a guide to academic publishing success





Prepare

Select a Target



Submission process

Journals want
you to succeed

Need to follow
their
instructions

JAMA Instructions For Authors

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<http://jama.jamanetwork.com/public/instructionsForAuthors.aspx>

Use MS Word

Standard tool for sending documents

- Need to use for international submissions



- Not HWP (not so useful outside of Korea, though useful and common inside)



Helpful MS Word features

- Spell and Grammar checks
- Built-in thesaurus and dictionaries
- Translate function
- Readability Statistics
- Review Tools



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Create Folder...

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All

Abdul Manap, Nazura

Alford, Robert R.

Alhabash, Saleem

Alvernini, Fabio

Amnå, Erik

Arcodia, Charles

Baek, Jong-hwan

Baron, R M

Beck, Ulrich

Benford, Robert D.

Bertot, J C

Beyers, Wim

Blair, Erik

Bobek, Deborah

Bone, Robert G.

Bordieu, Pierre

Born, Michel

Bourdieu, Pierre

Boyd, Danah M.

Boyd, Michelle J.

Brambor, Thomas

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Edit Settings

Authors	Title	Year	Published In	Added
Alhabash, Saleem; Baek, ...	Computers in Human Behavior To comment or not to comment ? : How virality , arousal level , and comment...	2015	Computers in Human Behavior	Dec 11
Amnå, Erik	How is civic engagement developed over time? Emerging answers from a multidisciplinary field	2012	Journal of Adolescence	Dec 11
Baron, R M; Kenny, D a	The moderator-mediator variable distinction in social psychological research: conceptual, strategic, and statis...	1986	Journal of personality and ...	Dec 11
Beck, Ulrich	Risk society: Towards a new modernity	1992	Nation	Dec 11
Benford, Robert D.; Snow...	Framing Processes and Social Movements: An Overview and Assessment	2000	Annual Review of Sociology	Dec 11
Bobek, Deborah; Zaff, Jo...	Cognitive, emotional, and behavioral components of civic action: Towards an integrated measure of civic engage...	2009	Journal of Applied Developmental ...	Dec 11
Bone, Robert G.	Decentralizing the lawmaking function: Private lawmaking markets and intellectual property rights in law	2014	International Review of Law ...	Dec 11
Bordieu, Pierre; Bourdieu...	Outline of a Sociological Theory of Art Perception	1977	Cambridge studies in socia...	Dec 11
Bourdieu, Pierre	Outline of a Theory of Practice	1977	Cambridge studies in socia...	Dec 11
Boyd, Danah M.; Ellison, ...	Social Network Sites: Definition, History, and Scholarship	2008	Journal of Computer-Medi...	Dec 11
Boyd, Michelle J.; Zaff, Jo...	The relationship between adolescents' news media use and civic engagement: The indirect effect of interperson...	2011	Journal of Adolescence	Dec 11
Brambor, Thomas; Clark, ...	Understanding interaction models: Improving empirical analyses	2006	Political Analysis	Dec 11
Brizee, Allen	Toward Participatory Civic Engagement: Findings and Implications of a Three-Year Community-Based Resear...	2014	Computers and Composition	Dec 11
Bstieler, Ludwig; Hemme...	The effectiveness of relational and contractual governance in new product development collaborations...	2015	Technovation	Dec 11
Cavieres-Fernandez, Edu...	Teachers' experiences and teaching civic engagement beyond self-regarding individualism	2014	Teaching and Teacher Educati...	Dec 11
Choi, Sujin	Facilities to service based competition, not service to facilities based, for broadband penetration: A comparati...	2011	Telecommunication Policy	Dec 11
Chung, Namho; Lee, Hyu...	The influence of tourism website on tourists' behavior to determine destination selection: A case study of creativ...	2015	Technological Forecasting an...	Dec 11
Cicognani, Elvira; Zani, Br...	Gender differences in youths' political engagement and participation. The role of parents and of adolescents' so...	2012	Journal of Adolescence	Dec 11
Coleman, James S.	Social Capital in the Creation of Human Capital	1988	American Journal of Sociology	Dec 11
Colwill, Carl	Human factors in information security: The insider threat - Who can you trust these days?	2009	Information Security Techni...	Dec 11
COMMUNITY, BOWLING ...	Bowling Alone: The Collapse and revival of American Community	2011	Journal of Cultural Diversity	Dec 11

Details

Notes

Contents

Enrichments

Type: Journal Article

The moderator-mediator variable distinction in social psychological research: conceptual, strategic, and statistical considerations.

Authors: R. Baron, D. Kenny

View research catalog entry for this paper

Journal: Journal of personality and social psychology

Year: 1986

Volume: 51

Issue: 6

Pages: 1173-1182

Abstract:

In this article, we attempt to distinguish between the properties of moderator and mediator variables at a number of levels. First, we seek to make theorists and researchers aware of the importance of not using the terms moderator and mediator interchangeably by carefully elaborating, both conceptually and strategically, the many ways in which moderators and mediators differ. We then go beyond this largely pedagogical function and delineate the conceptual and strategic implications of making use of such distinctions with regard to a wide range of phenomena, including control and stress, attitudes, and personality traits. We also provide a specific compendium of analytic procedures appropriate for making the most effective use of the moderator and mediator distinction, both separately and in terms of a broader causal system that includes both moderators a...

Tags:

Author Keywords:

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Further Tools

References:

- Zotero, EndNote

Plagiarism Help:

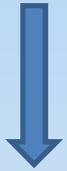
- iThenticate, Copy Killer, TurnItIn, WriteCheck, Grammarly

Organize

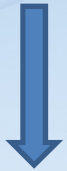


Parts of a journal article

General



Specific



General

Introduction

- Establishes background, nature of research problem, importance of topic, or newness of the research.

Purpose

- Indicates purpose, thesis or hypothesis, outlines the intention behind the paper.

Methods

- Provides information on design, procedures, assumptions, approach, data, etc.

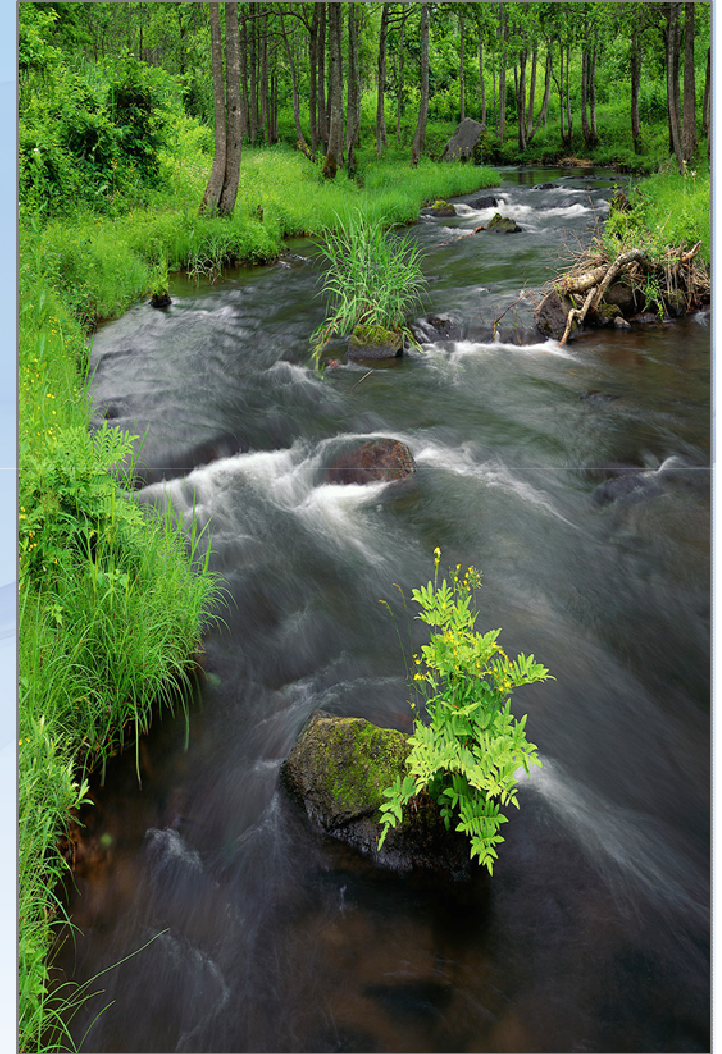
Results

- States main findings or results, the argument, or what was accomplished.

Discussion/
Conclusion

- Interprets or extends results, draws inferences, points to applications or wider implications or recommendations

Main parts of the Introduction



Step 1: Establish the research area

The cumulative effects of environment pollution on climate change and ecological deterioration **are growing** prominent.

The delta function **has played** an enormous role in the development and advancement of quantum mechanics **since** its introduction by Dirac [1].

General statements are key here.

Step 2: Identify a research problem

Many Chinese researchers **have studied** the EKC hypothesis with time series data (Zhang, 1999; Zhao, 2005; Song et al., 2007; Chen et al., 2009; Peng, 2006; Ling et al., 2001). Their findings **are inconclusive and sometimes contradictory**.

However, the evaluation of the coefficient B (often called U_0 in literature) **is not obvious** and **has been the subject of some disagreement** [8–11].

This is the 'however' statement.

Step 3: Your paper becomes the solution

Our purpose in this paper is to present a unified picture of how by letting the range of the square well approach zero in one, two, and three dimensions, one **may deduce** the bound-state structure in the delta function limit.

In order to explore the interactions and feedback between environment quality and economic growth and measure the time lag between them, **this paper builds** several models on the basis of time series data analyses and **carries out** a comprehensive study of the relationship between industrial pollution and economic factors.

Other key phrases include 'here' or 'in this study'.

Structure of the **Methods** section

- Reader needs to understand experimental procedures
- Briefly mention common procedures
- Include enough detail so readers can understand how experiments were done
- Also include a description of statistical methods employed in the study
- Provide a detailed version of procedures Supplemental Data (as needed)
- Who approved the study (as needed)
- Statement of the funding source and Institutional Review Board (IRB) guidelines followed (as needed)



Condensed and extended Methods sections

Variation in Methods Sections	
Condensed	Extended
Tends to describe familiar, standard methods	Tends to describe new or unusual methods
No named subsections	Provides background information
Uses abbreviations and citations as shorthand	Uses longer descriptions
Running series of verbs (e.g. “collected, stained and stored”)	Usually one finite (main) verb per clause
Few “by + verb-ing” statements (explaining “how”)	Several “how” statements
Few definitions and examples	Few definitions and examples
Few justifications (explaining “why”)	Several justifications (“in order to ...”)
Few linking phrases	Wide range of linking phrases

Adapted from Swales JM, Feak CB. Academic Writing for Graduate Students, 2nd ed. Ann Arbor: U of Michigan; 2004.

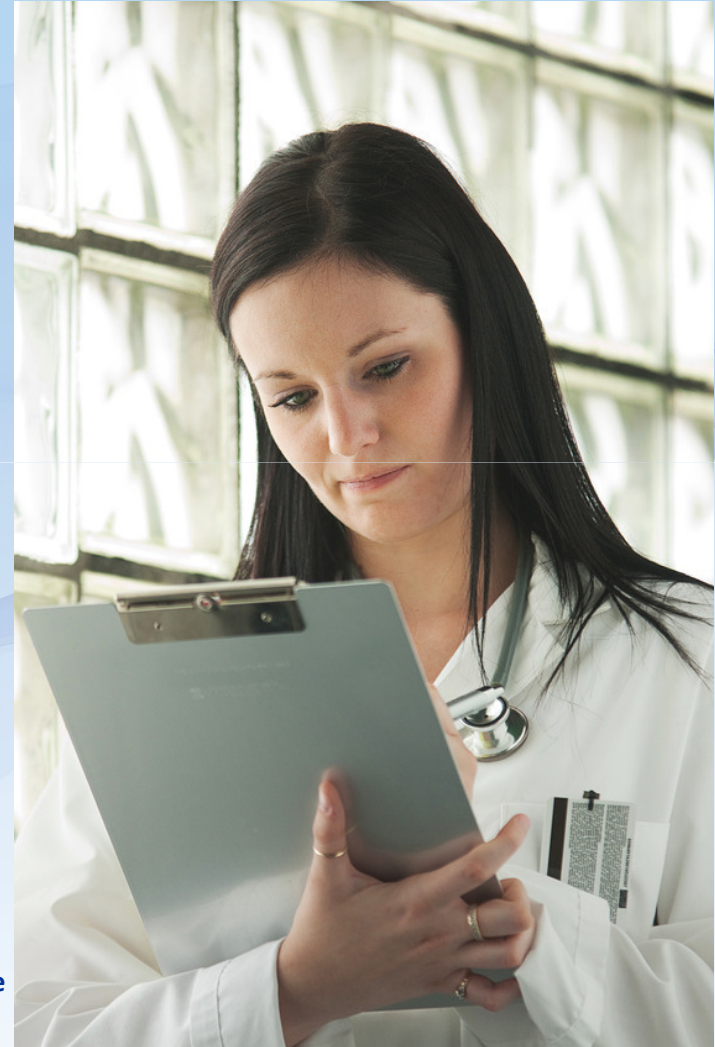
Results section

- Provide a brief synopsis of key findings
- Discuss possible explanations for the findings
- Compare study results with relevant published findings
- Use tables and figures when possible
- Discuss the limitations of the present study
- Mention future research directions
- Conclude with clinical implications of the work, as needed

Annals of Internal Medicine

Established in 1927 by the American College of Physicians

Annals of Internal Medicine
<http://www.annals.org/>



Content of the Discussion section

Explanation of results: comment on whether or not the results were expected and present explanations for the results; go into greater depth when explaining findings that were unexpected or especially profound

References to previous research: compare your results with the findings from other studies, or use the studies to support a claim

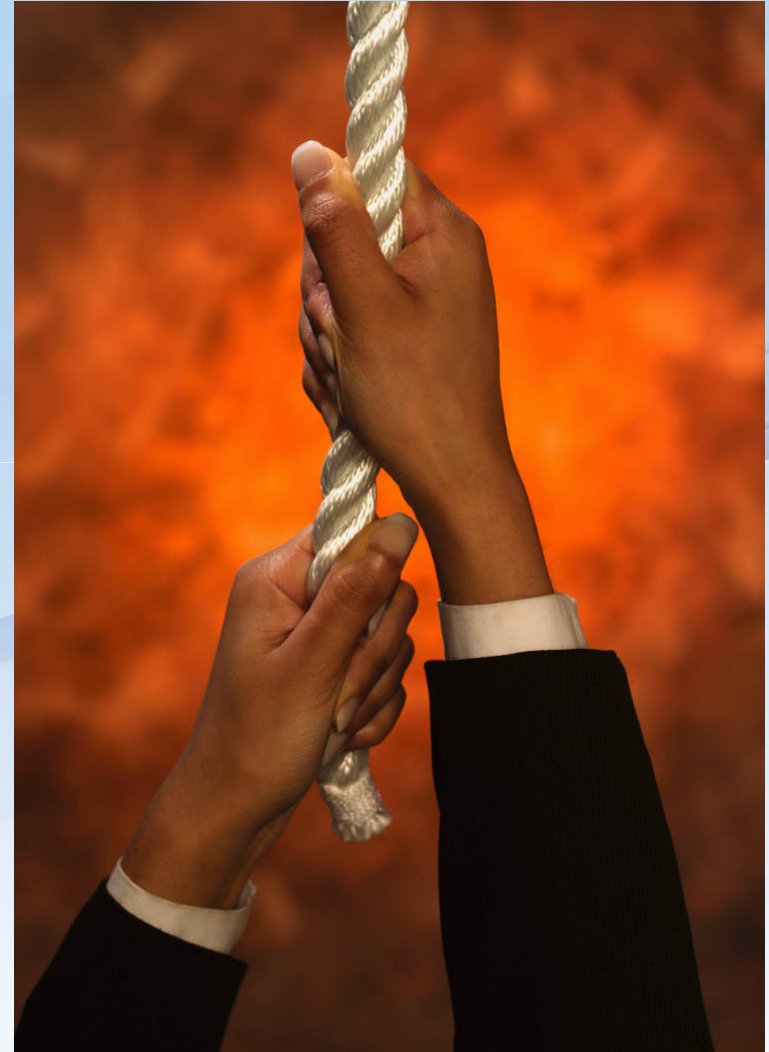
Deduction: a claim for how the results can be applied more generally

Hypothesis: a more general claim or possible conclusion arising from the results [which may be proved or disproved in subsequent research]

Writing the Conclusion

- State conclusions in clear, simple language
- Do not simply reiterate results or the discussion
- Indicate opportunities for future research, if not already stated in the discussion section

The conclusion also provides a place for you to persuasively and succinctly restate your research problem, given that the reader has now been presented with all the information about the topic.





Write

Sentence structures

SIMPLE

Main clause

Primary care settings have become the de facto settings for the treatment of many mental health conditions.

COMPOUND

Main clause + Main clause

Study protocols were developed, reviewed, and approved by the institutional review boards at both sites, and all participants gave written informed consent.

COMPLEX

Main clause + Subordinate clause

While the balancing of competing demands has previously been cited as a reason for physicians not exploring depressive symptoms and diagnosis during a clinic visits [44,45], the number of chronic medical conditions did not affect physician diagnosis of depression in this study.

COMPOUND-COMPLEX

Main clause + Main clause + Subordinate clause

Sentence Writing

Simple Sentence: has one independent clause

- Freshwater boils at 100^o Celsius at sea level.
- Freshwater boils at 100^o Celsius and freezes at 0^o Celsius.
- Freshwater and saltwater do not boil at the same temperatures.
- Freshwater and saltwater do not boil and do not freeze at the same temperatures.

Simple Sentences Practice

Write 2 simple sentences with:

- 1 subject and 1 verb
- 1 subject and 2 verbs
- 2 subjects and 1 verb
- 2 subjects and 2 verbs



Sentence Writing

Compound Sentences: two or more independent clauses joined together

1) With a coordinator ('FAN BOYS')

Saltwater boils at a higher temperature than freshwater, **so** food cooks faster in saltwater.

2) With a conjunctive adverb

Saltwater boils at a higher temperature than freshwater; **therefore**, food cooks faster in saltwater.

3) With a semicolon

Saltwater boils at a higher temperature than freshwater; food cooks faster in saltwater.

Making Compound Sentences

, coordinator ('FANBOYS')

, for

, and

, nor

, but

, or

, yet

, so

; conjunctive adverb,

; accordingly,

; consequently,

; for example,

; furthermore,

; hence,

; however,

; in addition,

; in contrast,

; in fact,

; indeed,

; instead,

; moreover,

; nevertheless,

; on the other
hand,

; otherwise,

; then,

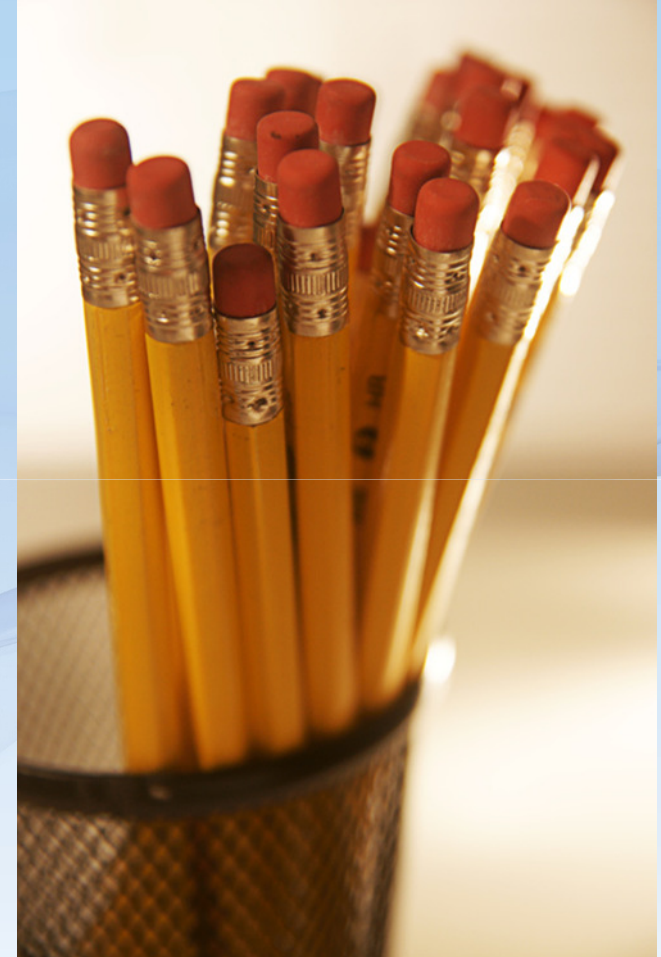
; therefore,

; thus,

Compound Sentences Practice

Write compound sentences using:

- Each coordinator ('FAN BOYS') once
- A semicolon (';') + 5 different conjunctive adverbs
- Only a semicolon (';')



Sentence Writing

Complex Sentences: contain one independent clause and one (or more) dependent clause(s)

With adverb clauses (when, while, because, although, if, so, that)

Although women in the US could own property, they could not vote until 1920.

With adjective clauses (who, whom, which, whose, that; or relative adverb where, when)

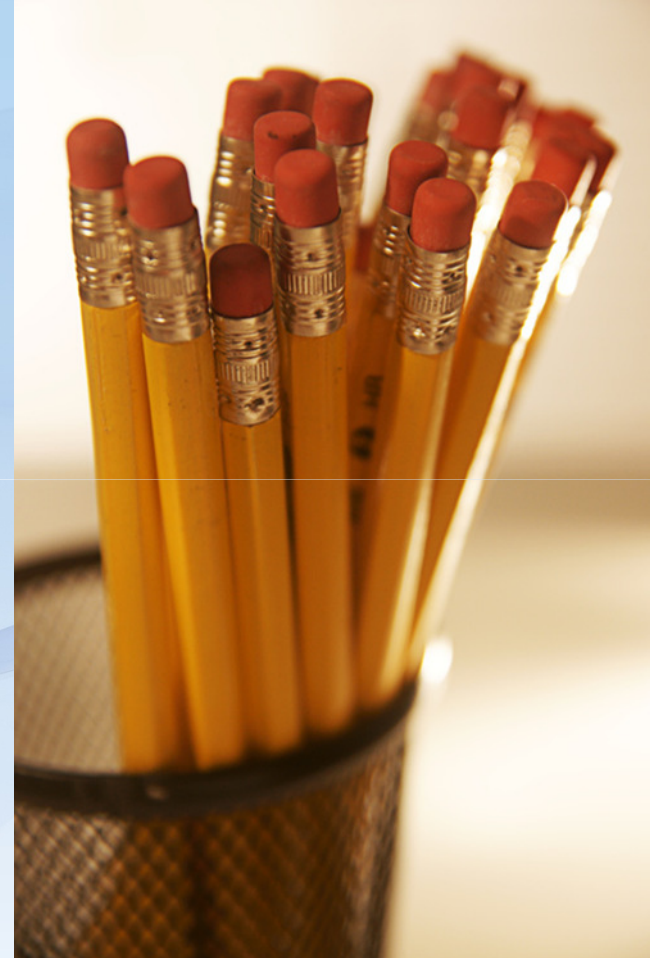
Last year we vacationed in Cozumel, which features excellent scuba diving.

With noun clauses (*wh*-question word, that, whether, if)

That there is a hole in the ozone layer of the Earth's atmosphere is well known, scientists know what caused it.

Complex Sentences Practice

Write 6 complex sentences



A compound-complex sentence has at least three clauses, at least two of which are independent.

Information and communication technology is reaching out to help people in the poorest countries improve their lives; for example, fishermen on the Bay of Bengal can now receive online weather reports that tell them when it is safe to go out.

The worldwide reach of the Internet is also providing employment opportunities in developing countries, and as greater numbers of people learn the technology these opportunities will expand.

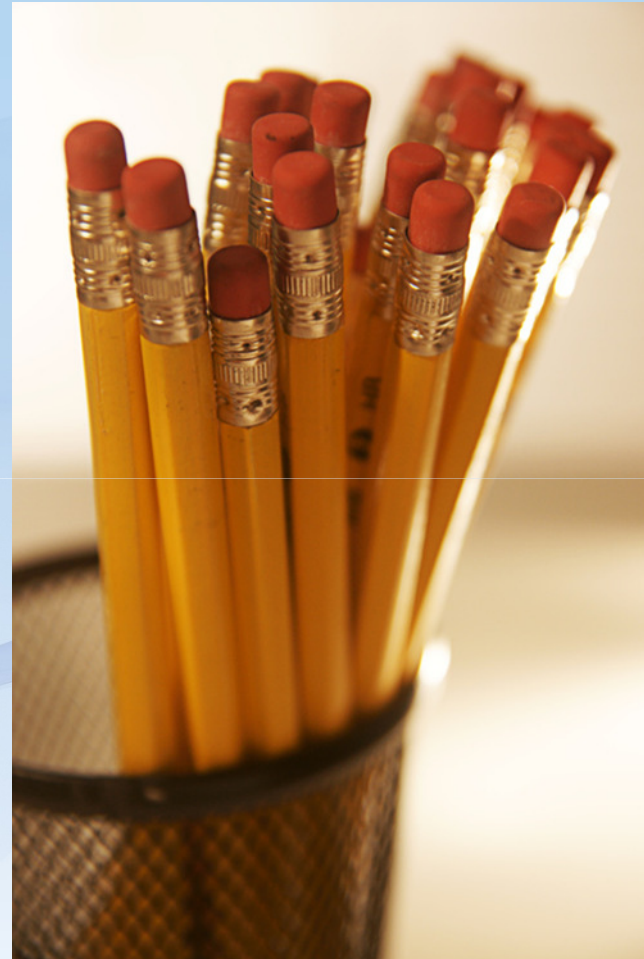
A compound-complex sentence has at least three clauses, at least two of which are independent.

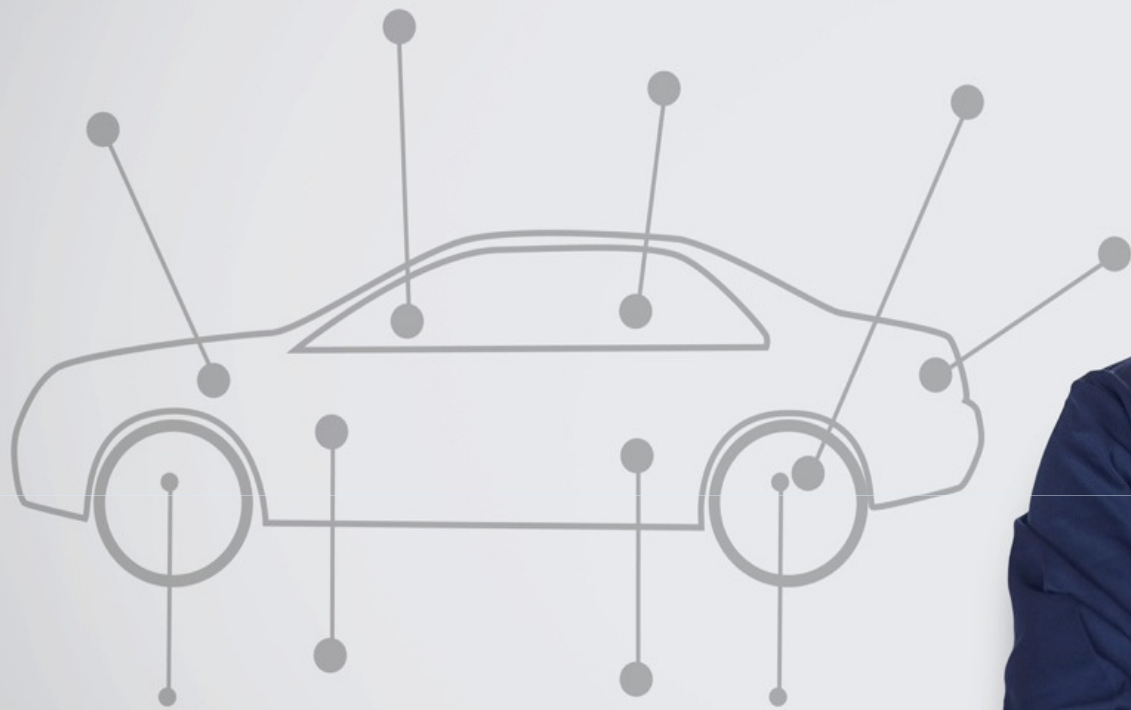
Information and communication technology is reaching out to help people in the poorest countries improve their lives; **for example**, fishermen on the Bay of Bengal can now receive online weather reports that tell them when it is safe to go out.

The worldwide reach of the Internet is also providing employment opportunities in developing countries, **and as** greater numbers of people learn the technology these opportunities will expand.

Compound-Complex Sentences Practice

Write 4
compound-
complex
sentences





Edit



Revision process (before submission)



HOCs and LOCs

Higher Order Concerns

- Focus
- Audience
- Purpose
- Organization
- Development

Lower Order Concerns

- Language
- Spelling
- Word Choice
- Punctuation
- Sentence structure
(in larger writing)



Remember: It's About the Audience

Academic writing naturally uses large words

Make an effort to avoid extra (large) words and jargon

Keep text as simple as possible



Big Words

amorphous

shapeless

ascertain

determine

cessation

stop/pause

coagulation

clotting/thickening

miniscule

tiny

nomenclature

system of names

orientate

orient

terminate

end

Wordy Phrases

during the course of

during

exhibits the ability

can

has proved itself to be

has proved, is

inasmuch as

since

in the event that

if

in the majority of instances

usually, generally

on a daily basis

daily

until such time as

until

Redundancies

absolutely essential

essential

actual experience

experience

combine into one

combine

cubic meters in volume

cubic meters

current status

status

different varieties

varieties

final outcome

outcome

past history

history

triangular in shape

triangular

Your turn...

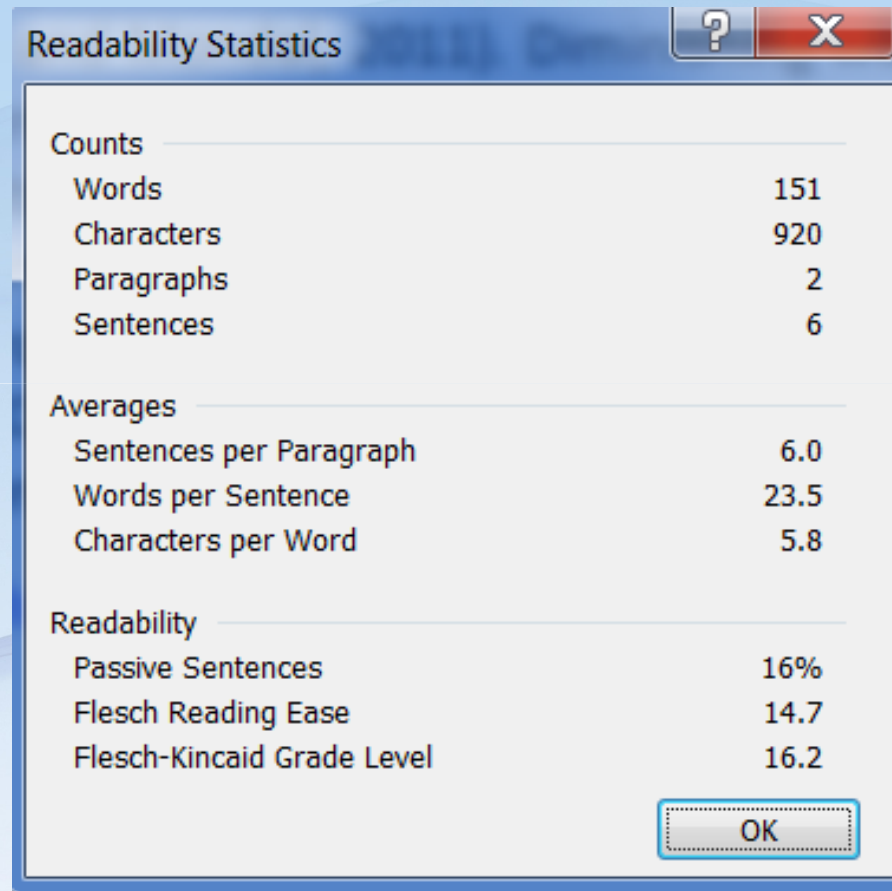
- One-on-one time with teachers can be a powerful influence on youth at risk of dropping out of school.
- During the course of the election the two campaigns combined into one, clearly affecting the final outcome.
- The past history of the chimpanzee's family gave it absolutely essential experience with group politics.

Your turn...

- One-on-one time with teachers can be a powerful influence on youth at risk of dropping out of school.
 - Mentoring is often seen as a key factor for improving graduation rates.
- During the course of the election the two campaigns combined into one, clearly affecting the final outcome.
 - During the election the two campaigns combined, clearly affecting the outcome.
- The past history of the chimpanzee's family gave it absolutely essential experience with group politics.
 - The history of the chimpanzee's family gave it essential experience with group politics.

Readability Statistics

- Word and sentence count (basic)
- Words per sentence (avg. 17–22)
- Passive sentences (max. 25–30% for science; much less for others)
- Grade level (above 12 for publishing)



The screenshot shows a window titled 'Readability Statistics' with a question mark icon and a close button (X). The window displays the following data:

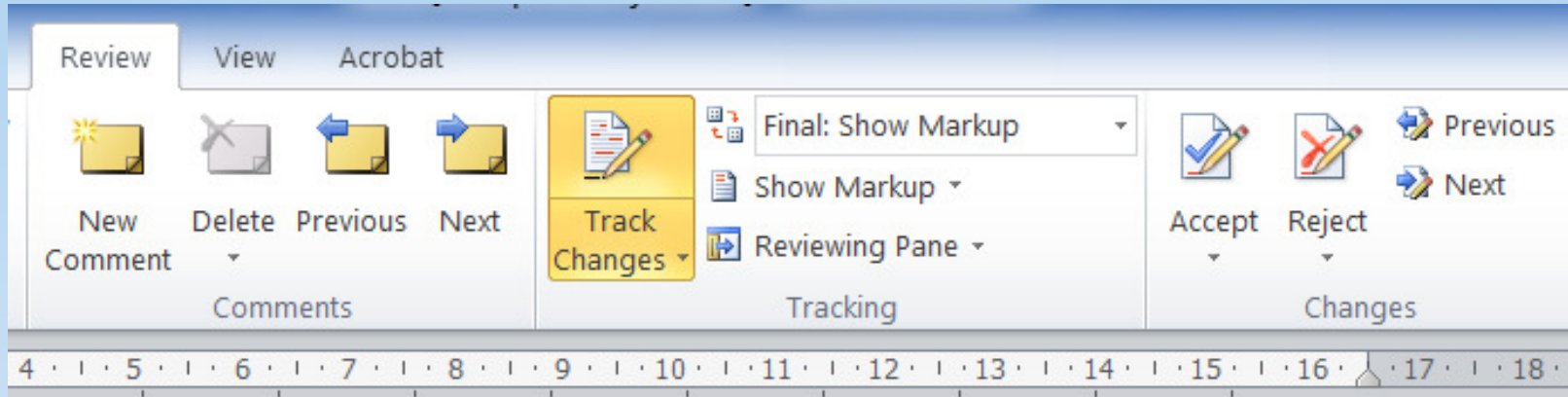
Counts	
Words	151
Characters	920
Paragraphs	2
Sentences	6

Averages	
Sentences per Paragraph	6.0
Words per Sentence	23.5
Characters per Word	5.8

Readability	
Passive Sentences	16%
Flesch Reading Ease	14.7
Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level	16.2

An 'OK' button is located at the bottom right of the window.

MS Word: Track Changes



- Industry-standard tool
- Records all changes made in a file
- Leaves author in control
- No need to re-type text

Quoting, paraphrasing, and summarizing

Quotations must be identical to the original, using a narrow segment of the source. They must match the source document word for word and must be attributed to the original author.

Paraphrasing *involves putting a passage from source material into your own words. A paraphrase must also be attributed to the original source. Paraphrased material is usually shorter than the original passage, taking a somewhat broader segment of the source and condensing it slightly.*

Summarizing involves putting the main idea(s) into your own words, including only the main point(s). Once again, it is necessary to attribute summarized ideas to the original source. Summaries are significantly shorter than the original and take a broad overview of the source material.

Paraphrasing Guidelines

- ***Non-Content words* must be changed**
 - Ninety percent of the respondents said that they were “highly satisfied” with their college experience.
- ***Structure of the Text* must be changed**
 - The recently opened presidential archives have confirmed long-suspected corruption.

Paraphrasing Guidelines

- ***Non-Content words must be changed***
 - Ninety percent of the respondents said that they were “highly satisfied” with their college experience.
 - Nine out of 10 people surveyed described being “highly satisfied” with college life.
- ***Structure of the Text must be changed***
 - The recently opened presidential archives have confirmed long-suspected corruption.
 - Researchers substantiated their suspicions of corruption when the presidential archives were unsealed.

Paraphrasing Practice

Original text	Paraphrasing
<p>Few laboratory creatures have had such a spectacularly successful and productive history as <i>Drosophila</i>. It first entered laboratories about 1900, revealed its talent for experimental genetics to Thomas Hunt Morgan and his students at Columbia University in the early 1910s, and after some ups and downs in status is still going strong almost a century later.</p> <p>(from Kohler, R.E. 1994. <i>The Lords of the Fly</i>. The University of Chicago Press, 321 pages.)</p>	

From: <http://www.bio.davidson.edu/dept/plagiarism.html>

Paraphrasing Practice

Original text	Unacceptable paraphrasing
<p>Few laboratory creatures have had such a spectacularly successful and productive history as <i>Drosophila</i>. It first entered laboratories about 1900, revealed its talent for experimental genetics to Thomas Hunt Morgan and his students at Columbia University in the early 1910s, and after some ups and downs in status is still going strong almost a century later.</p> <p>(from Kohler, R.E. 1994. <i>The Lords of the Fly</i>. The University of Chicago Press, 321 pages.)</p>	<p>Despite some ups and downs in status, nearly a century after the fly revealed its talent to Thomas Hunt Morgan and his students, <i>Drosophila</i> genetics research continues its spectacularly successful history (Kohler, 1994).</p> <div>Non-content words must also be changed</div>

From: <http://www.bio.davidson.edu/dept/plagiarism.html>

Original text

Few laboratory creatures have had such a spectacularly successful and productive history as *Drosophila*. It first entered laboratories about 1900, revealed its talent for experimental genetics to Thomas Hunt Morgan and his students at Columbia University in the early 1910s, and after some ups and downs in status is still going strong almost a century later.

(from Kohler, R.E. 1994. *The Lords of the Fly*. The University of Chicago Press, 321 pages.)

Unacceptable paraphrasing

Drosophila is model organism with a rich and useful legacy. Upon arriving on the scene at the turn of the century, the fruit fly soon became the organism of choice for Thomas Hunt Morgan and his Columbia University pupils. Despite fluctuations in status, fly research is still central to the progress of genetics (Kohler, 1994).

The structure of the original text must also be changed

Original text	Acceptable paraphrasing
<p>Few laboratory creatures have had such a spectacularly successful and productive history as <i>Drosophila</i>. It first entered laboratories about 1900, revealed its talent for experimental genetics to Thomas Hunt Morgan and his students at Columbia University in the early 1910s, and after some ups and downs in status is still going strong almost a century later.</p> <p>(from Kohler, R.E. 1994. <i>The Lords of the Fly</i>. The University of Chicago Press, 321 pages.)</p>	<p>Thomas Hunt Morgan and colleagues at Columbia University were among the first to use the fruit fly <i>Drosophila</i> as a model organism, adopting it as an experimental system around 1910. Since then, the popularity of the fly has waxed and waned somewhat, but the breadth and depth of current research indicates that <i>Drosophila</i> continues its legacy as an incredibly important research tool (Kohler, 1994).</p>

Both the non-content vocabulary and structure of the original text must be changed

Red Flags

- Uneven style or quality of writing
- Mixture of UK and US spelling
- Inconsistent terminology / abbreviations
- Repetitiveness or excessive detail
- Lack of cohesion between sentences or paragraphs



A close-up photograph of a person's hands typing on a silver laptop keyboard. The person is wearing a black ring on their left ring finger and a colorful braided bracelet on their left wrist. The background is blurred, showing other people in a room. The word "Submit" is overlaid in a large, black, sans-serif font in the upper right portion of the image.

Submit

Types of Abstracts

Critical Abstract

Provides, in addition to main findings and information, a judgment or comment about the study's validity, reliability, or completeness. Critical abstracts are generally 400-500 words in length due to the additional interpretive commentary. These types of abstracts are used infrequently.

Descriptive Abstract

Indicates the type of information found in the work. It makes no judgments about the work, nor does it provide results or conclusions of the research. It does incorporate key words found in the text and may include the purpose, methods, and scope of the research. Descriptive abstracts are usually very short, 100 words or less.

Informative Abstract

Acts as a surrogate for the work itself in that the researcher presents and explains all the main arguments and important results and evidence in the paper. An informative abstract is rarely more than 300 words in length.

Highlight Abstract

Specifically written to attract the reader's attention to the study. A highlight abstract cannot stand independent of its associated article, it is not a true abstract and, therefore, rarely used in academic writing.

Abstract Format (Structured)

View of physicians on and barriers to patient enrollment in a multicenter clinical trial: experience in a Japanese rural area

Hiroaki Yanagawa*¹, Masatoshi Kishuku¹, Masashi Akaike², Hiroyuki Azuma² and Minoru Irahara¹

Abstract

Background: Clinical trials in the general practice setting are important for providing evidence on the effectiveness and safety of different agents under various conditions. In conducting these trials, the participation of physicians and patient recruitment are important issues. Various investigations in the literature have reported views and attitudes of physicians on various types of clinical trials. Nevertheless, there is still little information concerning physicians participating in a clinical trial and among them, those who could not recruit any patients (unsuccessful physician recruiters).

Methods: In 2003, we collaborated in a large-scale multicenter study of Japanese hypertensive patients (COPE Trial). In Tokushima University Hospital and 18 other medical institutions, we investigated the views and attitudes of unsuccessful physician recruiters in comparison with successful physician recruiters, using a questionnaire.

Results: The questionnaire was provided by mail to 47 physicians and 27 (57%) responded. The response rate was 79% for successful physician recruiters compared to 43% ($P = 0.014$) for unsuccessful physician recruiters. More successful physician recruiters (73%) than unsuccessful physician recruiters (42%) stated they had participated and enrolled patients in previous multicenter clinical trials. A significantly higher number of successful physician recruiters than unsuccessful physician recruiters (42%; $P = 0.040$) considered the presence of a support system with clinical research coordinators (CRC) as the reason for participation (80%). A large number of unsuccessful physician recruiters experienced difficulty in obtaining informed consent (67%), whereas a significantly smaller number of successful physician recruiters experienced such difficulty (20%; $P = 0.014$). The difficulties experienced by unsuccessful physician recruiters in the trial were as follows: inability to find possible participants (100%), difficulty in obtaining informed consent (58%), cumbersome procedures (58%), difficulty in long-term follow up (33%), and insufficient tools for explanation and obtaining informed consent (8%).

Conclusion: This survey showed that successful physician recruiters consider a support system with CRC of value, and that they are skillful in obtaining informed consent. These views and attitudes may have originated from past experience involving clinical trials. In this regard, we need to develop an infrastructure to enlighten physicians on this support system for the promotion of clinical trials.

- Defined sections
- Full coverage of paper
- Easy for reader to understand

Abstract Format (Unstructured)

The Interplay and Feedback Mechanism between Environmental Pollution and Economic Growth in China

Zhaogang Wang

Abstract

China's rapid economic growth has given rise to serious clashes with environment protection needs. In order to address the dilemma between environment protection and economic growth, a thorough investigation into the relationship between the two is fundamental to the formulation and implementation of environment policies. This paper uses econometric analyses of time-series data on industrial pollution and GDP per capita between 1980 and 2008, examines the long-term dynamic equilibrium and interplay between environment quality and per capita income in China, and obtains the following points. First, there is cointegration between economic growth and environment pollution in China. Second, the increase of per capita GDP has evident lag effects on environment quality. Third, the simulated structure of Generalized Impulse Response Function shows that the responses of environment quality indicators to the impulse of per capita growth rate are mostly fluctuant. Fourth, the results of variance decomposition show that the contribution of pollution indicators to the variance decomposition of GDP per capita is relatively small.

- Paragraph (usually one)
- No clear structure
- Need to ensure enough information given

Structure and content of Abstracts

Common mistakes

- Hold back significant points or information
- Lack of balanced coverage
- Include references such as (Kim et al., 2000) or [1] or ¹ in the abstract
- Include paragraphs
- Length
- Use same sentence for the first line of the abstract and the first line of the Introduction



Title



Basic tips for writing titles:

- Drop article (a/an/the) if it is the first word of the title
- Avoid expressions such as 'an investigation of' or 'research on'

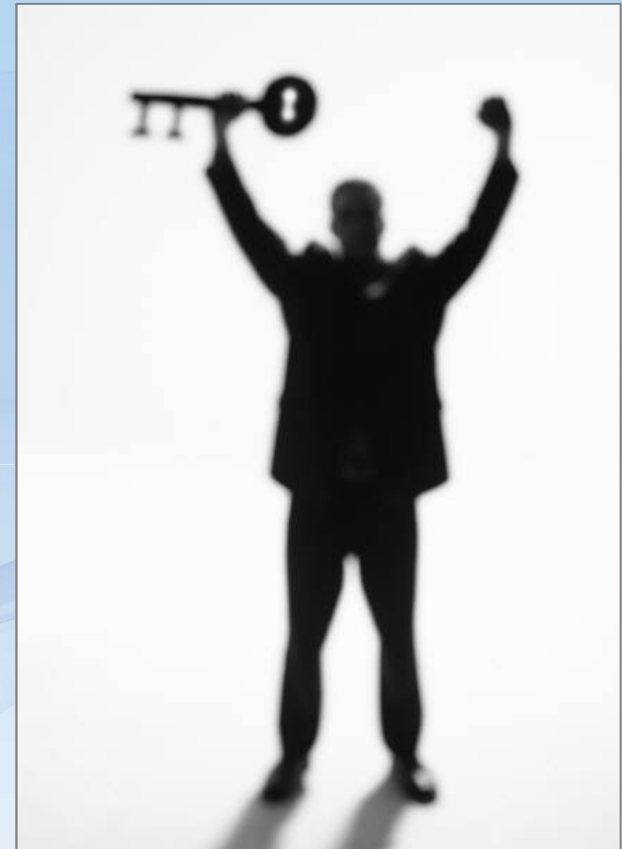
Basic rules for formatting a title:

- Capitalize all words (as needed)
- Title should not be a complete sentence

Keywords

Choosing Keywords

- Choose only relevant words from title
- Obey the word limit: Usually between 3 and 10 words
- Do not combine terms
- Use Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) or keyword list from your field
- Keywords can be the name of a procedure used



U.S. National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health

US National Library of Medicine
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/authors.html>

Cover letter

- Standard business letter format (Purpose, Background Action)
- Clear importance of topic
- Statement to confirm no conflicts: multiple submissions, ethics, specific IRB guidelines followed, etc.

15 May 2015

Gildong Hong

Professor of Anthropology at Yonsei University College of Arts and Sciences
Chief Editor of Korean Journal of Anthropology

Dear Dr Hong

I, along with my coauthors, would like to ask you to consider the attached manuscript entitled "Pre-modern Humans on Jeju Island" for publication in [Korean Journal of Anthropology] as an original manuscript.

This study details the recovery of archeological artifacts on South Korea's Jeju Island that suggest humans inhabited the island far earlier than previously suggested. Carbon dating of pottery and other cultural artifacts supported our suspicions. Artifacts recovered were of a ceremonial nature, but we found them wholly distinct from anything else found in the region. However, the religious markings seemed to closely match those from a similar time frame recovered from various locations in the islands of the Asia Pacific. This strongly suggests the possibility of a small band of seafarers that wandered drastically off-course before finally landing at Jeju where they lived out their last days. We believe the findings of this study are relevant to the scope of your journal and will be of interest to its readership.

This manuscript has not been published or presented elsewhere in part or in entirety, and it is not under consideration by another journal. All study participants provided informed consent, and the study design was approved by the appropriate ethics review boards. All the authors have approve the manuscript and agree to submission to your esteemed journal. There are no conflicts of interest to declare.

Thank you for your consideration. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Chulsoo Kim

Associate Professor, Ph.D.
Dept. of Anthropology,
College of Social Sciences, Jeju National University



Respond

Part 7/7

The Review Process



After acceptance, on to publication!

Acceptance or rejection

- Accept without any revision(s)
- Accept with revision(s)
- Reject, but recommend submission to another journal, with or without revision(s)
- Reject outright (manuscript is deemed unfit for publication)

Reasons for rejection

1. Research questions lack novelty and/or research is of insufficient international importance or interest.
2. Research is redundant
3. Research methodology/study design is biased or flawed. Suspected misconduct: duplicate submission, plagiarism, or fabrication of data
4. Data is incomplete, inadequate, or incorrect
5. Study objective is not well-addressed or the conclusion is improper
6. Authorship conflict
7. Research topic does not align with the journal's mission statement or objective
8. Competing manuscript on a similar topic
9. Poor language or presentation of results

Revisions

Three 'R's of resubmission

- Recheck
- Reply
- Retranslate

Recourse

Choose one of the following:

- Request the editor/referee to indicate remedial measures or provide constructive feedback
- Check referee's qualifications with journal editor
- Check if referee has any competing interests

Keep in mind:

Peer review is a massive, global,
collaboration

A top-down view of a person lying on a bed. They are wearing blue jeans and are barefoot. A white laptop is open on a red, textured blanket. A white tablet is placed on the laptop screen. A white cup of coffee is on the bed next to the tablet. A hand is visible holding the cup. The background is a grey bedsheet.

Build Habits

Prepare


Organize

Write

Edit

Submit

Respond



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