

Conference-appropriate guide

... to the **correct structure** and **writing conventions** for a **one-author-sheet scientific conference paper**, written in **APA style**.

This is not a full paper, but a **how-to framework** you can directly follow when writing one.

USE A PROPER SUGGESTED TEMPLATE FOR CONFERENCE!!!

1. General Characteristics of a One-Author-Sheet Conference Paper

- **Length:** ~2,500–4,000 words (\approx 1 author's sheet / 16 pages / ~30.000.to 40.000 characters with spaces)
- **Purpose:** Present original research, a novel method, or a well-grounded theoretical contribution
- **Tone:** Formal, objective, concise, evidence-based
- **Style:** APA (7th edition unless conference specifies otherwise)

Note: Abstracts, tables of contents, and reference lists are *not counted* toward the author's sheet length.

2. Standard Structure of the Paper (IMRaD-Based)

1. Title Page (APA Style)

Title

- Concise (\leq 12–15 words)
- Informative, not vague
- As in TEMPLATE

Author

- Data as in TEMPLATE

(Often removed for blind review)

2. Abstract (Not Counted in Length)

- 150–250 words
- Single paragraph
- No citations
- Includes:
 - Research problem
 - Aim
 - Method
 - Key findings
 - Contribution

Keywords: 3–5 terms

3. Introduction (≈ 20–25%)

Purpose: Establish *why* the study matters.

Include:

1. **Context & background**
2. **Research gap**
3. **Problem statement**
4. **Research aim / questions / hypotheses**
5. **Brief structure of the paper**

APA Writing Tips

- Use present tense for established knowledge
- Past tense for prior studies
- Cite sources immediately when making claims

Example

Despite extensive research on X, limited attention has been paid to Y (Author, Year). This gap is particularly evident in...

4. Literature Review / Theoretical Background (≈ 25–30%)

Purpose: Show mastery of existing research and position your work.

Include:

- Key theories/models
- Recent and foundational studies
- Critical comparison (not summary)
- Clear link to your research question

APA Writing Tips

- Use **author–date citations**
- Avoid excessive quotations
- Synthesize multiple sources per paragraph

Example

Several studies (Author1, Year; Author2, Year) suggest that..., however, these findings remain inconclusive due to...

5. Methodology (≈ 15–20%)

Purpose: Enable replication and demonstrate rigor.

Subsections (as applicable):

- Research design
- Participants / data sources
- Instruments / materials
- Procedure
- Data analysis

APA Writing Tips

- Use past tense
- Be precise and concise
- Avoid unnecessary detail due to length constraints

6. Results / Findings (≈ 15–20%)

Purpose: Present outcomes *without interpretation*.

Include:

- Key findings only
- Tables/figures if allowed (referenced in text)
- Statistical values (APA formatted)

APA Writing Tips

- Report exact p-values
- Use italics for statistical symbols (*p*, *M*, *SD*)

7. Discussion (≈ 15–20%)

Purpose: Interpret results and show contribution.

Include:

1. Interpretation of findings
2. Comparison with prior research
3. Theoretical and/or practical implications
4. Limitations
5. Directions for future research

APA Writing Tips

- Avoid repeating results
- Use cautious language (“suggests,” “indicates”)

8. Conclusion (≈ 5–10%)

Purpose: Provide closure.

Include:

- Summary of main findings
- Key contribution
- Final takeaway

Avoid

- New data
- New citations

9. References (Not Counted in Length)

APA Reference Rules

- Alphabetical order
- Hanging indent
- DOI where available
- Consistent formatting

Example

Author, A. A. (Year). Title of article. *Title of Journal*, volume(issue), pages.
<https://doi.org/xxxx>

3. APA Style Formatting Essentials

Follow the proper suggested TEMPLATE for CONFERENCE!

4. Common Mistakes to Avoid

- ❌ Narrative instead of analytical literature review
 - ❌ Overlong methodology
 - ❌ Missing research gap
 - ❌ Inconsistent tense
 - ❌ Poor citation discipline
 - ❌ Claims without references
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5. Recommended Writing Process

1. Outline sections with word limits
2. Write Methods and Results first
3. Draft Introduction and Discussion last
4. Edit for coherence and conciseness
5. APA format check
6. Proofread for academic tone