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| --- |
| **Type your title here in the format, as short as possible, with no abbreviations or acronyms, limited to 200 characters (Aril, Font size 14, Bold, Para 1.5, 6 spacing before and after)** |
| **Author 1 Full Name\*, Author 2 Full Name and Author 3 Full Name*** Type affiliation here (Name of institution, full postal address and email address for each author)
* \*Corresponding author [Author name]
 |
| **Keywords:*** Keyword1;
* Keyword2;
* Keyword3;
* Keyword4;
* Keyword5;
* Keyword6.

5 to 6 words or phrases, Times new roman, 10, regular | **Abstract:** Times new roman, 10, regular. An abstract goes at the beginning of the work, it acts as a summary of your entire paper. It gives an overview of everything you write about in your paper. An abstract is simply a short, stand-alone summary of the work or paper that others can use as an overview. An abstract describes what you do in your essay, whether it’s a scientific experiment or a literary analysis paper. It helps the readers to understand the paper and reader usually search for the answer to the questions *why did you decide to do this study or work? how did you conduct the research? what did you find? why is this research and your findings important? why should someone read your entire essay?* To write a good abstract, finish your paper first, then type a summary that identifies the purpose, problem, methods, results, and conclusion of your work. After you get the details down, all that's left is to format it correctly. Since an abstract is only a summary of the work you've already done, it's easy to accomplish. But it should be within the limit of author’s guidelines. For this journal, the length of the abstract is limited to 150 to 200 words, maximum 250, but it is not recommended. |

* 1. **Introduction (Times New Roman, 12 Bold)**

Type your literature here. The formatting style is: Font- Times new roman, 11, regular. In the paragraph section, select spacing 6 before and after, and line spacing is single. Sometimes it is easier to use the Format Painter tool. But do not alter the page size, style, header and footer, page number, page margin, etc.

The ‘introduction’ sections of the articles are like gates of a city. It is a presentation aiming at introducing itself to the readers, and attracting their attention. Attractiveness, clarity, piquancy, and analytical capacity of the presentation will urge the reader to read the subsequent sections of the article (Armağan, 2013).

It is useful to analyze the issues to be considered in the ‘Introduction’ section under 3 headings. Firstly, information should be provided about the general topic of the article in the light of the current literature which paves the way for the disclosure of the objective of the manuscript. First of all, explanation of the topic in the light of the current literature should be made in clear, and precise terms as if the reader is completely ignorant of the subject. In this section, establishment of a warm rapport between the reader, and the manuscript is aimed. Then main topic of our manuscript, and the encountered problem should be analyzed in the light of the current literature following a short instance of brain exercise. At this point the problems should be reduced to one issue as far as possible. Of course, there might be more than one problem, however this new issue, and its solution should be the subject matter of another article. Problems should be expressed clearly. If targets are more numerous, and complex, solutions will be more than one, and confusing.

Then the specific subject matter, and the issue to be focused on should be dealt with, the problem should be brought forth, and fundamental references related to the topic should be discussed. Finally, our recommendations for solution should be described, in other words our aim should be communicated. When these steps are followed in that order, the reader can track the problem, and its solution from his/her own perspective under the light of current literature. Otherwise, even a perfect study presented in a non-systematized, confused design will lose the chance of reading. Indeed inadequate information, inability to clarify the problem, and sometimes concealing the solution will keep the reader who has a desire to attain new information away from reading the manuscript (Day, 2000; Hengl and Enschede, 2002; Day, *et al*., 2009).

Finally, the last paragraphs of the ‘Introduction’ section should include the solution in which the information is generated, and related data. The sentences which provoke curiosity in the readers should be left answered. A clearly expressed or recommended solutions to an explicitly revealed problem is also very important for the integrity of the ‘Introduction’ section.

The introduction section of the exemplary article is written in simple present tense which includes abbreviations, acronyms, and their explanations. Sometimes a graphical summarization of the arguments is also encouraged.

* 1. **Experimental (Times New Roman, 12 Bold)**

**2.1 Materials (Times New Roman, 11 Bold)**

Sometimes the subsection of a section is organized under the Heading 2. The numeric words are used in that case. For example, aluminium nitrate nonahydrate and aluminum isopropoxide were purchased from the Sigma-Aldrich, Germany. Hydrochloric acid, urea, and sucrose were purchased from Merck Chemicals, Germany. All of these chemicals were used without any further purification.

**2.2 Level two headings (TNR 11, Bold, sentence case letters)**

***2.2.1 Level three headings (TNR 11, Bold, sentence case letters)***

Type your literature here. The formatting style is: Font- Times new roman, 11, regular. In the paragraph section, select spacing 6 before and after, and line spacing is single. Sometimes it is easier to use the Format Painter tool. But do not alter the page size, style, header and footer, page number, page margin, etc. You may use the format painter tool shown in the upper left corner of the Microsoft Office. For example, 1.39M solution of Al(NO3)3.9H2O and 1.65M solutions of urea was prepared by dissolving them in deionized water. For the preparation of γ -Al2O3, 200 mL of deionized water was heated and maintained at a temperature of 700C. Solutions of aluminum nitrate and urea were then dosed into the beaker by two dosing pumps simultaneously. Contents of the beaker were stirred vigorously for an hour and then dried at 1200C to obtain a solid mixture. The dry solid mixture was calcined at 2500C for about 3 hours. The calcined sample was grounded to a fine powder. It was then calcined again at 5000C for 3 hours to form γ- alumina. After calcination, the γ-alumina was again powdered, pelletized and screened through a 16-25………

**2.3 Formation of illustration and Table**

All illustrations, whether diagrams or photographs, are referred to as Figures. If any figures appear in color, in the printed version they will be in black and white. If the quality of the color figure supplied is not suitable to be produced in color, the author will be the responsible. Figures should ideally be black and white, not color, and numbered sequentially. However, if color is essential to the figure please send or place a good quality color image. Please prepare all figures, especially line diagrams, to the highest possible standards. Bear in mind that lettering may be reduced in size by a factor of 2 or 3, and that fine lines may disappear.  For example, the SEM images shown in Fig. 2 reveal the morphology of all three γ-alumina samples prepared, magnified by 30,000 times. It is better to set the Figure at the beginning of the page or at the bottom of the page. Please set the title of the figure immediate after the figure. For Tables, do not appear the vertical lines. The heading of the Table is placed before the table starts.



Fig. 2 SEM image of Sample A, B, and C

Table 1 Type your table title here (Times new roman, 11 font size, regular, numeric order)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table | Table | Table | Table |
| 1 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 2 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| 3 | 43 | 44 | 45 |

* 1. **Results**

Type your results here. The formatting style is: Font- Times new roman, 11, regular. In the paragraph section, select spacing 6 before and after, and line spacing is single. Sometimes it is easier to use the Format Painter tool. But do not alter the page size, style, header and footer, page number, page margin, etc.

* 1. **Discussions**

Once the findings are drafted, the challenge is to interpret the meanings of the results found. Writers may falter because their findings point in multiple directions or even seem contradictory in some way. That problem, however, is not something to sweep under the rug. Rather, it is an opportunity to dig deeper into the possible implications of the data, identify limits, and pinpoint issues that raise questions worthy of exploration.

After all, the findings and the interpretation of them are intrinsically related. Think of the findings as the eggs that make the discussion omelet. Even this late stage of the writing process can bring some subtle new discoveries as you finally select the most precise language to convey your meaning.

* 1. **Conclusion**

The conclusion to a journal article is very important. Of course, it’s hard to end things. It’s pretty important to get clear about the work that the conclusion must accomplish. The conclusion must remind the reader why the article was written in the first place. The conclusion must reprise the argument that has been made without repeating it. No-one wants to read an article and then read it all over again in the conclusion. The conclusion must succinctly tell the reader how and why it is that what’s been presented is significant for practice, policy or further research. They must explicitly say how it is that the article constitutes a contribution to knowledge. They must also address the implications for further research or action. As the conclusion is the last thing that the reader will encounter, its important that they finish with the things that you want them to remember rather than with a sigh or a grimace. The formatting style is: Font- Times new roman, 11, regular.

**References**

There is a set of clear rules for referencing articles for a particular academic journal. Use APA 6th edition referencing style. Check out the following rules and guidelines for referencing articles in proper format. For example,

**For journal articles,**

Author, I. N. (Year). Title of the article. Title of the Journal, Vol.(No.), 4-10.

**For journal articles with two authors,**

Mischel, W. P. & Baker, N. (1975). Cognitive transformations of reward objects through instructions. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 31(1), 254-261.

**For journal articles with three or more authors,**

Hart, D. K., Keller, M. A., Edelstein, W. & Hofmann, V. (1998). Childhood personality influences on social-cognitive development: A longitudinal study. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 74(5), 1271-1278.

**For Conference articles,**

Bickman, L., & Ellis, H. (Eds.). (1990). Preparing psychologists for the 21st century: Proceedings of the National Conference on Graduate Education in Psychology, University of Utah, 1988. Hillsdale, NJ: L. Erlbaum.

**For books,**

De Vaus, D. A. (2014). Surveys in social research. Sydney, Australia: Allen & Unwin.