



**AKADEMIA NAUK STOSOWANYCH  
W KONINIE**

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i ekonomicznych w ANS w Koninie** (czcionka 20 BOLD)

*temat pracy dyplomowej*

..... (czcionka 12)

*temat pracy dyplomowej w języku angielskim,*

*temat pracy dyplomowej w języku polskim (w przypadku prac przygotowywanych w języku innym niż polski)*

**Praca dyplomowa licencjacka/inżynierska/  
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*tytuły i stopnie naukowe oraz imię i nazwisko*

**KONIN .....** (czcionka 18)

*rok pisania pracy*

*\* wpisać właściwe*

*Tekstów podanych kursywą nie umieszczać na stronie tytułowej pracy dyplomowej*

## SUMMARY

This is where you should provide a summary of your thesis in English in around 400 words. The summary, as well as its Polish version (see the following page), should include:

- a) the purpose of the paper
- b) brief presentation of the methodology of the research project including the kind and number of participants, the techniques of data collection, the kinds of analysis the data were subjected to, etc.
- c) the main results of the research and a summary of their discussion
- d) the main conclusions, including pedagogical implications if there are any
- e) between 5 and 10 keywords at the end formatted like the five keywords below

*Keywords:* language learning; language teaching; language aptitude; language learning motivation; testing

## **STRESZCZENIE**

W tym miejscu powinno się znaleźć streszczenie pracy w języku polskim o długości około 400 słów.

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## Introduction

This is the first paragraph with Times New Roman 12 and without indentation. It looks very nice indeed.

Now this second paragraph is different because it is indented. The difference between the first and the second paragraph is obvious. Both look very nice.

The title of this chapter and the titles of all subsequent chapters use Times New Roman 16. Chapters always begin on a new page.

What you need to do now is to save the document (Save as . . .) under a suitable name, e.g., “my\_BA\_paper.doc,” erase the paragraphs here and type away below the word *Introduction* at the top of this page; do the same with the subsequent chapters. Always remember to make a backup copy of your work.

If you have problems using this template, ask your supervisor for assistance. Here you should briefly introduce the contents of the chapter in up to a few sentences. This may be done by enumerating the major sections and summarizing their contents.

# Chapter 1 : Motivation in language learning

## 1.1. Introduction

## 1.2. Definition of motivation

This is the first line of the section, followed by some blank space before the next heading. The blank space will appear automatically as long as the headings use appropriate style. Everything looks amazing.

Note that the table of contents will automatically include the names of your chapters and sections as long as you update it by right-clicking on it and choosing the appropriate command.

## 1.3. Motivational strategies

This is the first paragraph of the second section. Below, there are a few numbered linguistic examples.

These are numbered examples, separated from the text by a single blank line on each side (since these examples appear on a list, they are not separated from each other by blank lines). The numbering and indentation is achieved automatically. Linguistic examples, whether in the text or on a numbered list, are given in italics.

- (1) a. *a slice of bread, a glass of water*
  - b. *a pile of books, a row of houses*
- (2) *strawberry, raspberry, blueberry*

Some other types of examples may not use italics. For instance, examples of phonetic transcription:

- (3) [bet]
- (4) [li:v]

You can refer to the examples in the text. For instance, you can write that in (4) the transcription of *leave* was given. We are now ready to move on to Section 1.3.

#### 1.4. Further motivational strategies

This is the first line of a section. As you can see, this section is further subdivided into two subsections. This section contains a block quotation, i.e., a longer quotation which is preceded and followed by a single blank line. The space is pre-formatted.<sup>1</sup>

Any account of meaning in language must (a) be faithful to the facts as we observe them, and (b) must be as simple and generalizable as possible. If we approach meaning entirely from a pragmatic point of view, or entirely from a semantic point of view, these requirements are not met; however, if we approach meaning from a point of view which combines semantics and pragmatics, the result can be a satisfactory explanation in terms of these two criteria. (Leech, 1983, p. 7)

The block quotation could also look a little different: It should be noted that recently Leech (1983) said that

any account of meaning in language must (a) be faithful to the facts as we observe them, and (b) must be as simple and generalizable as possible. If we approach meaning entirely from a pragmatic point of view, or entirely from a semantic point of view, these requirements are not met; however, if we approach meaning from a point of view which combines semantics and pragmatics, the result can be a satisfactory explanation in terms of these two criteria. (p. 7)

Notice that the footnote number above is placed at the end of a sentence and follows the full stop.<sup>2</sup>

If you quote the participants of your study, you should use italics. If you do it in the text, you also use double quotation marks, as in the next sentence. Commenting on his motivation, Mark said “*I always feel the need to speak English.*” This quote was given in-text because it was quite short. For longer quotes, you should use the block format:

*I always feel the need to speak English, even in the middle of the night or when I am dreaming about my girlfriend. Recently, I attended a formal dinner at the bishop’s house and before dessert I felt the urge to go to the restroom to look up a few English words that occurred to me on my mobile.* (Mark)

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<sup>1</sup> This is a footnote. If you ever need to remove a footnote, such as this one, do so by deleting the superscript little digit in the text, not by deleting the footnote itself from the footer (here at the bottom of the page).

<sup>2</sup> This is another footnote.

Here is the end of the section, again with some blank space following. We are now ready to move on to the first subsection.

### 1.4.1. The best strategies

The heading above is a 2nd level heading. Notice that the ordinal in the previous sentence does not have superscript for *nd*.

### 1.4.2. The best of the best strategies

The heading above is a 2nd level heading.

#### 1.4.2.1. Strategies of choice

The heading above is a 3rd level heading. You should not exceed this number of levels. More levels would make the paper/thesis difficult to follow.

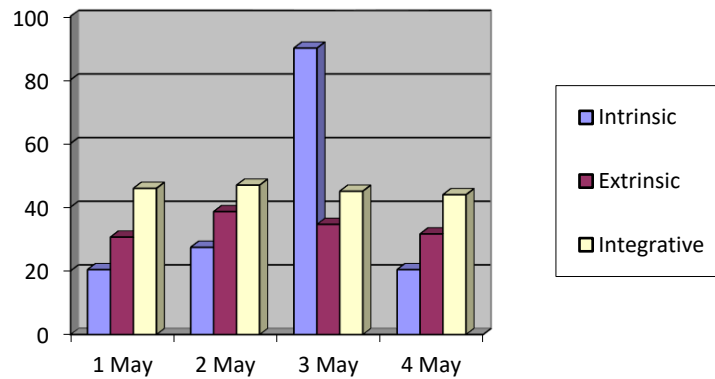
Table 1 below is a sample table with numbers (with and without a decimal point) and text. Each table is accompanied by a caption preceding the table. Each table (and figure; see the next section) should be mentioned in the text, where it should be specified what a given table includes (e.g. “Table 7 includes the results of the questionnaire in the form of means and standard deviations”). Tables and figures never split paragraphs into parts. This means that you finish your paragraph first and include a table (figure) below it, even if it was mentioned at the beginning of the paragraph. Never insert a table (figure) without mentioning its contents after a colon.

**Table 1** Sample table including an interesting kind of data

Examples		
Without a decimal point	With a decimal point	Text
123	123.1	My first example
1234	1234.12	My second example
12345	12345.123	My third example

#### 1.4.2.2. Even better strategies

The heading above is a 3rd level heading. Figure 1 is an example figure. Notice that Figure 1 is listed in a separate list of figures, which appears after the list of tables. All figures, similarly to tables, should be mentioned in the text (e.g. “Figure 1 is a graph of Jan’s motivation . . .”).



**Figure 1** Types of Jan’s motivation at the beginning of May

In this paragraph several examples of APA style citations will be provided. They should be considered together with example references included in the references section of this template. Most of the time you cite (refer to) several basic types of publications: a book (Corbett, 2000), a chapter in an edited book (Cenoz & Jessner, 2009), a journal article (Cenoz et al., 2014), an online document which is not a book chapter or journal/magazine/newspaper article (“Cambridge declaration,” 2012), a newspaper/magazine article (Marian & Shook, 2012), an unpublished dissertation/thesis (Kunt, 1997) and a conference presentation (Mihaljević Djigunović, 2009). If you retrieve a book, a book chapter, a journal article, etc. from the internet, in the references you provide the details which are normally provided for print publications, but in addition you give the URL: “Retrieved from . . .” (see DeKeyser, 2000). If you include a verbatim quote from a source, in addition to the author’s name and the year of publication the citation must include a page number, for example: (Kunt, 1997, p. 6). For more examples and a wealth of information concerning the APA style see the following websites: <https://library.stitch.edu/getmedia/4186d592-6fb8-4a45-be26-6ebaec6c975d/APAStyleGuide7>, [https://cdn.dal.ca/content/dam/dalhousie/pdf/library/Style\\_Guides/apa\\_style7.pdf](https://cdn.dal.ca/content/dam/dalhousie/pdf/library/Style_Guides/apa_style7.pdf), [https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research\\_and\\_citation/apa\\_style/apa\\_style\\_introduction.html](https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_style_introduction.html)

## 1.5. Conclusion

Here, you should briefly summarize the contents of the chapter in up to a few sentences and include a transition to the next chapter.

## **Chapter 2 : Seeking a motivation guru**

Here you should briefly introduce the contents of the chapter in up to a few sentences. This may be done by enumerating the major sections and summarizing their contents.

### **2.1. Introduction**

### **2.2. Looking here and there**

This is the beginning of the second chapter.

### **2.3. Looking in the workplace**

This is the first line of the second section.

### **2.4. Looking at home**

And this is the last section of the chapter.

### **2.5. Conclusion**

Here you should briefly summarize the contents of the chapter in up to a few sentences and include a transition to the next chapter.



## **Chapter 3 : Research project**

### **3.1. Introduction**

Here you should briefly introduce the justification for the study and describe the contents of the chapter.

### **3.2. Aims and research questions**

Please specify the aims of the study you conducted as well as specific research questions.

### **3.3. Participants/Materials...**

### **3.4. Methodology (can be further subdivided)**

Please describe the data collection tools you used, the procedures and the ways in which the data were analysed.

### **3.5. Results**

### **3.6. Discussion**

### **3.7. Pedagogical implications**

### **3.8. Materials for classroom use**

### **3.9. Conclusion**

No more will be said on this matter.

Here, leaving two empty lines above, you should briefly summarize the contents of the chapter in up to a few sentences and include a transition to the next chapter.



## **Conclusion**

This is the first and only line.

## References

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<http://fcmconference.org/img/CambridgeDeclarationOnConsciousness.pdf>
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[http://people.umass.edu/roeper/online\\_papers/Minimalism%20%20Yang-Roepe%20May%202010.pdf](http://people.umass.edu/roeper/online_papers/Minimalism%20%20Yang-Roepe%20May%202010.pdf)

## **Appendix**

Finally, relevant data can be provided in the Appendix. If necessary, separate appendices can be labelled with capital letters (Appendix A, Appendix B, etc.).

