Paper Title –Center, Bold, Arial Narrow, Size 16

Author[1]*, Co-Author[2]

[1] Author Affiliation (10pt regular, center align), mail, ORCID number

[2] Co-Author Affiliation (if different from Author Affiliation) (10pt regular, center align), mail, ORCID number

Abstract: The abstract should contain a maximum of 250 words. The abstracts should avoid any abbreviations and mathematical formulas. The abstract is a summarization of the full report, written in one paragraph, and should include next elements:

1. Purpose
2. Methodology
3. Results
4. Conclusions
5. Recommendations
6. Additional data

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Keywords: 4-6 keywords.

Introduction

Use A4 paper, Portrait, margins Left/Right 2,5 cm, Top 2,5 cm, Bottom 2,5 cm, Header/Footer 1.5 cm. Alignment Justify, Line Spacing Single, Paragraph Before 0 pt, After 0 pt, Indentation Right/Left 0 pt.

The introduction is the first section of the paper. Its purpose is to state clearly the problem investigated and to provide the reader with relevant background information. State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

The purpose of the Introduction should be to supply sufficient background information to allow the reader to understand and evaluate the results of the present study without needing to refer to previous publications on the topic. Much of the Introduction should be written in the present tense. /Arial Narrow, 12/

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*Corresponding author:

Materials and methods

Materials and methods are the second section of the paper. Its purpose is to describe the experiment in such retail that a competent colleague could repeat the experiment and obtain the some or equivalent results. Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described.

Results

Results are the third section of the paper. Its purpose is to present the new information gained in the study being reported. It should be clear and concise. The Results are core of the paper. You shouldn`t start the Results section by describing methods that you inadvertently omitted from the Materials and Methods section. The Results must be writing in past tense.

Discussions

The final section of the paper. Its purpose is to fit the results from the current study into the preexisting fabric of knowledge. The important points will be expressed as conclusions. This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined *Results and Discussion* section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

Many papers are rejected by journal editors because of a fault Discussion.

Conclusions

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a *Discussion* or *Results and Discussion* section. Conclusions should provide a summary of important findings and their implicants to the area of research that is the forms of the article.

Acknowledgements

Collate acknowledgments in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.). They should be brief.

Conflict of interests
The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

All manuscripts should be formatted using the American Psychological Association (**APA**) citation style. For additional examples, consult the most recent edition of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association.

Reference list should only include works that have been published or accepted for publication. Unpublished works should be only mentioned in the text. Reference list should be with the bibliographic details of the cited books, book chapters, or journal articles.

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Example:

McCormick, J., & Barnett, K. (2011). Teachers' attributions for stress and their relationships with burnout. *International journal of educational management*, *25*(3), 278-293. https://doi.org/10.1108/09513541111120114

Stead, G. (2005). Moving mobile into the main-stream. Paper presented at the mLearn 2005: *4th World Conference on m-Learning.* Cape Town, South Africa. http://www.mlearn.org.za/CD/papers/Stead.pdf

Stosic, L. (2010). Information education and children's development. In *Инновационный потенциал субъектов образовательного пространства в условиях модернизации образования* (pp. 252-258), Ростов-на-Дону, Россия.

Tables

All tables are to be numbered using Arabic numerals.

Tables should always be cited in text in consecutive numerical order.

For each table, please supply a table caption (title) explaining the components of the table.

Identify any previously published material by giving the original source in the form of a reference at the end of the table caption.

Footnotes to tables should be indicated by superscript lower-case letters (or asterisks for significance values and other statistical data) and included beneath the table body.

For the best quality final product, it is highly recommended that you submit all of your artwork – photographs, line drawings, etc. – in an electronic format.

Example:

Table 1

Comparison of characteristic values obtained by PCA and threshold values obtained by the parallel analysis

Serial number of	The actual characteristic values	Values obtained by	Decision

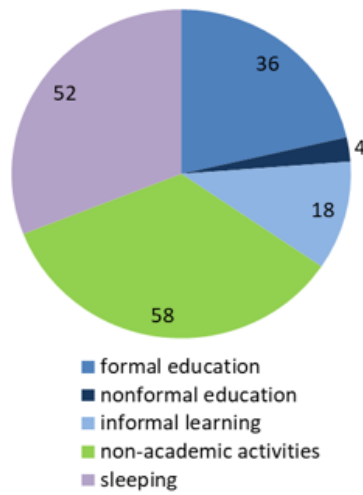| components	of PCA	parallel analy-sis	
1	5,716	1.5595	Accept
2	1,913	1.4326	Accept
3	1,107	1.3287	Reject
4	0,967	1.2433	Reject

Figure 1. The average time (hours per week) that students spend on different forms of learning activity.