**The structure of the manuscript**

Before submitting an article for publication, please check your text for improper citations through Anti-Plagiarism programs (available on the Internet), and send a brief report to the editor. Do not include a list of references in the text being checked. The originality of the work should not be less than 75%. Autocitation is allowed.

The most common model of the structure of scientific articles is IMRAD (from the English Introduction), Materials and Methods (Materials and methods), Results and Discussion) or its variants.

The total volume of the article (without metadata): 12-15 pages at the rate of 1800 characters per page (with spaces).

Title: the title of the article should immediately arouse the interest of the editor of the journal (in some editions – no more than 8 words, in others – 13-15 words, including conjunctions and prepositions; best of all – up to 10 words). You cannot use abbreviations.

**Abstract**: 200-300 words (structured: goals, methods, results, conclusions). The abstract should correspond to the content and logic of the article, but you should not repeat the sentences from the article verbatim. The abstract should not contain references and abbreviations. The following are indicated: Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusions (one or two sentences for each item):

1..1 Reason and statement of the problem, the purpose of the work: What is the problem of your research? Why is it interesting for the reader? What "white spots" can work fill in terms of application in science, theory, practice?

1.2 Methods/procedures/approaches: How did the authors obtain the results? The methods are indicated briefly but succinctly (for example, "by comparison and grouping, the study analyzed a series of surveys of 80 students aged 17-20 years").

1.3 Results/conclusions: What has been identified/created/invented as a result of the procedures described in paragraph 2? Specific data are provided. The logical connection of the results with the methods should be obvious.

1.4 Conclusion/application: What is the main meaning of the results/conclusions regarding the purpose specified in paragraph

Thus, we get the following:

The relevance of the study is due to ...... .In this regard, this article is aimed at identifying or disclosing ......... . The leading approach (or method) to the study of this problem is ....... allowing a comprehensive review ..... . . The article presents ..., disclosed ...., identified ...., justified ... etc. The materials of the article are of practical value for ...... .

**Key words**

Keywords are required. There can be from four to seven of them, but usually 4-5 words. Word combinations are considered to be one keyword. Many magazines ask you to avoid compound keywords. For example, "performance evaluation" is good, but "performance evaluation criteria" is no longer. Sometimes there is a requirement that keywords should not repeat the words contained in the title of the article.

Each part in the structure of the main part of the article should be highlighted separately.

**1. Introduction**

The introduction should define the essence of the problem (what exactly is being discussed), indicate the purpose of the study and present its hypothesis and scientific approach, justify the importance of the study. In this part, references to already known conclusions and published literature on this problem are appropriate.

problem statement:

• a brief description of the purpose of the study, the topic of the study and the scope of application;

• a review of the literature, where it is required to indicate general research trends in the chosen field, existing conflicts in theory, methodology, practice or research conclusions, "white spots" in research or scientific schools, the prospect of developing the topic;

• the position of the author;

• confirmation of the relevance of the study.

**2. Materials and Methods**

The methods and techniques used (analytical, contextual analysis, qualitative and quantitative analysis ...):

For theoretical research, it is recommended to describe the methodology that was used to obtain the results. Not the general theory, but the specific methods used in the article.

For experimental studies, a detailed description of the experiment, methods and equipment, and research objects should be given.

The purpose of this part is to assess the reliability of the methods used and their impact on the results. The description of materials and methods should be such that on its basis other researchers can repeat the experiments of the authors of the manuscript. It provides a plan and sequence of the research process, experimental protocols, materials used, objects, equipment, ready-made statistical data, software, etc., as well as a methodology for evaluating the results. For the equipment used, the name and country of the manufacturer are indicated in parentheses. If the key point in the work is the methodology of the experiment, it is necessary to describe its processes in detail.

**3. Results**

This part presents the results of the study in a clear logical sequence, without interpreting the results. This is where tables, figures and graphs are most often used. Data repetition in tables and graphs should be avoided (if any), such data should only be commented on in terms of trends or the most important points.

The actual data accumulated during the research work (own observations). It is important to present the data obtained after the study objectively, systematically and concisely using text supplemented with illustrations (tables, graphs, drawings, etc.). Interpretations or conclusions should NOT be included in this section.

**4. Discussion**

The discussion should focus on the interpretation of the results of the study and other related materials. Highlight new and important observations. Explain the significance of the observed opinion for the purpose of the study. Link the results to the proposed hypothesis. Any unexpected results or observations that have taken place can be explained here.

In this section, the authors try to understand the significance of the newly obtained data for science as a whole. Such an interpretation involves comparing the data obtained not only with each other, but also with relevant data from other authors. The nature of the presentation has its own specifics: "... we agree with the authors [links] ..."", "... the data we have obtained are consistent with the opinion of the authors [links] ...", "... which is consistent with the results of the authors [links] ...", "... however, this is not consistent with the theoretical positions of the authors [links] ...".

The ultimate goal of the discussion is to understand what has changed in world science as a result of this work (according to the authors); the main task of the discussion is to substantiate the general conclusion, the main conclusion (or conclusions) from the work.

**5. Conclusion**

A summary of the main results of the study (a concise description of the main part of the article).

This part ends with a detailed conclusion (highlighted separately). Summarize the result and its significance, describe the consequences and practical application of the study, and give possible recommendations.

**References**

List of references is given at the end of the article.

The list of references should contain from 15 to 25 sources (15 sources for an empirical article, 25 sources for a review article), and all of them should be quoted in the text of the article.

The editorial board of the journal "Testology" recommends that the authors include in the list of used sources articles on the topic from previous issues of the journal that are in the public domain.

Other

**Abbreviations**

Abbreviations and abbreviations should be deciphered when they are first used in the text (in parentheses in the text or under the text).

**Tables, graphs, figures**

All tables, graphs and figures should have names.

Note. An editable graph along with the source data (for example, in Microsoft Excel or Power Point) is attached to the article. This will significantly speed up the translation and editing process, as well as improve the quality of the graph/drawing itself.

**Equations/formulas**

Formulas are provided in an editable form (for example, created in MathType), and not in the form of inserted non-editable images. Sometimes this requirement is contained in the regulations of journals. It is possible to use the formula building function in Microsoft Word.

**Information about the authors**

Each author and co-author must have the following information: full name and surname, position and academic degree, department and/or faculty, institution, postal address of the institution (with an index), phone and e-mail. If the author is not alone, specify the author for correspondence (corresponding author). The information is given in Russian and English at the end of the article.

**Style**

When writing an article, it is necessary to avoid personal pronouns, including the scientific “we” (many journals insist on this almost categorically).

Sometimes the editor does not have enough information to correctly rearrange the phrase, correcting this stylistic flaw, so it's better if everything is written correctly right away.

The same applies to links: when referring to your own work, you should avoid sentences like "as shown in our work". First of all, this is a requirement of anonymity.

**Potential reviewers**

80% of journals require a review from 3 reviewers and 1 opponent. They should not be employees of the institution where the authors or co-authors work. In the journal "Testology", articles undergo double-blind (anonymous) peer review. If the reviewers disagree, the article is sent to a third reviewer.

**Acknowledgements**

In this section, you can write with the support of which grant the article was written, if any.