



# Article Writing Help

Five Pitfalls

## Five Pitfalls

Need article writing help? Here are the five most common pitfalls when writing an academic paper.

With any piece of writing, whether it is an essay or a research paper [1], the whole process of sitting down and writing the paper can be overwhelming. Even though you have read our guide on tips for writing an article [2], something does not seem quite right with your paper.

Usually, this is because your use of English could be a little better, or the paper is not structured properly. Sometimes it is because you have no 'flow' to the writing, and it appears very disjointed. Here are a few article writing help tips:

The banner features the Explorable logo at the top center. Below it, three quiz cards are displayed in a row. Each card has a small image at the top and a title below. The first card shows roller skates on a wooden deck, the second shows a fan of colored pencils, and the third shows a Ferris wheel at sunset. To the right of the cards is a button that says 'See all quizzes' with a right-pointing arrow.

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Quiz: Psychology 101 Part 2

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## 1. Grammar and Punctuation

If you are a scientist or historian, nobody expects you to have the command and range of language that a language student will, or possess perfect grammar and punctuation.

In fact, this is no problem, because you must strive for maximum clarity and readability rather than win a Pulitzer Prize.

- Use the correct sentence length. Too long, and people will think that your paper is

tortuous and message will be lost. Too short, and it looks unprofessional.

- When you do the spell check at the end of the paper, it brings up a box telling you the average sentence length.
- Whilst you should be wary of slavishly adhering to numbers, 15 – 20 words per sentence is about right. If you find that you are writing 40 – 50 word ‘run on’ sentences, look for somewhere to break it into two or three shorter sentences. You may be able to cut out a few unnecessary words, too.
- You need to be able to use commas, full stops and capitalization correctly.

## 2. Person and Tense

The person used in a paper is a subject of debate, at the moment, and even the MLA [3] and APA [4] style guides are not 100% sure. Some people stick to the traditional impersonal tense:

...‘it was found that.’

Others use personal pronouns, avoiding passive sentences:

...‘we found that.’

This is something that you should check with your supervisor and stick to it throughout the entire paper. Tense should not vary in the same paragraph – if you start a paragraph in the past tense, it should remain in the past tense, wherever possible.

## 3. Waffling

This is the most common fault with any research paper – if you have a word limit, and you are somewhat short of that, it is tempting to add irrelevance, by adding unrelated information or saying the same thing more than once, in a slightly different way.

Usually, it is better to have a slightly shorter paper that is focused, rather than a longer paper that crawls over the word limit.

## 4. One Sided

If you are writing a paper, with a specific thesis, it is too easy to fall into the trap of using only the evidence that suits your argument. This is exceptionally weak, and any reader will see through it.

If you find a source that is contradictory to yours, you should embrace it, because it really gives you a chance to show what you can do. This gives you the opportunity to make your argument stronger by giving counter points to the source.

Academic work is never black and white, so do not be afraid to concede that another viewpoint is correct.

In fact, you may uncover some sources that are so compelling that they make you rewrite your thesis statement [5]. This really is not a problem.

## 5. Readability and Flow

This is one of the factors that can make a paper sublime, but is one of the hardest parts to accomplish.

The ideal paper should flow effortlessly from one sentence to the next, making it a pleasure to read rather than a chore. Much of this comes with practice, and some will never be masters, but one little tip is that you should read the paper out loud to yourself.

If you find yourself tripping over sections, it is likely that they are clumsy as the written word, too, so try tweaking the language a little.

## Final Thoughts

Hopefully, these tips will help you to tweak and refine your paper, making sure that all of your hard work researching, planning and designing your project does not go to waste.

You can have the best project in the world but, if it is not written properly, the reader will look elsewhere long before the end.

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