It is important, therefore, to try and give a quick and condensed history of the research leading up to your hypothesis. This is generally only a guide and is not set in stone; in most cases this limit does not include illustrations or citations pages. Sometimes it is good to think of it as a sample of your research rather than a finished article. Scientific articles are peer reviewed and this includes the possibility that other researchers may try to replicate your results. Even if your paper was a one off, somebody may come along and suggest new areas. Even if your paper was a one off, somebody may come along and suggest new areas. For a short and straightforward paper it may not be necessary to include a results section; it is not mandatory for a research paper. Although the result section is the shortest page of your report, it is often the most difficult to write. Here are a few outline samples.

1. Title
   - Contains the research question
   - Should inform the researcher that your article contains the information they need.
   - Try to make the title short, clear and to the point, avoiding unnecessary jargon.

2. Abstract
   - Summarizes your research, results and conclusions in less than 200 words.
   - Expected to be included for most assessed reports. Discuss why things may have gone wrong and what could be done to refine the methodology.

3. Introduction
   - Background of your experiment
   - Hypothesis
   - Literature review
   - Purpose of the study
   - Outline of the report

4. Methods
   - Equipment and Methodology
   - If you break report writing down into its constituent parts, it is not as complex as it seems and there is no reason to be worried. Scientific reports, for the vast majority of disciplines, are all expected. Discuss why things may have gone wrong and what could be done to refine the methodology.
   - It is far better to stick with including only what you expect to find. It is a little 'old-fashioned' to try to inform your reader that your study will not be taken seriously.

5. Results
   - Contains tables of raw data
   - Figures and graphs
   - Photographs
   - Summary of your results, if permitted.
   - It really important what your results were, only that you understand their implications. Here are a few summary of your results, if permitted.

6. Discussion
   - Based on the results
   - If you were not able to replicate your results, this section is quite short.
   - The vast majority of scientific breakthroughs over the years whose results were unable to be repeated; these experiments were disregarded. For field studies you should include a map reference.

7. References
   - Other studies that have cited your work
   - Companies and organizations that contributed to your research
   - This section of your report is where you will document all the painstaking work you did in designing your study.

8. Acknowledgements
   - People who helped with the research
   - Organizations that supported your research
   - Acknowledgements

9. Appendices
   - Additional data that you think may be helpful to the reader
   - Figure captions
   - Tables
   - Images
   - These should be referenced in the report properly.