**Here Type the Title of the Article**

**Running head**

Smith Adam1\*, Smith Robert2, Smith John3

1Institute of Sports Sciences, Academy of Physical Education, Katowice, Poland
2Department of Sports Management, Northwestern University, Chicago, USA
3School of Management, Northeastern University, Boston, USA

\*Corresponding author

Smith Adam, PhD

Institute of Sport Sciences, Academy of Physical Education in Katowice
72a Mikolowska Str., 40-065 Katowice, Poland
a.smith@awf.katowice.pl
phone/fax: +48 321234567

**Abstract**

The abstract of an article serves as a concise summary, providing a snapshot of the study's key objectives, methods, results, and conclusions. In this brief yet informative paragraph, it is crucial to capture the essence of the research, emphasizing its significance and potential contributions to the field. The abstract should be clear, concise, and engaging, enticing readers to delve into the full article for a more comprehensive understanding of the study's findings and implications.

**Key words:** short, informative, engaging

**Introduction**

The introduction to a scientific article should commence by establishing the broader context of the research. Begin with a brief overview of the general area of study, identifying key themes or gaps in the current understanding. This sets the stage for the reader, providing a foundation for why the research is relevant and necessary. It's important to concisely articulate the background information while highlighting any notable recent developments or controversies in the field.

Following the contextualization, clearly define the specific problem or gap in knowledge that the current study aims to address. This involves formulating a research question or hypothesis that guides the investigation. Clearly state the purpose of the research and its significance in contributing to the existing body of knowledge. This section should articulate the "what" and "why" of the study, laying the groundwork for the reader to understand the motivation behind the research.

Conclude the introduction by providing a brief overview of the article's structure and scope. Highlight the main sections or key components of the study, giving the reader a roadmap for what to expect. This may include a mention of the methodology, key variables, and anticipated contributions to the field. Maintaining clarity and conciseness throughout the introduction is essential, ensuring that the reader is well-prepared for the more detailed exploration of the research in the subsequent sections of the scientific article.

**Title of the section given by the authors**

In this section, the author is tasked with presenting the main content of the article, strategically divided into sections of their choosing. The author has the flexibility to structure the material in a manner that aligns with the logical flow of the research, ensuring a concise and coherent narrative. Each section should seamlessly connect to the next, maintaining a logical progression that facilitates the reader's understanding. It is important that the content is presented with clarity and conciseness, allowing the reader to follow the research seamlessly while grasping the significance of each segment.

Through a thoughtful organization of sections, the author can effectively communicate the research methodology, results, and analysis, ultimately contributing to a comprehensive and logically structured scientific article.

**Title of the section given by the authors**

Same as above.

**Conclusions**

In the conclusions researchers should succinctly summarize the key findings and their implications in the context of the research question or hypothesis. It is essential to restate the main outcomes, emphasizing their significance and contribution to the broader field of study. Additionally, authors may discuss the limitations of the study and suggest avenues for future research. The conclusions should provide a clear and concise synthesis of the research, leaving the reader with a well-rounded understanding of the study's outcomes and their broader implications.

**Funding**

Example: This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

**Acknowledgements**

Example: We would like to thank XXX and XXX for their assistance in collecting and preprocessing the data.

**References**

Robinson, G. M., Magnusen, M. J., & Miller, G. (2020). Political Skills for Sport Professionals: Theory, Research, and Career Success Implications. *Journal of Applied Sport Management*, *12*(2). https://doi.org/10.7290/jasm120202