<TITLE1> HOW TO PREAPRE AN ABSTRACT

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<Subtitle>Abstract

<Body>An abstract is a concise summary of a larger work, such as a research paper, thesis, review, or conference presentation. It provides a brief overview of the work's key elements, enabling readers to quickly grasp its essence.

A well-written abstract typically begins by establishing the background or context, briefly stating the problem or research question that motivated the study. This sets the stage for understanding the importance of the work. The abstract then clearly states the purpose or objective of the research or project, outlining the main goal the authors intended to achieve. Following this, the research methods or approaches used are briefly described, including the type of study, data collection techniques, or analytical methods. The level of detail provided here will vary depending on the target audience and abstract length restrictions. The core of the abstract then summarizes the most important findings or results of the research, quantifying results where possible and highlighting key data points or statistical significance. Finally, the abstract concludes by briefly stating the main conclusions drawn from the research and their implications, explaining the broader impacts of the findings and their contribution to the field.

An abstract should be self-contained and understandable without needing to refer to the full text. It must be accurate, concise, and objective, avoiding any new information or claims not present in the main body of the work. Given that the length of an abstract is usually limited to a specific word count, careful attention to brevity and clarity is essential.

The Abstract should not exceed 2 pages. Please do not change any formatting and use the styles provided.

Acknowledgments  
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# <Heading>References

<Affiliations and References>Hohr H.. 2000. Dynamic Aspects of Fairy Tales: Social and emotional competence through fairy tales. Scandinavian Journal of Educational Research 44(1):89-103. doi: 10.1080/713696665

<Affiliations and References>Strayer J. 1995. Children's and Adults' Responses to Fairy Tales. Early Child Development and Care 113(1):1-17. doi:10.1080/030044395113010