

Ministry of Education of the Republic of Belarus
Educational Establishment
“Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masharov”
Department of Psychology

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**WRITING COURSEWORK
IN PSYCHOLOGICAL DISCIPLINES
(FOR STUDENTS ENGLISH)**

Methodical recommendation

*Vitebsk
VSU named after P.M. Masharov
2025*

UDC 159.9.072:378.244.2(076)
LBC 88c9я73+74.480.278я73
M85

Published by the decision of the Research and Methodology Council of the Educational Establishment “Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherov”. Minutes № 3 d/d 26.02.2025.

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M85 Writing coursework in Psychological disciplines (for students English) : methodical recommendations / M.M. Morozhanova, N.S. Semenova, T.Yu. Krestyaninova. – Vitebsk : VSU named after P.M. Masherov, 2025. – 35 p.

Methodological recommendation for the preparation, design and defense of coursework in Psychological disciplines include general requirements for writing, design and defense, criteria for evaluating, a list of recommended literature; it allows you to systematize and optimize the process of writing a coursework in psychology. For students studying in English who are writing coursework in psychological disciplines.

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CONTENT

Introduction	4
General conditions.....	5
Requirements to the structure and coursework design.....	6
The structure and content of the main sections of the coursework.....	9
Abstract.....	11
Introduction.	11
Chapter 1.	14
Chapter 2.	15
Rules for the formatting of tables.....	18
Design of graphic forms (drawings).	19
Conclusions.	21
A bibliographic list.....	22
Appendices	24
Evaluation of the coursework defense	25
Appendix a. Form of the title page of the coursework.....	32
Appendix b. An example of the form of the content of the work	33
Appendix c. An example of an abstract design.....	34

INTRODUCTION

The methodological requirements for coursework have been prepared on the basis of the following documents:

The Code of the Republic of Belarus about education of 13.01.2011 No. 243-Z. (as amended on 14.01.2022)

The Rules for Certifying Students, Cadets, and Trainees in Mastering the Content of Higher Education Educational Programs, approved by the Resolution of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Belarus of 13.10.2023 № 319;

The Educational Standard of advanced higher education (bachelor degree);

Instructions on the procedure for organizing the execution and protection, registration of abstracts, term papers (term papers), diploma projects (theses), master's theses, approved by order of the Rector of the P.M. Masherov VSU of 15.11.2024 № 343.

These guidelines establish the requirements for the coursework completed by the defended in the Educational Institution "Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherov", its structure, volume and rules of registration.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

The purpose and objectives of the coursework

1 Coursework is independent work performed by a student as part of an interim assessment in order to assess the practical application of the acquired theoretical knowledge and practical skills, and to develop skills in applying the results of their educational activities in solving relevant educational tasks.

Coursework in mastering the content of educational programs of higher education is a type of work that represents a student's solution to a learning task in a course work, and in a course project – a design or technological task in the discipline being studied in accordance with the requirements of this Procedure established by the course work. Coursework can be performed both in a separate academic discipline and in a group of related academic disciplines, in accordance with the curriculum.

2 Coursework should be of a creative research nature and aimed at acquiring and developing, firstly, practical skills in the academic discipline (Psychology) of the curriculum, and secondly, competencies in the chosen specialty. The course work may be experimental in nature and/or contain elements of scientific research.

3. The purpose of the course work is an in–depth study of the academic discipline (group of disciplines psychology) to consolidate practical skills in accordance with the curriculum of the academic discipline.

4. Objectives of the course work: mastering the skills of independent educational and/or research work; mastering the methodology of research and /or experiment in solving an urgent problem in the field of psychology; developing the ability to logically construct and consistently present material on the topic, formulate judgments and convincing conclusions; developing the ability to publicly defend oneself; determining one's own interests in the range of proposed educational programs on the specialty of practical problems and tasks.

REQUIREMENTS TO THE STRUCTURE AND COURSEWORK DESIGN

The coursework should contain the following structural parts:

- ✓ Title page (drawn up in accordance with the form in APPENDIX 1);
- ✓ "Table of Contents" section;
- ✓ "Abstract";
- ✓ "Introduction" section;
- ✓ The main part;
- ✓ "Conclusion";
- ✓ "List of sources used";
- ✓ Applications (if necessary);
- ✓ Review of the supervisor.

The **main text** of the Coursework is on average 20-35 pages (including the title page, main text, conclusion).

The volume of the "INTRODUCTION" section of the Coursework is 2-3 pages.

The volume of the section "CONCLUSION" of the Coursework is 2-3 pages.

The Coursework is printed using a computer and a printer on one side of a sheet of white A4 paper (210 x 297 mm). It is allowed to present tables and illustrations on sheets of A3 format (297 x 420 mm).

The text of the thesis is typed using the *Word* text editor. The *Times New Roman* typeface is used in the usual outline of *14 points* using a line spacing of *18 paragraphs** (one line spacing) with text alignment to the width of the sheet. In document formats *doc*, *rtf*, or *pdf* with text alignment on the width of the sheet. In the case of insertion formulas into the line, it is allowed to increase the line spacing.

**parameters in the Microsoft Word text editor: Paragraph; Spacing; Line spacing: exactly; value: 18.*

The print font must be straight, clear, black, the same throughout the text of the thesis. It is allowed to use the computer possibilities of focusing attention on definitions, terms, theorems, important features, using a different typeface: italic, bold, italic bold, highlighting using frames, discharge, underlining and more.

Paragraph indentation – 1.25 mm, margin sizes: top – 20 mm, bottom – 20 mm, left – 30 mm, right – 15 mm.

The text of the main part of the work is divided into chapters, sections, and subsections.

The headings of the structural parts of the work ("Table of Contents", "Introduction", "Conclusion", "List of sources used", "Appendices"), subsections, paragraphs and sub-paragraphs of the main part are capitalized, indented without a dot at the end with width alignment, separating from the text of the previous structural parts by two letters. line spacing (one free line).

The page numbering is given in Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, 4, etc.) at the bottom of the page with the "center" position.

The first page of the scientific work is the title page, which is included in the general page numbering of the entire work. The page number is not placed on the title page, on subsequent sheets the number is placed in the center of the lower part of the sheet without a dot at the end.

The numbering of the pages of the scientific work is end-to-end, including the "List of used sources" and "Appendices".

The numbering of chapters, sections, subsections, figures, tables is given in Arabic numerals without the "No." sign.

Sections: "Contents", "Introduction", "Conclusion", "List of sources used", "Appendices" do not have numbers.

The sections are numbered within each chapter.

The section number consists of the chapter number and the serial number of the section, separated by a dot, for example:

"1.3" (the third section of the first chapter).

The subsections are numbered within each section. The subsection number consists of the ordinal numbers of the chapter, section, subsection, separated by dots. Do not put a period at the end of the headings of chapters, sections and subsections. If the title consists of two or more sentences, they are separated by dots.

Illustrations and tables are designated by the words "figure" and "table" respectively and numbered sequentially within each chapter. All tables and figures should be referenced in the text. The words "figure" and "table" in the captions to the figure, in the table and links to them are not abbreviated. The number of the illustration (table) should consist of the chapter number and the serial number of the illustration (table), separated by a dot. For example, "figure 1.2" (the second figure of the first chapter), "table 2.5" (the fifth table of the second chapter). If only one illustration (table) is given in the chapters of the work, then they are numbered sequentially within the work as a whole, for example: "figure 1", "table 3".

The "Applications" section is drawn up at the end of the coursework, arranging them in the order in which links to applications appear in the text of the work.

It is not allowed to include materials in the "Appendix" section that are not referenced in the text of the work.

Each application should start with a new sheet with the word "Appendix" in the upper right corner. The application must have a meaningful title, which is placed from a new line in the center of the sheet, printed in lowercase letters with the first capital letter (size 14) in bold. Do not put a Dot at the end of the title. Applications are indicated in capital letters of the English alphabet, starting with A.

THE STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE MAIN SECTIONS OF THE COURSEWORK

The structural element	Content
The title page	It is drawn up according to the model given in Appendix A
Content	The table of contents is given at the beginning of the coursework and includes the names of its structural parts, indicating the page numbers on which the beginning of the presentation of the relevant parts of the coursework is placed (Appendix B).
Abstract	It contains the following information about the volume of coursework, the number of figures, tables, appendices, sources used; a list of keywords; the text of the abstract (Appendix C).
Introduction	This section identifies the field of research and substantiates the relevance and scientific significance of the chosen topic.
<p><i>The main part contains 1-2 chapters:</i></p> <p>Chapter 1. Theoretical and methodological foundations of the study of the problem</p> <p>Chapter 2. An empirical study of the problem under study</p>	<p>This chapter evaluates the degree of study of the problem under study, examines issues that are theoretically and practically solved and debatable, covered in different ways in the scientific literature. In the process of studying the problem, it is necessary to express and justify your point of view.</p> <p>This chapter provides a description of the planned empirical study, characteristics of the study sample, justification of research methods, analysis and interpretation of data obtained as a result of empirical research. Diagrams and tables illustrating the results obtained are required.</p> <p><i>After each chapter, there are conclusions to the chapter from a new page.</i></p>
Conclusion	The conclusion, as an independent section of the work, should contain a brief overview of the main analytical conclusions of the study and a description of the results obtained during it.

List of sources used	The list should include a list of scientific sources designed in accordance with rules: manuals, monographs, scientific articles, reference books used in the preparation of a coursework.
Appendix	Applications include Supporting material, tables of raw data and intermediate calculations, diagrams, drawings, photographs, etc. copies of documents certified in accordance with the established procedure, which confirm the scientific and (or) practical application of research results or recommendations for their use.

Let's take a closer look at the composition and rules for the design of the main structural elements of research work.

➤ The **TITLE PAGE** of the coursework is drawn up in accordance with **Appendix A**.

The topic of the coursework should be formulated briefly (up to 10 words), it should present the subject and object of scientific psychological research. The topic should correspond to the content of the coursework.

The Name of the coursework should avoid the use of complicated terminology and abbreviations, abbreviations. It is not recommended to start the title of the coursework with the words: "Study of the process ...", "Research of some ways ...", "Development and research ...", "Analysis ..." and the like.

➤ The table of **CONTENTS** includes the order of the individual parts of the coursework ("Introduction", the names of all chapters and sections and subsections, "List of sources used", "Appendices" (if any) indicating the pages on which the corresponding section begins. The headings in the "Table of Contents" section should exactly repeat the headings in the text. Abbreviations or headings other than those in the table of contents are not allowed. The last word of the title in the table of contents with the corresponding page number, placed in the right field, is connected by an ellipsis (**Appendix B**).

ABSTRACT

The abstract should contain: information about the volume of the course project (term paper), the number of figures, tables, appendices, sources used; a list of keywords; the text of the abstract (**Appendix C**).

The list of keywords characterizes the main content of the course project (term paper) and includes from 5 to 15 words in the nominative case, written separated by commas into a line in capital letters.

The volume of the abstract text is 1600-2200 printed characters (one page). The text of the abstract should reflect the object and subject of the research, the purpose of the work, the research methodology, the list of equipment, the results obtained and their novelty, the main design, technological and technical and operational characteristics, the degree of implementation or recommendations for the implementation of the research results, the scope of application, economic efficiency or significance of the work..

INTRODUCTION

This is the introductory part of the coursework, which examines the main trends in the study and development of the problem, analyzes its existing state, substantiates the theoretical and practical relevance of the problem, formulates the purpose and objectives of the project, gives a brief description of the research object, the initial economic and statistical base and other information used in the project. *The volume of the introduction: 3-5 pages of printed text.*

According to the content, it should present:

The relevance of the research is the degree to which the problem corresponds to modern trends in the development of psychology as a field of scientific knowledge. The rationale for the relevance of the study is a summary of the answer to the question of why this study is necessary at this time and in these circumstances.

The main aspects of the relevance of psychological research are:

- the need to complement theoretical research in a specific area of psychological knowledge;
- the need for new facts that will clarify and develop specific theoretical positions;
- the need for new, more effective psychodiagnostic and research methods;

- the need to develop new methods (technologies) necessary to solve specific applied problems;
- The need to develop practical recommendations;
- the need to solve problems in the field of psychological practice and psychological assistance.

The degree of development of the topic shows the level of study of the stated issues in the scientific literature, as well as the directions of scientific research within the framework of the topic being developed;

➤ **The purpose and objectives of the study** - the purpose of the work and the tasks that need to be solved to achieve it are formulated. The purpose of the study is the expected result of the work, which will allow to solve the designated problem, what the research is being conducted for. One should not formulate the goal as "*Research ...*", "*Study ...*", since these words indicate the process of achieving the goal, and not the goal itself. The purpose of the research work is to study facts, events and establish patterns that link them together. As a rule, the goal begins with the verbs: "*define*", "*formulate*", "*establish*", "*justify*", "*develop*", "*identify*", etc.

Example 1 – Correct and incorrect goal formulation options

Correctly:

The purpose of the study is to identify the relationship of socio-cultural and personal characteristics with attitudes towards the subjective well-being of Belarusian and Chinese students.

Incorrectly:

The purpose of the study is to examine the differences in attitudes towards well-being among Belarusian and Chinese students, to identify the relationship between well-being characteristics and student attitudes, and to analyze the data obtained.

➤ The purpose of the study is specified in the **tasks**. The task is what needs to be done to achieve the goal, to solve the problem of research. Tasks are best formulated in the form of a statement of what needs to be done in order for the goal to be achieved. In the formulations of the purpose and objectives of the study, perfect verbs are usually used (*to define, identify, describe, prove, confirm, etc.*). The number of tasks is determined by the logic of the study (**maximum 5-6 tasks**), *1-2 theoretical tasks are set, the rest of the tasks are empirical.*

In the same subsection, the **object and subject** of the study are indicated, and their choice is justified. **The object of research** is a fragment, a part of reality, to which the process of cognition is directed, something that contains a

contradiction and generates a problematic situation. **The subject of research** is always certain properties of an object, their relationship, the dependence of the object and properties on any conditions. It is the subject of the study that is usually described in the formulation of the topic of the work. Thus, the object is a part of the object, i.e., in its content, the object is narrower than the object.

Scientific novelty is a sign, the presence of which gives the author the right to use the concept of "for the first time" when characterizing the results he obtained and the research conducted as a whole.

The theoretical significance of the study is the connection of the problem with the solution of cognitive tasks of psychological science, i.e. with the description, explanation, prediction, classification and systematization of mental phenomena.

The practical significance of the research is related to the specific, tangible benefits that can be brought by using the results obtained in practical activities. It should be borne in mind that the stated topic of the work should be fully disclosed. Leaving issues that are important for practice or understanding of the topic without consideration is a serious mistake that affects the evaluation of the work. If any issue cannot be considered due to the limited scope of the study, then this should be specified in the introduction.

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CHAPTER 1

Chapter 1 - theoretical and methodological foundations of the study of the problem. The section provides an overview of the literature, modern domestic and foreign experience on the problem (analysis, comparison, systematization), and formulates the concept of research.

This review should be logically structured. This can be achieved in two ways:

1. A separate review of domestic and foreign works on the relevant issues. At the same time, the narrative should go from the general to the particular: first, a general definition of concepts, then their types and classification, after that – a review of theories.

2. A simple deductive method. The narrative begins with a general definition of concepts, their types and classifications. Then an overview of the theories is given. Next, a description of the necessary phenomena in particular cases related to the topic of the coursework (for example, at a certain age, in a specific category of people, in special conditions, etc.).

Study of the literature on the research topic

Scientific publications are divided into the following types: *monograph, abstract of a coursework, collection of scientific papers, materials of a scientific conference, abstracts of reports of a scientific conference*, etc.

For example, the search for **scientific articles** and abstracts of courseworks can be implemented through electronic libraries (<https://cyberleninka.ru>, <https://www.sciencedirect.com>, <https://psycnet.apa.org>). Based on the conducted literature review, the content and interrelation of the main categories and concepts on the studied problem are revealed.

Conclusions on the theoretical chapter include: definition and brief characteristics of the subject of research, generalization of the entire material of the first chapter to several paragraphs.

CHAPTER 2

Chapter 2 - An empirical study of the problem.

The first subsection "Methods and organization of research" sets out (no more than 2-3 pages):

- The general concept and methodological foundations of the study;
- Research hypothesis;
- Research methods and techniques;
- Stages of the study;
- A sample of the study.
- Methods of statistical data processing.

Methodological foundations of the study. When describing the methodological foundations of the research, the directions, concepts and theories with their authors are indicated, as well as specific provisions that are used in the coursework as the basis of empirical research.

Research hypothesis. A hypothesis is a verifiable statement about the presence (or absence) of these or other connections between certain processes or phenomena. As a result of the conducted research, the hypothesis may be confirmed or refuted. One should not be afraid of negative results that do not confirm the hypothesis, because they also contribute to cognition. A hypothesis can become a reliable scientific theory only after proper experimental verification and confirmation by relevant facts.

Research methods and techniques. All research methods can be divided into: *methods of collecting empirical information* (observation, survey, analysis of human products, experiment, etc.) and *theoretical methods*. Methods of processing the obtained data (**qualitative and quantitative, among the latter – special methods of mathematical statistics**) should be distinguished from these two groups of scientific methods. The choice of methods is determined by the characteristics of the object, the subject and the set goals of the study. The rationale for the choice of methods is given in the program of empirical research.

Justification of the research methods (a brief description of each technique is given – its purpose, procedure, scales, data processing, for which it is used in this work). When describing the methods, their full name, author, and purpose of the method are given. It is mandatory to provide a link to the source that

contains this data. **The forms of the methods, a description of the scales and keys are provided in the appendix.**

The stages of the study. Description of the planned empirical research: the purpose of the empirical part, the research plan (its stages). The description of the stages of the study indicates the completed sequence of procedures aimed at completing the tasks of the study.

Characteristics of the study sample (a full description of the contingent of subjects: their number, gender, age, special characteristics – work experience or belonging to a group). It is necessary to mention here how the sample was formed, whether it was divided into subgroups (experimental and control), etc.

Mathematical and statistical processing of research results.

To increase the reliability of conclusions, both in scientific research and in development in the field of practical psychology, when processing primary empirical data, it is necessary to correctly select and use methods of mathematical statistics. **At the same time, it is not recommended to limit the use of such indicators as the arithmetic mean and percentages.** They often do not provide sufficient grounds for reasonable conclusions from empirical data.

After conducting a specific experiment, numerous statistical hypotheses are tested, since not one, but many behavioral parameters are recorded in each psychological study. Each parameter is characterized by several statistical measures: central tendency, variability, and distribution. In addition, it is possible to calculate the measures of the relationship of the parameters and assess the significance of these relationships.

It is necessary to choose mathematical methods for processing empirical data in the process of planning a study. Choosing the method of mathematical processing of the empirical data obtained is a very important and responsible part of the study. And it is better to do this before the data is received. When planning a study, it is necessary to consider which empirical indicators will be recorded, with which methods they will be processed, and what conclusions can be drawn from different processing results. **When describing the methods of statistical data processing, specific statistical methods are indicated.**

If statistical processing was carried out using standard statistical programs, it is necessary to provide the name and version of the package. *For example, "... The data has been statistically processed using the program SPSS 25, Statistica9".*

The main types of research tasks in terms of statistical data processing procedures. Most psychological works are reduced to several types of research tasks, which determine the type of mathematical and statistical criterion.

1. In many studies, the **search is carried out for differences in psychological indicators in subjects with certain characteristics.** When processing the relevant data, criteria can be used to identify differences in the level of the studied trait in its distribution. To determine the significance of differences in the manifestation of a trait in psychological research, such indicators as the *Wilcoxon paired criterion*, the *Mann-Whitney U-criterion*, the *chi-squared criterion (Pearson's χ^2)*, the *Fisher*-criterion*, and the *binomial criterion* are often used. However, more often than not, parametric criteria are used to determine differences in the indicators of averages or variances: *Student's t-test (for comparing averages)* and *Fisher's F-test (for comparing variances)*.

2. If the study **searches for the relationship of psychological indicators** in the same subjects, then correlation coefficients can be used to process the relevant data. The relationship of quantities with each other and their dependence are often characterized by the *Pearson linear correlation coefficient* and *Spearman rank correlation coefficient*. The choice of the correlation coefficient depends on the measurement scales in which the variables are obtained, as well as on the form of connection (linear or nonlinear).

3. The **identification of the data structure** (and, accordingly, the structure of the studied psychological reality), as well as their relationship, is determined using *factor analysis*.

4. If it is of interest to analyze the **variability of a trait under the influence of any controlled factors**, or, in other words, to assess the influence of various factors on the trait under study, then the *Mann-Whitney U-criterion*, the *Kruskal-Wallis H-criterion*, the *Wilcoxon T-criterion*, the *Friedman R-criterion* can be used for mathematical data processing in such problems. However, to study the influence of several factors on the parameter under study (and even more so their mutual influence), an *analysis of variance* may be more useful.

5. Many studies reveal the significance of **changes (shifts) in any psychological, behavioral parameters and manifestations over a certain period of time under certain conditions** (for example, in conditions of corrective action). Constructive, transformative (formative) experiments in

psychology solve exactly this problem. To process the relevant data, coefficients for estimating the reliability of the shift in the values of the studied feature can be used. For this purpose, the *sign test* are often used, the *Wilcoxon T-criterion*.

The text of the paper does not need to provide formulas for calculating typical statistical criteria and describe the procedure for calculating them. It is important to pay attention to the limitations that each criterion has.

A Necessary part of the coursework is **the psychological interpretation of the data**. At this stage, empirical indicators are compared and the results obtained are described. When describing the results of an empirical study, a large amount of factual and digital material is usually provided. The use of tables and diagrams gives it visibility.

"Raw" (individual) results, as a rule, are given **in the Appendix** in the form of summary tables when making a corresponding link in the text (see the design of Appendices), Tables and figures containing generalized research results are placed in the text of the paragraph of the empirical chapter (see the design of tables and figures). **All illustrations (figures, diagrams) in the text should be referenced.**

RULES FOR THE FORMATTING OF TABLES

The table should be placed in the work immediately after the text in which it is mentioned for the first time. The tables on the left, right, top and bottom are bounded by lines. Each table should have a short title, which consists of the word **"Table"**, its serial number and the name separated from the number by a dash. The title should be placed above the table on the left, without paragraph indentation.

For example:

Table 2.1 - Average grades of students' life spheres

	Education and Learning	Family life	Hobbies
Young men	6,87	7,13	8,50
Girls	7,10	6,57	7,40

When making tables, you must follow the following rules:

- It is allowed to use a font 1-2 points smaller in the table than in the text of the coursework;
- When transferring a part of the table to another sheet, its title is indicated once above the first part, the word *"Continuation of the table"* is written on the left above the other parts.

DESIGN OF GRAPHIC FORMS (DRAWINGS)

To represent empirical data, it is useful to use graphical forms such as diagrams, histograms, distribution polygons, as well as various graphs. They should be placed in the work immediately after the text in which they are mentioned for the first time, or on the next page if they do not fit in the specified place. Figures and diagrams are numbered in Arabic numerals, while the numbering is continuous. The caption to the illustrations is located below them in the middle of the line. The word "*Figure*" is written in full.

For example:

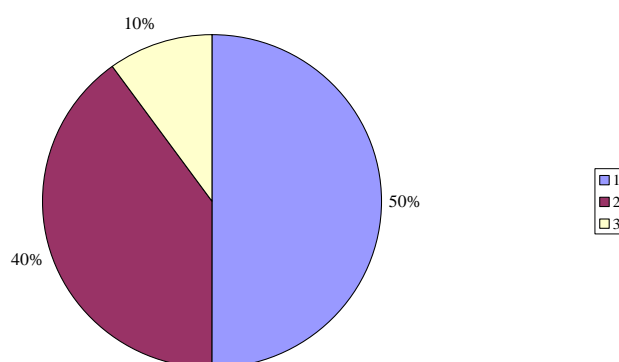


Figure 2.1 – The ratio of assessment of students' life spheres

To Show the correlations between the parameters, you can use a scheme called the **correlation pleiade**.

For example:

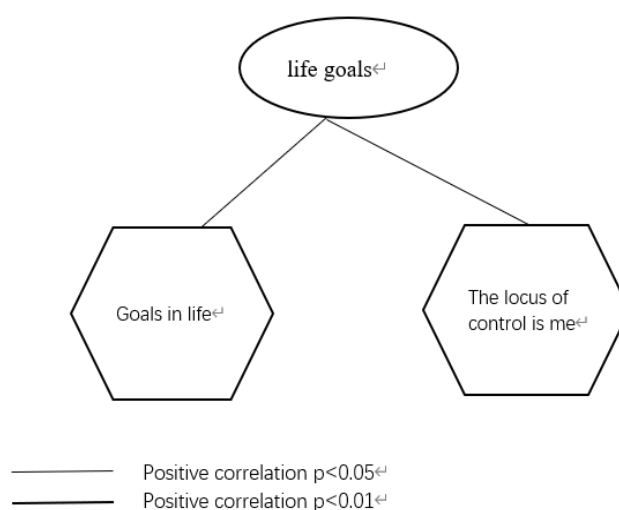


Figure 2.2 – Correlations between indicators

The parameters are represented by circles, feature numbers are placed inside them or the name of the features (parameter) is abbreviated. If numbers are recorded, they must be deciphered in the captions to the drawing. The lines connecting the circles encode the nature of the correlations. For example, *positive connections* (of a positive orientation) can be represented by *solid lines*, *negative ones – intermittent*, reliable connections at the *level of 5% – by one line*, and reliable ones at the *level of 1% – by two lines*. The symbols used should be explained in the text below the drawing. It is better to distribute the signs in groups that combine them according to some criterion. Either the most important parameter is usually placed in the center of the correlation pleiade.

The graph and the text should complement each other. It should be remembered that all tables and figures presented in the paragraph require their verbal interpretation by the author. A detailed description of the data helps to analyze and summarize the results, gives evidence to the conclusions.

The empirical part ends with conclusions about solving problems and achieving goals, confirming or refuting the hypothesis put forward.

CONCLUSIONS

At the end of each paragraph of the empirical part, it is necessary to make some generalization or conclusion – statement expressing in a brief abstract form the main substantive results of a certain stage of the study.

As a rule, the conclusions reflect the new psychological knowledge obtained by the author at a certain stage or when solving a specific research task, acting as the logical conclusion of the completed part of the work. Unlike the final conclusions regarding the entire study, the conclusions at the end of the paragraph reveal specific, particular results, which is reflected in their formulation. At the same time, the leading place in the formulation of conclusions is occupied by a qualitative analysis of the quantitative results obtained. The total number of pins should not exceed 5-7. They must, firstly, correspond exactly to the tasks set, and secondly, reflect the results of testing the formulated hypotheses.

Conclusion. The conclusion represents the main result of the conducted research, the necessity, expediency and value of this work. The conclusion reflects the main results of the study and the conclusions drawn on their basis. The section should consist of summarizing points summarizing the completed coursework. The conclusions in the conclusion represent the answers to the tasks set in the study, so the number of conclusions should correspond to the number of tasks. It is allowed to give two conclusions for one task.

In conclusion, after the conclusions, the **scientific novelty and practical significance** of the research results are also prescribed. When presenting the scientific novelty of the conducted research, it is necessary to show the difference between the results obtained from the known ones, classify the degree of novelty (for example: first obtained, improved, further development, etc.), reveal the essence of the new results. The scientific significance of the results of the work is determined by the extent to which they develop scientific ideas about a particular phenomenon, clarify the essence of mechanisms, phenomena, processes, how they contribute to the development of science, the formulation of new research. *The volume of the conclusion should be approximately 2-3 pages.*

When describing the practical significance, information is provided on the *practical application of the results obtained or recommendations for their use.*

For example:

The scientific novelty of the research results consists in For the first time received..... For the first time installed.....

The practical significance of the research results. Open patterns can be applied in

A BIBLIOGRAPHIC LIST

After the conclusion, it is customary to place a bibliographic list of references in the coursework.

The selection of sources on the topic of the coursework is carried out by the student independently. The supervisor only helps him to determine the main directions of the work, indicates the most important scientific sources that should be used when writing it, explains where they can be found.

The bibliographic list includes all documents used by the author when writing a scientific work, regardless of their medium, including electronic publications and Internet resources. In the coursework, the author should rely on both domestic and foreign sources, **including those from the last 5 years.**

The list of sources used may include the author's publications of the undergraduate (articles, abstracts, conference materials), links to which are present in the text of the work. The list of references in a coursework usually **includes at least 20-30 titles.**

Information about sources should be arranged in the order in which references to sources appear in the text of the work, numbered in Arabic numerals without a dot and printed with paragraph indentation. When compiling a list of references, it is necessary to follow certain rules for the *design of bibliographic records*.

Examples of bibliographic descriptions of sources:

Book with one, two or three authors:

1. Rips, L. J. Lines of thought: central concepts in cognitive psychology / L. J. Rips. – New York ; Oxford : Oxford Univ. Press, 2011. – XXII, 441 p.
2. Nakamura, J. Flow Theory and Research / J. Nakamura, M. Csikszentmihalyi // Oxford Handbook of Positive Psychology / ed. : C. R. Snyder, S. J. Lopez. – Oxford, 2009. – P. 195–206.
3. Happiest People Revisited / E. Diener [et al.] // Perspectives on Psychological Science. – 2018. – Vol. 13, № 2. – P. 176–184.

Journal article:

1. Diener, E. Subjective well-being / E. Diener // Psychological Bulletin. – 1984. – № 95 (3). – P. 542-575.
2. Muresanu, D. F. Neuroprotection and Neuroplasticity – A Holistic Approach and Future Perspectives / D. F. Muresanu // J. of Neurological Sciences. – 2007. – Vol. 257, №1/2. – P. 38–43.

3. Yeagle, E. H. Highest Happiness: An Analysis of Artists' Peak Experience / E. H. Yeagle, G. Privette, F. Y. Dunham // Psychological Reports. – 1989. – Vol. 65, № 2. – P. 523–530.

Electronic resources:

1. Davis, S. Contagious Learning: Drama, Experience and Perezhivanie [Electronic resource] / S. Davis, K. Dolan // International Research in Early Childhood Education. – 2016. – Vol. 7, № 1. – Mode of access: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/305209198_Contagious_learning_Drama_experience_and_perezhivanie. – Date of access: 12.12.2020.

2. Veresov, N. Perezhivanie as a Theoretical Concept for Researching Young Children's Development [Electronic resource] / N. Veresov, M. Fler // Mind, Culture and Activity. – 2016. – Vol. 23, № 4. – Mode of access: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/305419024_Perezhivanie_as_a_Theoretical_Concept_for_Researching_Young_Children%27s_Development. – Date of access: 16.12.2021.

All sources included in the list of references should be referenced in the text. References to sources in the text of the coursework are made by bringing the number in accordance with the bibliographic list. The source number in the list is enclosed in **square brackets**.

For example:

According to positive psychologist Martin Seligman, a happy life in the long run is determined by the following formula: happiness + flow + awareness = a happy life [1, p. 35]. (here **1 is the number of the source in the list, 35 is the page number**).

If a link is given to several sources, then their numbers are separated by semicolons in parentheses, for example: [1; 2; 13].

Citation rules

1. The text of the quotation must be enclosed in quotation marks and is given in the grammatical form in which it is given in the source (while preserving the peculiarities of the author's writing).

2. The citation must be complete, without arbitrary reduction of the quoted fragment and without distortion of meaning.

3. Each quotation must be accompanied by a link to the source, with mandatory indication of the page numbers in the source.

APPENDICES

The appendix may contain documents, tables, illustrations and other materials that contribute to the disclosure of the provisions of the study. Applications are designed as a continuation of the work on subsequent pages, placing them in the order in **which links appear in the text**.

The pages on which the applications are placed continue the general numbering of the work.

Each application should start with a new page with the word "appendix" in the upper right corner. The application must have a meaningful title located in the center of the line.

If there is more than one application in operation, they are designated sequentially. *For example, Appendix A, Appendix B, etc.*

If necessary, the text of each appendix can be divided into sections and subsections, numbered within each appendix as follows: A.1.2, B.1.2.

Illustrations, tables and formulas placed in the application are numbered within each application, for example: "Figure A.2" (the second figure of the first appendix); "Table B.1" (the first table of the second appendix).

Issues related to the preparation of a coursework that are not defined in these recommendations are resolved in accordance with the Instructions (Instructions on the procedure for organizing the execution and protection, registration of abstracts, term papers (term papers), diploma projects (theses), master's theses, approved by order of the Rector of the P.M. Masherov VSU of 15.11.2024 No. 343).

EVALUATION OF THE COURSEWORK DEFENSE

The coursework is evaluated on a differentiated ten-point scale.
The Commission issues a mark based on the following criteria:

- relevance of the topic of the coursework;
- logical construction of the material;
- completeness and consistency of the critical review and analysis of the literature on the topic of the coursework;
- the completeness of the description of the calculation methodology or the research carried out, the presentation of their own calculated, theoretical and experimental results, the reliability of the expressions and data obtained;
- completeness of the psychological interpretation of the analysis results;
- solving all the tasks set and achieving the research goal;
- the presence of reasoned conclusions based on the results of the coursework;
- the practical significance of the coursework, the possibility of using the results obtained;

The mark "ten" is set if:

- the author of the coursework demonstrates a clear understanding of the theoretical essence of the problem under study;
- the coursework is carried out in strict accordance with the topic, object, subject, purpose and objectives, the chosen methodology;
- the text of the coursework is analytical in nature;
- the text of the coursework testifies to the undergraduate's ability to work with scientific sources, critically analyze their content;
- the text contains links to the latest scientific research (including foreign ones);
- the sample corresponds to the methodology, goals and objectives of the study;
- adequate research methods and methodologies have been applied;
- research methods meet all psychometric requirements and/or are taken from reliable psychological sources;
- when analyzing the results of the study, methods of statistical data processing adequate to the tasks set were used, while the following should be applied: descriptive and comparative statistics; statistics of interconnectedness and dependence;
- the final conclusions of the coursework are reliable and justified by the analysis of the material;

– the text of the coursework, the list of references, appendices are designed in accordance with the requirements.

The mark "nine" is set if:

the author of the coursework demonstrates a clear understanding of the theoretical essence of the problem under study;

– the coursework is carried out in strict accordance with the topic, object, subject, purpose and objectives, the chosen methodology;

– the text of the coursework is analytical in nature;

– the text of the coursework testifies to the undergraduate's ability to work with scientific sources, critically analyze their content;

– the text contains links to the latest scientific research (including foreign ones);

– the sample corresponds to the methodology, goals and objectives of the study;

– adequate research methods and methods have been applied;

– research methods meet all psychometric requirements and/or are taken from reliable psychological sources;

– when analyzing the results of the study, methods of statistical data processing adequate to the tasks set were used, while the following should be applied: descriptive and comparative statistics; statistics of interconnectedness and dependence;

– the results obtained in the empirical part of the coursework are accompanied by a full-fledged psychological interpretation of the data;

– the final conclusions of the coursework are reliable and justified by the analysis of the material;

– the text of the coursework, the list of references, appendices are designed in accordance with the requirements.

The mark "eight" is set if:

– the author of the coursework demonstrates a clear understanding of the theoretical essence of the problem under study;

– the coursework is carried out in strict accordance with the topic, object, subject, purpose and objectives, the chosen methodology;

– the text of the coursework is analytical in nature;

– the text of the coursework testifies to the undergraduate's ability to work with scientific sources, critically analyze their content;

– the text contains links to the latest scientific research (including foreign ones);

- the sample corresponds to the methodology, goals and objectives of the study;
- adequate research methods and methods have been applied ;
- research methods meet all psychometric requirements and/or are taken from reliable psychological sources;
- when analyzing the results of the study, methods of statistical data processing adequate to the tasks set were used, while the following should be applied: descriptive and comparative statistics; statistics of interconnectedness and dependence;
- the text of the coursework, the list of sources used, applications are designed in accordance with the requirements.

The mark "seven" is set if:

- the author of the coursework mainly demonstrates an understanding of the theoretical essence of the problem under study;
- the implementation of the coursework is carried out mainly in accordance with the topic, object, subject, purpose and objectives, the chosen methodology;
- the text of the coursework, in general, is descriptive;
- the text contains references to scientific research, the contents of which are used in the coursework at the level of descriptions, rather than analysis and generalizations;
- the coursework testifies to the undergraduate's ability to work with scientific sources;
- the sample corresponds to the methodology, goals and objectives of the study;
- adequate research methods and methods have been applied;
- research methods meet all psychometric requirements and/or are taken from reliable psychological sources;
- when analyzing the results of the study, methods of statistical data processing were used, in general, corresponding to the tasks set;
- the results obtained in the empirical part of the coursework are accompanied by a fragmentary psychological interpretation of the data;
- the provisions submitted for defense are characterized by scientific novelty, but in general they state already known patterns or do not fully reflect all the tasks and conclusions of the study;

- the final conclusions of the coursework are reliable and justified by the analysis of the material carried out in the coursework;
- the text of the coursework, the list of sources used, applications are designed in accordance with the requirements with minor flaws.

The mark "six" is set if:

- the author of the coursework generally understands the theoretical essence of the problem under study;
- the implementation of the coursework is carried out mainly in accordance with the topic, object, subject, purpose and objectives, but the undergraduate does not strictly adhere to the chosen methodology;
- the coursework is descriptive;
- the sample corresponds to the methodology, goals and objectives of the study;
- research methods and techniques are not fully adequate to the methodology;
- research methods meet all psychometric requirements and/or are taken from reliable psychological sources;
- when analyzing the results of the study, methods of statistical data processing were used that do not fully correspond to the tasks set;
- the list of sources used is sufficiently complete, the bibliographic review indicates, in general, the necessary study of the literature on the problem of the coursework;
- the results obtained in the empirical part of the coursework are accompanied by a superficial psychological interpretation of the data.

The mark "five" is set if:

- the author of the coursework does not sufficiently understand the theoretical essence of the problem under study;
- when completing a coursework, the undergraduate does not adhere to the chosen methodology, there are discrepancies between the topic, object, subject and the purpose and objectives of the study;
- the coursework is abstract in nature;
- the sample corresponds to the methodology, goals and objectives of the study;
- research methods and techniques are not fully adequate to the methodology;
- not all research methods used meet psychometric requirements and/or are taken from reliable psychological sources;

- when analyzing the results of the study, statistical data processing methods were used that do not fully correspond to the tasks set;
- the results obtained in the empirical part of the coursework are accompanied by a superficial psychological interpretation;
- the list of sources used is not complete enough, does not include the latest scientific research (or includes links to sources without mention in the coursework);
- the text of the coursework, the list of sources used, appendices have some deviations from the requirements.

The mark "four" is set if:

- the author of the coursework reveals a superficial awareness of the topic of his coursework;
- the execution of the coursework is not carried out in accordance with the chosen methodology;
- the coursework is abstract in nature;
- the sample does not fully correspond to the methodology, goals and objectives of the study;
- research methods and techniques are not fully adequate to the methodology;
- not all research methods used meet psychometric requirements and/or are taken from reliable psychological sources;
- when analyzing the results of the study, statistical data processing methods were used that do not fully correspond to the tasks set;
- the results obtained in the empirical part of the coursework are accompanied by a superficial psychological interpretation of the data;
- the list of sources used is narrow and mainly contains references to educational and reference literature;
- the text of the coursework, the list of sources used, appendices have some deviations from the requirements.

The mark "three" is set if:

- the coursework does not meet the general requirements, the procedure for preparing, rules and registration of the coursework is violated;
- the author demonstrates a superficial awareness of the topic of his coursework;
- the theoretical chapter is a compilation of various fragments of borrowed texts;

- the sample does not correspond to the methodology, goals and objectives of the study;
- the research methods do not meet the psychometric requirements and/or are taken from unreliable psychological sources;
- when analyzing the results of the study, methods of statistical data processing that do not correspond to the tasks set were used;
- in the empirical part of the coursework there is no psychological interpretation of the data.

The mark "two" is set if:

- the coursework does not meet the general requirements, the procedure for preparing, rules and registration of the coursework is violated;
- the author demonstrates a superficial awareness of the topic of his coursework;
- the theoretical chapter is a compilation of various fragments of borrowed texts;
- the sample does not correspond to the methodology, goals and objectives of the study;
- research methods and techniques are not adequate to the methodology;
- the research methods do not meet the psychometric requirements and/or are taken from unreliable psychological sources;
- when analyzing the results of the study, methods of statistical data processing that do not correspond to the tasks set were used;
- the coursework is a scattered fragments of text, rough sketches that do not add up to a finished text/

The mark "one" is set if:

- the coursework does not meet the general requirements, the procedure for preparing, rules and registration of the coursework is violated;
- the author demonstrates a superficial awareness of the topic of his coursework;
- the theoretical chapter is a compilation of various fragments of borrowed texts;
- the sample does not correspond to the methodology, goals and objectives of the study;
- research methods and techniques are not adequate to the methodology;
- research methods do not meet psychometric requirements and/or are taken from unreliable psychological sources;

- when analyzing the results of the study, methods of statistical data processing that do not correspond to the tasks set were used;
- the empirical chapter consists of scattered fragments of text, rough sketches that do not add up to a finished text.

The marks "three" – "one" are unsatisfactory.

APPENDIX A

FORM OF THE TITLE PAGE OF THE COURSEWORK

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT “VITEBSK STATE UNIVERSITY

NAMED AFTER P. M. MASHEROV”

Faculty of Social Pedagogics and Psychology

Department of Psychology

COURSEWORK

(title of the coursework topic)

Specialty _____

_____,
(full name of a student)

(course, group number)

Academic advisor:

_____,
(full name)

(position, academic degree, title)

Vitebsk, 202_

**AN EXAMPLE OF THE FORM
OF THE CONTENT OF THE WORK**

CONTENTS

Introduction	3
1 Theoretical analysis of the problem of educational motivation of psychology students	6
1.1 The concept of motivation in modern psychology	6
1.2 Learning motivation in the context of achievement motivation	10
2 Features of students' educational motivation depending on the year of study	13
2.1 Organization and methods of research.....	13
2.2 Educational motivation of students.....	15
2.3 Educational motivation of students at various stages of education	18
Conclusion	21
List of used literature	23
Appendices	26

AN EXAMPLE OF AN ABSTRACT DESIGN

Abstract

Courswork 25 p., 2 fig., 18 sources.

AGGRESSION, AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR, FACTORS OF AGGRESSION, MANIFESTATION OF AGGRESSION

Object: Manifestations of aggression in individuals and groups.

Subject: Underlying psychological, biological, and social mechanisms contributing to aggressive behavior

The purpose of the work is to consider the factors of effective communication.

Research methods: analysis of modern literature on the problem of aggression.

Elements of novelty: This coursework explores aggression as a psychological construct, examining its theoretical underpinnings, manifestations, and contributing factors. The aim is to bridge the gap between theory and practice, offering insights into addressing aggression in individual and collective contexts.

Theoretical and practical significance: In contemporary society, aggression remains a pressing issue due to factors like the rise of digital platforms, which foster cyberbullying and online hostility, and global challenges such as violence and terrorism. Understanding intrinsic and extrinsic factors influencing aggression is crucial for developing interventions that promote social harmony.

Educational publication

MOROZHANOVA Marya Mihailovna

SEMENOVA Natalia Sergeevna

KRESTYANINOVA Tatiana Yurievna

**WRITING COURSEWORK IN PSYCHOLOGICAL DISCIPLINES
(FOR STUDENTS ENGLISH)**

Methodical recommendations

Technical editor

G.V. Razboeva

Computer design

A.V. Tabanyukhova

Signed to print 2025. Format 60x84 ¹/₁₆. Offset paper.

Conventional printed sheets 2,03. Published sheets 1,43. Circulation copies. Order .

Publisher and polygraphic processing – Educational Establishment
“Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherov”.

State Registration Certificate as publisher, printer and distributor of editions
№ 1/255 d/d 31.03.2014.

Printed by risograph of Educational Establishment
“Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherov”.
210038, Vitebsk, Moskovsky Prospekt, 33.