

Sección de Filología de la Facultad de Humanidades

Departamento de Filología Inglesa y Alemana

TÍTULO: SUBTÍTULO (QUE DESCRIBA LA TESIS CENTRAL DEL TRABAJO)

Grado en Estudios Ingleses

Trabajo de fin de grado realizado por

 Nombre Apellidos del alumno

bajo la supervisión del profesor

 Nombre Apellidos del tutor

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**Contents**

[Abstract 4](#_Toc77240173)

[1. Introduction 6](#_Toc77240174)

[2. Red (sample heading of the second chapter) 8](#_Toc77240175)

[2.1. Fruits (sample heading of new section) 8](#_Toc77240176)

[2.1.1. Cherry (sample heading of subsection) 8](#_Toc77240177)

[2.1.2. Tomato (another subsection) 9](#_Toc77240178)

[2.2. Blood (another section) 10](#_Toc77240179)

[3. Green 12](#_Toc77240180)

[3.1. Emerald 12](#_Toc77240181)

[3.2. Chlorophyll 12](#_Toc77240182)

[4. Blue 14](#_Toc77240183)

[4.1. Cyan 14](#_Toc77240184)

[4.2. Lapis lazuli 14](#_Toc77240185)

[5. Conclusion 17](#_Toc77240186)

[6. Works cited 18](#_Toc77240187)

 este índice es automático. no se actualiza a mano sino pulsando en él con el botón secundario y eligiendo la opción “actualizar campos” (actualizar toda la tabla). — This table of contents is automatic. don’t update it manually, but by right-clicking the table of contents and choosing “Update Field”.

cada vez que añadas o quites en el texto un título de capítulo o sección utilizando el estilo correspondiente (título 1, título 2…), puedes actualizar luego el índice con ese sistema. hazlo también cuando hayas hecho cambios en el texto que afecten a la numeración de páginas. — every time you add or delete the heading of a chapter or section by using the corresponding style (heading 1, heading 2…), you can then update the table of contents this way. do it also after any change in the text that affects page numbering.

la numeración de los títulos también es automática. escribes el título y el programa le pone el número automáticamente. — the numbering of headings is also automatic. you write your heading and the software numbers it automatically.

Abstract

The abstract should be about 250 words long.

el título de esta parte («abstract») no lleva numeración, porque, extrictamente hablando, el resumen no forma parte del trabajo: solo lo sintetiza. el primer capítulo es siempre la introducción. — the heading of this part (“Abstract”) has no numbering, because, strictly speaking, the abstract is not part of the paper: it just summarizes it. the first chapter is always the intruduction.

El resumen es lo último que se escribe. incluye: antecedentes, métodos, resultados y conclusiones. — The abstract is the last part you would write. It includes: background, Methods, Results and conclusions.

[Example 1] This project involves discovering how the American Revolution was remembered during the nineteenth century. The goal is to show that the American Revolution was memorialized by the actions of the United States government during the 1800s. This has been done by examining events such as the Supreme Court cases of John Marshall and the Nullification Crisis. Upon examination of these events, it becomes clear that John Marshall and John Calhoun (creator of the Doctrine of Nullification) attempted to use the American Revolution to bolster their claims by citing speeches from Founding Fathers. Through showing that the American Revolution lives on in memory, this research highlights the importance of the revolution in shaping the actions of the United States government. [119 words. Taken from *The Writing Center,* University of Wisconsin – Madison. Web. Notice that our rules require a longer abstract.]

[Example 2] Friedrich Nietzsche notably referred to the Russian novelist Fyodor Dostoevsky as “the only psychologist from whom I have anything to learn.” Dostoevsky’s ability to encapsulate the darkest and most twisted depths of the human psyche within his characters has had a profound impact on those writers operating on the periphery of society. Through research on his writing style, biography, and a close reading of his novel Notes from the Underground I am exploring the impact of his most famous outcast, the Underground Man, on counterculture writers in America during the great subculture upsurge of the 1950s and 60s. Ken Kesey, Allen Ginsberg and Jack Kerouac employ both the universal themes expressed by the Underground Man as well as more specific stylistic and textual similarities. Through my research I have drawn parallels between these three writers with respect to their literary works as well as the impact of both their personal lives and the worlds that they inhabit. The paper affirms that Dostoevsky has had a profound influence on the geography of the Underground and that this literary topos has had an impact on the writers who continue to inhabit that space. [191 words. Taken from *Undergraduate Research and Creative Scholarship,* University of Montana. Web.]

Key words: include 3-5 key words in alphabetical order.

# Introduction

The extension of the paper will be between 12,000 and 15,000 words (including the Works Cited section). If you want to include a long quotation, use the style “Cita”. Write the quotation in a new paragraph and give it that automatic style:

The most effective way I know to improve your writing is to do freewriting exercises regularly. At least three times a week. They are sometimes called “automatic writing,” “babbling,” or “jabbering” exercises. The idea is simply to write for ten minutes (later on, perhaps fifteen or twenty). Don’t stop for anything. Go quickly without rushing. Never stop to look back, to cross something out, to wonder how to spell something, to wonder what word or thought to use, or to think about what you are doing. If you can’t think of a word or a spelling, just use a squiggle or else write “I can’t think what to say, I can’t think what to say” as many times as you want; or repeat the last word you wrote over and over again; or anything else. The only requirement is that you *never* stop.[[1]](#footnote-1)

Leave one “Normal” empty line before and another “Normal” empty line after the quotation.

utiliza los estilos de microsoft word definidos en esta plantilla. deja que el programa se ocupe de estos aspectos formales. tú céntrate en las ideas. — use the microsoft word styles defined in this template. let the software take care of these formal aspects while you focus on your ideas.

la introducción explica por qué hice la investigación: qué problema o cuestión estaba intentando responder. — the introduction explains Why I did the research: What problem or question I was trying to answer.

en cualquier lugar del texto, si estás escribiendo y te viene a la cabeza una idea, pero no puedes desarrollarla en ese momento, puedes abrir, por ejemplo, corchetes dobles y dejarte una nota a ti mismo. — Anywhere in the text if you are writing and an idea comes to your mind, but you cannot develop it in that moment, you can open for example double square brackets and write yourself a note:

[[—Podría poner aquí algo de lo que vi el otro día en aquel artículo sobre…—]]

y dejarlo para después, cuando tengas tiempo o puedas buscar más información en otro lugar. — and leave it for later, when you have the time or you can find more information somewhere else.

# Red (sample heading of the second chapter)

Here start the contents of the second chapter. If you want to add a new chapter, all you have to do is write the title in a new line and apply the style “Título 1” (“Heading 1”). If you want to add titles of sections, all you have to do is write that title in another line and give that line the style “Título 2” (Heading 2). For example:

## Fruits (sample heading of new section)

The previous line has the style “Título 2”. The number is automatically added by Word. And if you update the “Contents”, it will add all the new sections and indicate the pages where each of them begins.

But I must explain to you how all this mistaken idea of denouncing pleasure and praising pain was born and I will give you a complete account of the system, and expound the actual teachings of the great explorer of the truth, the master-builder of human happiness. No one rejects, dislikes, or avoids pleasure itself, because it is pleasure, but because those who do not know how to pursue pleasure rationally encounter consequences that are extremely painful. Nor again is there anyone who loves or pursues or desires to obtain pain of itself, because it is pain, but because occasionally circumstances occur in which toil and pain can procure him some great pleasure.

### Cherry (sample heading of subsection)

To take a trivial example, which of us ever undertakes laborious physical exercise, except to obtain some advantage from it? But who has any right to find fault with a man who chooses to enjoy a pleasure that has no annoying consequences, or one who avoids a pain that produces no resultant pleasure? On the other hand, we denounce with righteous indignation and dislike men who are so beguiled and demoralized by the charms of pleasure of the moment, so blinded by desire, that they cannot foresee the pain and trouble that are bound to ensue; and equal blame belongs to those who fail in their duty through weakness of will, which is the same as saying through shrinking from toil and pain. These cases are perfectly simple and easy to distinguish.

### Tomato (another subsection)

In a free hour, when our power of choice is untrammelled and when nothing prevents our being able to do what we like best, every pleasure is to be welcomed and every pain avoided. But in certain circumstances and owing to the claims of duty or the obligations of business it will frequently occur that pleasures have to be repudiated and annoyances accepted. The wise man therefore always holds in these matters to this principle of selection: he rejects pleasures to secure other greater pleasures, or else he endures pains to avoid worse pains. But I must explain to you how all this mistaken idea of denouncing pleasure and praising pain was born and I will give you a complete account of the system, and expound the actual teachings of the great explorer of the truth, the master-builder of human happiness.

No one rejects, dislikes, or avoids pleasure itself, because it is pleasure, but because those who do not know how to pursue pleasure rationally encounter consequences that are extremely painful. Nor again is there anyone who loves or pursues or desires to obtain pain of itself, because it is pain, but because occasionally circumstances occur in which toil and pain can procure him some great pleasure. To take a trivial example, which of us ever undertakes laborious physical exercise, except to obtain some advantage from it? But who has any right to find fault with a man who chooses to enjoy a pleasure that has no annoying consequences, or one who avoids a pain that produces no resultant pleasure? On the other hand, we denounce with righteous indignation and dislike men who are so beguiled and demoralized by the charms of pleasure of the moment, so blinded by desire, that they cannot foresee the pain and trouble that are bound to ensue; and equal blame belongs to those who fail in their duty through weakness of will, which is the same as saying through shrinking from toil and pain.

## Blood (another section)

It is very easy to add new sections and chapters. But I must explain to you how all this mistaken idea of denouncing pleasure and praising pain was born and I will give you a complete account of the system, and expound the actual teachings of the great explorer of the truth, the master-builder of human happiness. No one rejects, dislikes, or avoids pleasure itself, because it is pleasure, but because those who do not know how to pursue pleasure rationally encounter consequences that are extremely painful. Nor again is there anyone who loves or pursues or desires to obtain pain of itself, because it is pain, but because occasionally circumstances occur in which toil and pain can procure him some great pleasure.

To take a trivial example, which of us ever undertakes laborious physical exercise, except to obtain some advantage from it? But who has any right to find fault with a man who chooses to enjoy a pleasure that has no annoying consequences, or one who avoids a pain that produces no resultant pleasure? On the other hand, we denounce with righteous indignation and dislike men who are so beguiled and demoralized by the charms of pleasure of the moment, so blinded by desire, that they cannot foresee the pain and trouble that are bound to ensue; and equal blame belongs to those who fail in their duty through weakness of will, which is the same as saying through shrinking from toil and pain. These cases are perfectly simple and easy to distinguish.

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# Green

## Emerald

But I must explain to you how all this mistaken idea of denouncing pleasure and praising pain was born and I will give you a complete account of the system, and expound the actual teachings of the great explorer of the truth, the master-builder of human happiness. No one rejects, dislikes, or avoids pleasure itself, because it is pleasure, but because those who do not know how to pursue pleasure rationally encounter consequences that are extremely painful. Nor again is there anyone who loves or pursues or desires to obtain pain of itself, because it is pain, but because occasionally circumstances occur in which toil and pain can procure him some great pleasure.

To take a trivial example, which of us ever undertakes laborious physical exercise, except to obtain some advantage from it? But who has any right to find fault with a man who chooses to enjoy a pleasure that has no annoying consequences, or one who avoids a pain that produces no resultant pleasure? On the other hand, we denounce with righteous indignation and dislike men who are so beguiled and demoralized by the charms of pleasure of the moment, so blinded by desire, that they cannot foresee the pain and trouble that are bound to ensue; and equal blame belongs to those who fail in their duty through weakness of will, which is the same as saying through shrinking from toil and pain. These cases are perfectly simple and easy to distinguish.

## Chlorophyll

These are just examples. In a free hour, when our power of choice is untrammelled and when nothing prevents our being able to do what we like best, every pleasure is to be welcomed and every pain avoided. But in certain circumstances and owing to the claims of duty or the obligations of business it will frequently occur that pleasures have to be repudiated and annoyances accepted. The wise man therefore always holds in these matters to this principle of selection: he rejects pleasures to secure other greater pleasures, or else he endures pains to avoid worse pains. But I must explain to you how all this mistaken idea of denouncing pleasure and praising pain was born and I will give you a complete account of the system, and expound the actual teachings of the great explorer of the truth, the master-builder of human happiness.

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# Blue

## Cyan

Yet more examples. In a free hour, when our power of choice is untrammelled and when nothing prevents our being able to do what we like best, every pleasure is to be welcomed and every pain avoided. But in certain circumstances and owing to the claims of duty or the obligations of business it will frequently occur that pleasures have to be repudiated and annoyances accepted. The wise man therefore always holds in these matters to this principle of selection: he rejects pleasures to secure other greater pleasures, or else he endures pains to avoid worse pains. But I must explain to you how all this mistaken idea of denouncing pleasure and praising pain was born and I will give you a complete account of the system, and expound the actual teachings of the great explorer of the truth, the master-builder of human happiness.

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## Lapis lazuli

Many people today remember him. But I must explain to you how all this mistaken idea of denouncing pleasure and praising pain was born and I will give you a complete account of the system, and expound the actual teachings of the great explorer of the truth, the master-builder of human happiness. No one rejects, dislikes, or avoids pleasure itself, because it is pleasure, but because those who do not know how to pursue pleasure rationally encounter consequences that are extremely painful. Nor again is there anyone who loves or pursues or desires to obtain pain of itself, because it is pain, but because occasionally circumstances occur in which toil and pain can procure him some great pleasure.

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These cases are perfectly simple and easy to distinguish. In a free hour, when our power of choice is untrammelled and when nothing prevents our being able to do what we like best, every pleasure is to be welcomed and every pain avoided. But in certain circumstances and owing to the claims of duty or the obligations of business it will frequently occur that pleasures have to be repudiated and annoyances accepted. The wise man therefore always holds in these matters to this principle of selection: he rejects pleasures to secure other greater pleasures, or else he endures pains to avoid worse pains.

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# Conclusion

The study of… has revealed…

hemos analizado diferentes aspectos de nuestro tema y obtenido ciertos resultados. ¿y qué? comenta la importancia de lo que hemos descubierto. ¿qué otra cosa sería interesante estudiar en investigaciones futuras? — we have analysed different aspects of our topic and obtained certain results. so what? discuss the significance of what we have discovered. what else would be interesting to study in future research?

# Works cited

los ejemplos siguientes están sacados del *mla handbook,* octava edición (2016). Usa de modelo los que correspondan al tipo de fuentes que estés usando. luego bórralos. — next examples come from *mla handbook,* eighth edition (2016). use as a model those that correspond to the types of sources you are using. then delete them.

según vayas trabajando con diversas fuentes, las puedes ir añadiendo aquí. de ese modo vas construyendo paulatinamente la bibliografía. acuérdate siempre de anotar la página concreta de la que sacas citas o ideas. — as you work with different sources, you can add them here. that way you will gradually build your bibliography. be sure to write down the precise page you take the quotations or ideas from.

(observa que para estos párrafos hemos definido el estilo «biblio», que tiene sangría francesa: todas las líneas sangradas excepto la primera de cada párrafo.) — (notice that for these paragraphs we have defined the syle “Biblio”, WHICH has hanging indent: all lines are indented except the first one.)

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