

Imaging the Body, Winter 2006
INDEPENDENT PROJECT PAPER GUIDELINES:
Format Guidelines for your paper

Scope of paper

- Topic must have a clear link to human anatomy and physiology. Your research should allow to you explore some aspect of A & P in greater detail.
- Questions to keep in mind while you are writing are:
 1. What is (fill in the topic of your research here)?
 2. **What is the connection to anatomy and physiology?**
- Your final paper should be about 2500 words (ten pages)
- Use headings and subheadings to organize your paper and guide the reader (like this handout).
- **You must use at least eight references**; at least four must be from scientifically credible books or peer-reviewed journals. At least two references should be journal articles from peer-reviewed journals.
- **Your audience is the members of this class**

Your paper must be properly formatted to be acceptable.

General format of your paper

Your paper should be typed, 12 pt font Times Roman double-spaced on standard-sized paper (8.5 X 11 inches) with margins of 1 inch on all sides. Your final essay should include, in the order indicated below, the following sections, each of which should begin on a separate page (except for the title):

- Header section, which includes your name, date, title of paper
- Introduction
- Body of the paper organized into logical sections with headings and subheadings. You may embed tables and figures within your text, but make sure that they have complete titles that allow them to be understood on their own.
- Bibliography

The pages of your manuscript should be numbered consecutively, as part of the manuscript header in the upper right corner of each page. Your references should begin on a separate page from the text of the essay under the label References (with no quotation marks, underlining, etc.), centered at the top of the page.

Citing the work of others in your paper

You should use the style guidelines from the American Psychological Association (APA) when citing outside references in your paper. A complete explanation of these can be found at http://owl.english.purdue.edu/handouts/research/r_apa.html.

- If you are referring to an idea from another work but **NOT** directly quoting the material, are paraphrasing an idea from a journal article, or making reference to an entire book, article or other work, you only have to make reference to the author and year of publication in your in-text reference.
- If you are directly quoting from a work or referring to an idea from a book, you will need to include the author, year of publication, and the page number for the reference.
- If you are citing a work that has no author, no date, and no page numbers (for example many web pages do not list authors), use the first few words from the title, then the abbreviation n.d. (for "no date"), and then use paragraph numbers (if available) or simply leave out any reference to pages.

Examples

- Students have difficulties grappling with complex, convoluted assignments (Przybylowicz, 2002).
- When faced with deliberately vague assignments, students experienced 15% more stress and had difficulties completing the assignments (Przybylowicz, 2002).
- “There was a direct correlation between perceived ambiguity of assignment goals and students’ self-scored stress levels” (Przybylowicz, 2002, p. 322).
- In another study of students and research decisions, it was discovered that students succeeded with tutoring ("Tutoring and APA," n.d.).

Organize your bibliography alphabetically by author last name

- Authors' names are inverted (last name first); give the last name and initials for all authors of a particular work. Your reference list should be alphabetized by authors' last names.
- If you have more than one work by a particular author, order them by publication date, oldest to newest (thus a 1991 article would appear before a 1996 article).
- When an author appears both as a sole author and, in another citation, as the first author of a group, list the one-author entries first. If no author is given for a particular source, alphabetize using the title of the work, which will be listed in place of the author, and use a shortened version of the title for parenthetical citations.
- Use "&" instead of "and" when listing multiple authors of a single work (also in in-text citations).
- All lines after the first line of each entry in your reference list should be indented one-half inch from the left margin. This is called hanging indentation.
- Capitalize only the first letter of the first word of a title and subtitle of a work.
- Italicize titles of books and journals. Note that the italics in these entries often continue beneath commas and periods.

Examples

- **An article in a journal**
Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year). Title of article. *Title of periodical, volume number, (issue number), pages.*
- **A nonperiodical (e.g., book, report, brochure, or audiovisual media)**
Author, A. A. (Year of publication). *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle.* Location: Publisher.
- **Part of a nonperiodical (e.g., a book chapter or an article in a collection)**
Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year of publication). Title of chapter. In A. Editor & B. Editor (Eds.), *Title of book* (pages of chapter). Location: Publisher.
- **Article in an Internet Periodical**
Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Date of publication). Title of article. *Title of journal, volume number*(issue number if available). Retrieved month day, year, from <http://Web address>.
- **Nonperiodical Internet Document (e.g., a Web page or report)**
Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Date of publication). *Title of article.* Retrieved month date, year, from <http://Web address>.
- **Nonperiodical Internet Document, no author identified (e.g., a Web page or report)**
If the author of a document is not identified, begin the reference with the title of the document.
GVU's 8th WWW user survey. (n.d.). Retrieved August 8, 2000, from <http://www.cc.gatech.edu/gvu/usersurveys/survey1997-10/>