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Sample 1, Humanities

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READING TO LEARN, LEARNING TO READ

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Jane Doe

My project explored two questions: "What are effective multimedia approaches to building a love of reading among adolescent girls?" and "How can such approaches help to compensate for curriculum gaps left by the No child Left Behind Act?"

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My interest in this project stems from my previous coursework in Writing and Rhetoric, other coursework in Public Policy and Child Development, my work as a Writing Colleague, my internships at the Rochester Insider and the Times of Ti, and my own experience with and interest in children.

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In the investigative portion of my project, I explored reading and developing a passion for reading through various media, including books, magazines, audiobooks, websites, and book clubs, and studied multimedia approaches to adolescent literature in the publishing industry, and evaluated strategies for application to my target audience.

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In the creation portion of my project, I designed a combination book line, magazine, and website, and created a marketing plan as well. The content is science-based, to help balance the lack of science instruction that has increasingly become a problem since the NCLB Act, the requirements of which often force schools to cut science and history instruction.¹ My multimedia materials provide a solution to this problem: they use the reading curriculum as a way of teaching both reading and science.

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The format of references should be appropriate to your field

¹ Murphy, G. (1991). Writing in the science classroom. *Science Education Journal*, 33 (4) 5-20.

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Sample 2, Social Sciences

ONE VIETNAM—POST WAR MEMORIES AND FUTURE ASPIRATIONS

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Joe Doe

“What is the modern Vietnam?” This project seeks an answer to that question by exploring today’s vibrant Vietnam through the lens of its cultural patterns and historical legends, focusing on a recent series of societal transformations.

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To understand Vietnam post-1975, the end of the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam Civil War, one must look at and understand a series of recent social changes: the collectivization of farms in the south after 1975 (and the farms’ subsequent failure), a war with Cambodia and China, the exodus of the “Boat People,” the more recent “Doi Moi” (renovation), and the recent boom of the Vietnamese stock market. Because of these changes, Vietnam may soon become a major competitor in the global market.

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These changes take place inside a greater social context, however, including culturally fundamental historical legends and patterns that influence the nature of the changes Vietnam has undergone, and will continue to do so. Understanding how such legends and patterns have influenced change in Vietnam—both through study and through my own experiences living in Vietnam—is the fundamental goal of this project; without such understanding, scholars, business folk, and policymakers will be unable to fully understand Vietnam’s contemporary dynamics, or its future.

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Sample 3, Sciences

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LATE CRETACEOUS LEAF MACROFOSSILS FROM THE HELL CREEK FORMATION

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Jenny Doe

My project seeks to diagnose, describe, and discuss a late Cretaceous (approximately 65 million years ago) collection of leaf macrofossils from the Hell Creek Formation in Montana. In essence, the project asks of each fossil "which plant is this?" Goals include both matching fossils to known species and identifying new species.

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Each fossil was curated and then described using the Smithsonian *Manual of Leaf Architecture* (1999), and then sorted into species and discussed in light of previously described samples from many previous researchers. The result was a manual of diagnoses, descriptions, and discussions partnered with photographic plates of notable samples, as a resource for future researchers.¹

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Once the manual was complete, it was possible to perform a climate analysis using Leaf Margin Analysis (LMA) and Climate-Leaf Analysis Multivariate Program (CLAMP) to compare these fossils from the base of the Hell Creek Formation to samples from the top of the formation, and with similar rock formations of the same age in North Dakota.² This analysis remains ongoing.

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The format of references should be appropriate to your field

¹ Johnson, H. 1999. Manual of leaf architecture. Smithsonian. 14: 36-57.

² Walters, P., Hendricks, L. 1997. Hell's creek leaf analysis: Fossil comparison. Journal of Environmental Sciences 22: 16-32.

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Sample 4, Sciences

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CORRELATIONS BETWEEN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CERCOPAGIS AND ABUNDANCE CHANGES IN THE RESTING STAGES OF TWO ZOOPLANKTON IN SENECA AND OWASCO LAKES

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Jack Doe

Use Block Paragraphs (No indenting, Single space between paragraphs)

Sediments act as a historical record, storing fossilized remains; this is the basis for paleoecological studies. Paleolimnology is the study of lake sediment to examine past ecosystem composition and interactions. The resting stages of zooplankton provide a powerful paleolimnological tool, serving as indicators of environmental change.

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My project focused on Seneca and Owasco Lakes and the trends in the abundance of the resting stages of three zooplankton: Cercopagis pengoi, Bosmina longilstris, and Daphnia spp. Bosmina and Daphnia are cladoceran native to both Seneca and Owasco Lakes, whereas Cercopagis is an invasive planktivore. My research sought to identify correlations between the establishment of Cercopagis and abundance changes in both Bosmina and Daphnia.

[This abstract would continue with a brief results statement and discussion.]

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