

# **RESEARCH PAPER GUIDELINES**

**By:**

**Your Name**

**Course Name**

**Name of School**

**Today's Date**



## RESEARCH PAPER AFFIDAVIT

This affidavit, completed and signed, must accompany EVERY research paper you turn in.

**PLACE IT IMMEDIATELY AFTER YOUR TITLE PAGE.**

### PREVENTING PLAGIARISM CHECKLIST

1. Did you quote, copy, or copy/paste any information from either printed material or from the Internet?

Yes  No

2. If yes, does the total of all copied information make up more than 20% of your paper?

Yes  No

If yes, *you must rewrite your paper* and paraphrase the additional quoted material using your own original sentence structure and words.

### PROPER DOCUMENTATION OF QUOTED MATERIAL:

3. Did you enclose all quoted, copied, or copy/pasted information in quotation marks?

Yes  No

4. Did you give proper credit to the author(s) as shown in your Research Paper Guidelines?

Yes  No

5. Did you list the source(s) of all quoted or copied information in your Bibliography?

Yes  No

**NOTE:** If you answered "No" to Questions 3, 4, or 5, *you must rewrite your paper*, being sure to enclose all quoted or copied information in quotation marks, give proper credit to the author(s), and list the source(s) in your Bibliography.

*I understand it is very easy for my instructor to check this paper for plagiarism.*

**I HEREBY CONFIRM THAT THIS PAPER IS NOT PLAGIARIZED\*.**

STUDENT SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

PRINT NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

COURSE TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

\* Stiff penalties exist for plagiarism. See your Student Handbook. Repeat offenders will be subject to dismissal.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	1
I. Grading Guidelines.....	1
II. Research Paper Guidelines.....	2
III. Choosing Your Topic.....	3
IV. Main Topics in the Body of the Research Paper .....	3
The Importance of Subtopics .....	4
V. Research Your Topic.....	4
VI. How To Give Credit for Quoted Material.....	5
Proving Your Point with Scriptures .....	6
Quoting from the Internet.....	7
The Order of Punctuation.....	7
VII. How To Do a Bibliography .....	7
VIII. Proofread Your Paper.....	9
CONCLUSION .....	9
Addendum on Plagiarism .....	10
BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	13



# RESEARCH PAPER GUIDELINES

## INTRODUCTION

Writing is a vital part of any college experience. Writing a college paper encourages you to gather thoughts from other sources (including references from Scripture), formulate your own conclusions, and then express them in a logical and cohesive manner. These *Research Paper Guidelines* give students an example of how to handle a title page, a table of contents page, the introduction, the body of the paper, the conclusion, and the bibliography. Your paper should look like this document, printed on a single side of the paper. A template is available online.<sup>1</sup>

### I. GRADING GUIDELINES<sup>2</sup>

The following chart shows how points are awarded when grading course papers.

- 50% Content of the paper (What ideas were presented? What conclusions were made?)
- 25% Research (Was the course text read? Was additional research performed? Was this demonstrated through the use of quoted material?)
- 10% Delivery & Style (Was correct spelling, punctuation, grammar, and sentence construction used?)
- 15% Presentation (Were the *Research Paper Guidelines* followed? Was there an introduction? Was there a thesis statement? Were correct in-text references made for quoted works? Was there a conclusion? Was there a bibliography? Was the bibliography correctly formatted?)

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<sup>1</sup> For a Microsoft Word template, go to [www.lcus.edu](http://www.lcus.edu). Log-in as a student, then choose “LCU Document Master” then “Writing Guidelines.” Download *Research Paper Template*. Simply highlight the words on each line, and type your own information onto the title page. Continue to highlight and replace the paragraphs in the template with your own paper’s main topics, subtopics, and information.

<sup>2</sup> These grading guidelines apply to general course papers for both undergraduate and graduate students. Only portions apply to a Master’s thesis or a Doctoral dissertation. Master’s Thesis or Dissertation Writing Guidelines and templates are also available on the LCU website.





## II. RESEARCH PAPER GUIDELINES

Every research paper must be typewritten using a 12-point business-like font. The finished paper should be fastened at the top left with a staple for easy review and grading. No other fancy cover is needed or required. All pages except the title page and table of contents should be numbered at the bottom in the center of the page. Each page should have margins of 1” on the left, right, top, and bottom. Typing should be double-spaced. Indent the first line of each new paragraph 1/2”. Do not use extra space between paragraphs.

Research papers include the following: a title page, a table of contents page (optional for 6-page papers), the body of the research paper, and a bibliography. The title page, table of contents page, and bibliography do not count toward the required number of pages.

The **title page** includes the title, your name, the course name, name of the school and the date of the paper. The title page of these *Research Paper Guidelines* is an example of an acceptable title page.

The information on the **table of contents page** helps the reader better understand the paper’s content. It also helps the writer make sure there is a logical flow of thought. Each section of the paper (Introduction, Conclusion, and Bibliography) and the main topics and subtopics should be listed followed by the correct page number. The table of contents page of these *Research Paper Guidelines* is an example of an acceptable table of contents. (Note: A table of contents is required for a 12-page graduate-level paper.)

The title of the paper should be centered at the top of page 1. Use capital letters, in a bold, large font. Next comes the **introduction**, which explains what the paper will cover. The word “INTRODUCTION” should be centered, in capital letters, in a bold, large font, with extra space above and below the word. Your first page should look like the top of page 1 of these *Research Paper Guidelines*. Within the introduction, include your thesis statement, a sentence or



two that summarizes the main point of your paper and gives your point of view. The rest of your paper gathers and organizes evidence to convince the reader of the validity of your position.

### **III. CHOOSING YOUR TOPIC**

How do you choose what to write on? Your topic should definitely be something covered in the course that sparks your interest, something you would like to find out more about. One way to gather inspiration is to make a habit of writing down after class each week the things that struck you the most during that session. Then when it comes time to choose your topic, you will have a whole list of ideas to choose from. A second way is to ask Jesus: “Lord, what do You want me to write?”

In course papers, students should record illuminations and insights they have received while studying the course. A sample format for a paper could be:

1. Introduction which engages the curiosity of the reader and gives your point of view in a thesis statement
2. What does Jesus (or the Bible) say about this topic?
3. What insights have you received from studying these scriptures?
4. Find other scriptures to back up your insights.
5. Compare your insights with what other resources (lecture, textbook, commentaries, encyclopedias, writings of Church fathers, etc.) have said:
  - a. Where do they agree with your insights?
  - b. Where do they disagree with your insights?
6. Your conclusion

Researching a topic in this way has been called “the discovery method of learning.” It can be quite exciting!

### **IV. MAIN TOPICS IN THE BODY OF THE RESEARCH PAPER**

The main topics of the paper should be numbered in Roman numerals. Use capital letters in a bold, large font, with extra space above and below. Please note that the main topics are not centered, but are to the left of the page.



## **The Importance of Subtopics**

When you have subtopics under main topics, you should center the title of the subtopic, but you should not capitalize all the letters. You should only capitalize the first letter of the first word, the last word, and any other important word. Do not put extra space above or below it.

### **Other Divisions**

If it is necessary to divide further under the subtopics, you should start writing the title at the far left of the page. The title should be in bold face letters, and the first letter of the first word, the last word, and any other important word should be capitalized.

### **Be Sure To Make Paragraph Breaks**

It is very difficult to read an entire page of text with no breaks or extremely long paragraphs. Each paragraph should represent a main thought. When a new thought is introduced to the reader, make a new paragraph. The average paragraph should have three to five sentences.

## **V. RESEARCH YOUR TOPIC**

Research your topic, documenting any published works you have used. As you develop your conclusion, the facts you have gathered from your course, your textbook, the Bible, and other published works will serve as “witnesses” to add credibility to your case. You may include items of “common knowledge” without giving a reference. Common knowledge includes facts, dates, and concepts that an educated person will generally know. You do not need to document such common knowledge when it is expressed in your own words. You may preface common knowledge with statements such as “History shows...” or “Experts agree...”

Example: Most experts agree that vitamin C is good for colds.

When in doubt about whether or not a fact is common knowledge, it is better to document your source.



Report most of your findings in your own words – we are interested in *your* thoughts and insights. Paraphrase and summarize what you have learned. Then use your own words to tie together all the facts you have discovered in your research. Tell how these truths have impacted your life. Give your own conclusions and tell why you believe as you do. Do not write a paper which consists mostly of quoted material – even if you properly cite each source. As a rule of thumb, a paper should consist of no more than 20% directly quoted material (quotes from Scripture are not included in this percentage) and no more than 20% personal testimonies or anecdotes.

For help in learning to paraphrase the ideas of others into your own words, see:

<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/563/1/>

<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/563/02/>

<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/563/03/>

## **VI. HOW TO GIVE CREDIT FOR QUOTED MATERIAL**

When you make reference to the writings of another, you must give credit to the author or source. You do this by putting the author’s name and page number in parentheses immediately following the quoted material. This refers the reader to complete information on your source that you provide in your bibliography at the end of your paper.

When you quote four or fewer lines, include the quoted material as part of your paragraph. Be sure to use quotation marks. Give credit to your source as follows: “Put a parenthesis, then the last name of the author, followed by the page number(s) from which the information came, followed by a parenthesis” (De la Torre 9).

If you quote more than four lines, then they should be indented as follows:

When your quotation is longer than four lines (for example 4.5 lines), the quoted material should be indented and single spaced. On a longer, indented quote, you should not use quotation marks. Remember though, to always show where you got your information by





referencing the work cited on your bibliography. Note: the parenthetical reference does not count toward the total number of lines (De la Torre 34).

Multiple authors are cited in a similar way. Both names are included and joined by the word “and, ” for example: (Weikel and De la Torre 47). In case you quote from two authors with the same last name, write the last name of the author, and the initial of the first name, for example: (De la Torre, O. 36). If you quote from two or more works from the same author, list the author, a comma, the title of the work (in italic), and the page number(s), for example: (De la Torre, *How To Write an Essay* 78). Even if you don’t quote an author directly but merely summarize his words, you must reference this information. See the Addendum on Plagiarism (pages 10-12).

### **Proving Your Point with Scriptures**

When writing your paper, don’t forget you can turn to the Word of God as a source for your research! It is best to pick one version of the Bible to use for all Scripture quotes and to note that version in the bibliography. When a general note has been made, the author needs to indicate the version only when an alternate version is used (Hudson and Townsend 134-135).

Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, Doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; Rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; Beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. Charity never faileth (1 Corinthians 13:4-8).

No version is cited because the predominant version used by the author is the KJV.

Notice that words that are italicized in the King James Version should not be italicized when quoted, since they were not intended for emphasis. Neither do you need to set each verse as if it were a separate paragraph. The actual paragraph breaks in the King James Version are indicated by the paragraph symbol (Hudson and Townsend 80- 81).

Indicate the use of an alternate version of Scripture as follows: “Love is patient, love is



kind. It does not envy, it does not boast, it is not proud. It does not dishonor others, it is not self-seeking, it is not easily angered, it keeps no record of wrongs” (1 Corinthians 13:4-5 NIV).

### **Quoting from the Internet**

A research paper is a document that provides credible facts and opinions by those who are considered to be established experts in their field of study. *The Scott Foresman Handbook for Writers* warns, “The Web is not a library designed to support research. Online information is not (like library resources) systematically cataloged, edited, or reviewed. So you can’t treat the Web like a library or assume that information you find there is always reliable” (Hairston, Ruszkiewicz, and Friend 703). The authors further state, “Make it a habit to confirm any statistic, fact, or claim from such a source with information from a second and different type of authority – a published book, an article, a reference work” (707).

### **The Order of Punctuation**

Notice the order of punctuation after an in-text citation. First, end the quoted material with a quotation mark, then comes the reference in parentheses, then the closing period. If a question mark or an exclamation mark *is part* of the quoted material, include it *inside* the quotation marks, then give the reference and close with a period: “How shall we, that are dead to sin, live any longer therein?” (Romans 6:2).

## **VII. HOW TO DO A BIBLIOGRAPHY**

“BIBLIOGRAPHY” should be centered, in capital letters in a large, bold face, with extra space below the word. This is a list of books from which you gathered information to write your paper. The list of books should be in alphabetical order according to the author’s last name. Page 10 of these *Research Paper Guidelines* is an example of an acceptable bibliography.



(NOTE: Tech-savvy students may use [www.citefast.com](http://www.citefast.com) to format a bibliography. To match LCU guidelines, you must choose “Chicago” style.)

First, list the last name of the author, followed by the first name and a period. If there is more than one author, write the last name of the first author, a comma, then their first name, then a comma and the word “and” followed by the second author’s first and last name and a period. Notice that only the first author’s name is inverted. Put two spaces between the name of the author and the title of the book, which should be set in italic. After the title of the book, put a period, then space twice, and write the place of publication. Give the name of the country if published outside of the country where you reside. Then put a colon and the publishing house, followed by a comma and the date of publication. A period goes at the end of every entry.

If the work consists of more than one volume, list the number of the volume you used.

If the person is not the author, but the editor, you should put a comma after the name and write the letters “ed.” If there were two or more editors, write “eds.”

If using modern translations of the Bible, check the copyright notice on the copyright page of each particular version. It will tell you exactly how that particular publisher wants notation made in the bibliography.

Document an online source as follows: list title of webpage between “ ”, title of site underscoring, date of electronic publication (if known), sponsor of the site, the full web address enclosed between < >, and the date you examined the site. See the example from the Plagiarism.org website in the bibliography.

As with the title page and the table of contents, the bibliography does not count towards your required number of pages.



## **VIII. PROOFREAD YOUR PAPER**

Be careful to proofread your paper before you turn it in. You never know who will eventually read it! Check for misspelled words, typographical errors, and errors in punctuation.

Because writers become so familiar with what they have written, it is easy for them to skip over mistakes. We strongly suggest you have someone with a keen eye and a good command of the English language proofread your paper for you. We do not consider it cheating to have someone proofread your paper. If you need help with spelling and grammar, get some help! We are looking more at your ideas and your grasp of the material covered in the course than at your grammar and spelling. If it is not possible for someone else to proof your paper, you can put your paper away and proofread it after several days when your mind is clear. It is common for professional writers to proofread their work several times to insure they catch all mistakes.

### **CONCLUSION**

The word “CONCLUSION” should be centered, in capital letters in a large, bold face, with extra space above and below the word. A strong conclusion is the finishing touch on your research paper. In the conclusion, you should give a brief summary of the paper, restating why you believe as you do. Do not add any new information at this point, since the conclusion is only a summary of what has already been stated.





## ADDENDUM ON PLAGIARISM

We all have access to endless information on the Internet. People “borrow” or “copy” things every day and freely put them on their blogs and Facebook pages. Most people no longer see this as an issue. If something is published, it is “out there,” and available to copy. Right? However, this “blog-style” thinking is *all wrong* when it gets transferred into the academic world. **So don’t do it!**

### WHY IS IT WRONG TO COPY-PASTE IN A RESEARCH PAPER?

Many students plagiarize – and don't think anything about it. The website “plagiarism.org” states the problem clearly: “In a research paper, you have to come up with your own original ideas while at the same time making reference to work that's already been done by others. But how can you tell where their ideas end and your own begin? What's the proper way to integrate sources in your paper? If you change some of what an author said, do you still have to cite that author?”

Basically, your research paper shows that you have assimilated the course’s content. You have received illumination from your lectures, reading, and research. You have integrated these new ideas with things you already knew. Your research paper is a chance to clearly document your own personal thoughts and conclusions on the topic. It should be as original as you are! In this context, plagiarism is a fraudulent act. Not only did you steal someone else’s ideas, you then lied about it, claiming them as your own!

Schools are having to re-educate students about what plagiarism is and how to avoid it. They have also developed systems that can *easily* check to see if sections of a student’s paper have been copy-pasted. The rules on academic honesty have not changed: those caught committing plagiarism are subject to dismissal.

**NOTE:** Those preparing for ministry should hold themselves to the highest standard possible. Knowingly plagiarizing is lying to the Holy Spirit. How can anyone expect to be placed in ministry by the Lord if they lie to the Holy Spirit?

**We are requiring ALL students** to visit “plagiarism.org.” Here you will find in-depth answers to such questions as:



What is plagiarism?

How to prevent plagiarism when writing by:

Planning your paper

Making it clear who said what

Taking effective notes

Knowing how to paraphrase

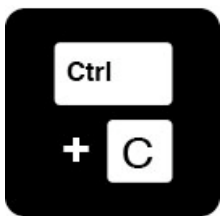
When in doubt, cite sources

Analyze and evaluate your sources

Tutorials are also available on such topics as how to cite sources and how to paraphrase.

Each of the **10 most common types of plagiarism** is shown below, ranked from the most flagrant abuse (“Clone”) to the least (“Re-tweet”).





**#1. CLONE**

Submitting another's work, word-for-word, as one's own



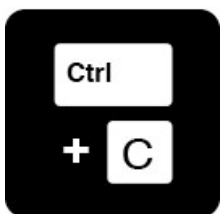
**#5. RECYCLE**

Borrows generously from the writer's previous work without citation



**#8. 404 ERROR**

Includes citations to non-existent or inaccurate information about sources



**#2. CTRL-C**

Contains significant portions of text from a single source without alterations



**#6. HYBRID**

Combines perfectly cited sources with copied passages without citation



**#9. AGGREGATOR**

Includes proper citation to sources but the paper contains almost no original work



**#3. FIND - REPLACE**

Changing key words and phrases but retaining the essential content of the source



**#7. MASHUP**

Mixes copied material from multiple sources



**#10. RE-TWEET**

Includes proper citation, but relies too closely on the text's original wording and/or structure



**#4. REMIX**

Paraphrases from multiple sources, made to fit together

**DOWNLOADED FROM:**

<http://plagiarism.org/plagiarism-101/types-of-plagiarism/>

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## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Unless otherwise indicated, all scriptural quotations are from the *King James Version* of the Bible.

Scripture references marked NIV are taken from the HOLY BIBLE, NEW INTERNATIONAL VERSION ®. NIV ®. Copyright © 1973,1978,1984 by the International Bible Society. Used by permission of Zondervan Publishing House. All rights reserved.





These *Research Paper Guidelines* are not intended to be an exhaustive reference source for your future writing projects, but rather to provide a simple format for your research papers.

For help with the mechanics of grammar and composition, as well as suggestions for the writing process, we suggest *The Handbook of Grammar & Composition* by James A. Chapman.

You can order *The Handbook of Grammar & Composition* from [www.abeka.com](http://www.abeka.com). Search for item #174645 or call 877-223-5226. New books are \$21.80 plus tax. Used books are also available at [amazon.com](http://amazon.com).



## **STUDENT HANDBOOK AFFIDAVIT**

My signature on this form verifies that I have received and read the Student Handbook and that I agree to abide by the policies stated therein.

Printed student name: \_\_\_\_\_

Student signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**REQUIRED:**

Please sign this form and turn it in to your  
Campus Director to complete your enrollment.

