Type Title in Title Case [Initial Caps]: Do Not Capitalize Coordinating Conjunctions [and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet], Prepositions, and Articles

**Read all instructions first and then perform each step in this order.**

1. Select *File/Save As* menu options to save this document (name it: Last, First MM-DD-YY) to your computer disk.
2. Open Word and this file. The file opens in Protected Mode. Type title above in the gray box as instructed and tab to next field (see instructions in each gray field and in the status bar). Tab and answer all questions until you return back to the title above.
3. Please scroll to and read Chapter 1 to learn how to unprotect this document. Once the document is unprotected **the gray fields will continue to display on the screen, but will not print or convert to the PDF file**. Fields can then also be modified if needed.
4. Once the document is Unprotected, scroll to Chapter 2 to read about the automatic Table of Contents, Heading Styles, Tables, Figures, References, and Appendices.
5. To remove this box, click it, point to outer gray hash marks until you see the *Move* icon, click to select, and press Delete key.

A  presented to

the faculty of

the Scripps College of Communication of Ohio University

In partial fulfillment

of the requirements for the degree

Type First M. Last Name

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Type Title in Title Case [Initial Caps]: Do Not Capitalize Coordinating Conjunctions [and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet], Prepositions, and Articles

by

TYPE FIRST M. LAST NAME

has been approved for

the

 and the Scripps College of Communication by

Type Advisor’s "First M. Last" name only without degree acronym.

Type Advisor’s professional title—use Campus Directory

Scott Titsworth

Dean, Scripps College of Communication

# Abstract

TYPE LAST NAME, FIRST M.,, ,  ,

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Director of : Advisor’s First M. Last name only

 An abstract is a concise account of the thesis or dissertation and should state the problem, describe the procedure or method used, and summarize the conclusions reached. An abstract is required for all papers. A maximum of 350 words are recommended for dissertations and a maximum of 150 for theses. Format the paragraphs with the same layout used in the document. All lines on this page are double-spaced.

 Text formatting in the document should be uniform in terms of type size, typeface (font) and line spacing. TAD Services will accept 11 or 12 point text and double or 1.5 lines spacing for body text in any standard font (Times New Roman, Courier, Arial, etc.)

# Dedication

*A simple, optional note dedicating the work to a single person or small group of persons.*

*The dedication is centered, typically in italic and*

*rarely more than 3-4 lines.*

# Acknowledgments

 The Acknowledgments page is optional. This page includes a brief, professional acknowledgment of the assistance received from individuals, advisor, faculty, and institution.

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\*Note to Student: Please note that the capitalization of titles on List of Tables and List of Figures are both acceptable. For example, Page 6 uses Title Case, while page 7 uses Sentence Case. We only ask that you be consistent with your choice throughout the document.

# Chapter 1: How to Unprotect this Document

When you no longer need this document in protected mode, you can remove the protection.

Under the Tools menu, select “Protect/Unprotect Document…”.

****

*Figure 1.* Finding Unprotect Document… This will say Protect Document if the document is currently unprotected and will say Unprotect Document if the document is currently locked.

 After you click this menu option a password entry box will appear. Enter the password “etd.” The document protection is now removed. You may now edit this document. If you already have a thesis or dissertation document, you may want to copy only parts of this document into your current document. If you choose to paste your text into this document, you may need to reformat your heading levels before regenerating the automated Table of Contents. To re-format headings, see Chapter 2.

# Chapter 2: How to Use this Document

 All Ohio University colleges have agreed to allow students to use the first five heading levels of the APA style in all theses and dissertations (regardless of the number of heading levels in the document). Other heading styles are acceptable if writing in another style (Chicago, journal-required style, etc.) or if suggested by advisor. The first five Heading levels in this document have been modified to meet the agreed upon heading format. To format other heading levels, click in each title and select the appropriate heading level (Heading 1 through 5) while on the *Home* tab in the *Styles* group. (Note: The Chapter 2 title above has been formatted as a Heading 1 level. See Figure 2.) This document provides tips for those using a Mac version of Microsoft Word 2008. For other format tips, also see the Word 2008/PDF Manual at [www.ohio.edu/etd](http://www.ohio.edu/etd).



*Figure 2.* Formatting a title to *Heading 1* level through the *Style* menu. (TAD Services suggests Figure captions be single spaced.)

## Special Heading Information for APA Style Run-In Headings

### What is a Run-In Heading?

 A run-in heading is when the first sentence of a paragraph is the heading APA 5 uses this in Heading level 5 while APA 6 uses this in heading levels 3, 4 and 5. This type of heading style cannot be applied to the paragraph and appear in the automated table of contents without a bit of extra work.

Table 1

APA 6 Heading Formats by Hierarchy Level

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Level** | **Format** |
| 1 | **Centered, Boldface Uppercase and Lowercase Heading** |
| 2 | **Left-aligned, Boldface, Uppercase and Lowercase Heading** |
| 3 | **Indented, boldface, lowercase heading with a period.** Begin body text after the period. |
| 4 | ***Indented, boldface, italicized lowercase heading with a period.*** Begin body text after the period. |
| 5 | *Indented, italicized lowercase heading with a period.*Begin body text after the period. |

Table 2

APA 5 Heading Formats by Hierarchy Level

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Level** | **Format** |
| 1 | Centered, Uppercase Heading |
| 2 | Centered, Uppercase and Lowercase Heading |
| 3 | *Centered, Italicized Uppercase and Lowercase Heading* |
| 4 | *Left-aligned, Italicized, Uppercase and Lowercase Heading* |
| 5 | *Indented, italicized lowercase heading with a period.*Begin body text after the period. |

### Making Run-In Headings Work with the Automated Table of Contents

First, type your heading and the text that follows it as separate paragraphs. I am using APA 6 Heading 3 style in this example:

**Heading formatted using Styles palette.**

Sample paragraph text lorum ipsum dolor sit amet, etc.

Format the heading using the styles palette and leave the second paragraph alone.

If you don’t have nonprinting characters displayed, press the Show/Hide button  in the Paragraph group on the Home tab of the Ribbon in Word 2007 and 2010 and in the standard toolbar at the top of Word for Mac. You should see your paragraphs like this:

**Heading formatted using Styles palette.**¶

Sample paragraph text lorum ipsum dolor sit amet, etc. ¶

Highlight just the paragraph mark (¶) at the end of the heading and format it as Hidden (Press and hold Control+Shift then type H). You will not immediately see any change, but when you press the Show/Hide ¶ button again, your paragraphs will join. When you update your table of contents, only the section styled as Heading 3 should appear in the listing.

**Heading formatted using Styles palette.**

Sample paragraph text lorum ipsum dolor sit amet, etc.

Some caveats:

* If your Body Text style is **justified** (straight with margins on the left and right), your heading style must also be justified, or else the first line of your paragraph will not be justified. You can modify this using the information in Chapter 3.
* You must hide nonprinting characters (or at least Hidden text) before generating your TOC, or the page numbers will very likely be wrong.

A video demonstration is available: <http://www.ohio.edu/graduate/etd/wordpc.cfm> (PC) or <http://www.ohio.edu/graduate/etd/wordmac.cfm> (Mac)

# Chapter 3: Formatting or Modifying Headings in a Manuscript

 If you are using this Template document, you should not need to modify heading styles. If a heading modification is needed: open the *Styles* task pane by clicking on the Toolbox Button (see Figure 2). Next, in the *Styles* task pane click on the desired heading, then point to the drop down arrow to the right of the heading and click; select *Modify Style…* from the menu that appears as shown in Figure 3. The following page discusses the dialog boxes that follow.



*Figure 3*. How to modify a heading level.

 The dialog box that appears allows you to change the heading level’s font, text size, line spacing, alignment, boldface, and spacing before and after a heading (click *Format Button*/select *Paragraph*/set *Before* and *After* to zero), and more.

## What Formats are Included in this Document?

 Click in the title above, look at the *Style* box (while on the *Home* tab in the *Styles* group) and note the block “Heading 2” was selected. This document contains most required formats for an Ohio University thesis or dissertation. The settings include: global margin and header settings; page breaks; page numbers; automatic “total number of pages” field on Abstract page (see below); an automatic Table of Contents; the heading levels adopted by all Ohio University colleges for theses and dissertations; and a sample table and figures.

 If you have elected to use this template to format your document, just delete any unwanted text and tables/figures from this document after reviewing all instructions and then copy and paste your chapters in the appropriate place. *Remember, you may need to click in each heading within your document, format them to the appropriate heading levels as discussed above, and finish by updating the Table of Contents*.

## Updating the Table of Contents

While you may hand type your Table of Contents, there is an automated Table of Contents already available in this document. Simply format all heading levels as discussed, right click in any gray area of the current Table of Contents, and select *Update Table,* select *Update entire table* from the menu, and click *OK.* Any time a change is made to a heading or text is modified, the Table of Contents needs to be regenerated (using the steps just mentioned).

 The Table of Contents in this document was generated originally by clicking on the *References* tab. In the *Table of Contents* group, the *Table of Contents* drop down menu was clicked and the *Insert* *Table of Contents* was selected. (The *Show Page Numbers* and *Right Align Page Numbers* were checked and the *Tab Leader* “….” options were selected by default.). You should not need to generate a new Table of Contents using the steps just mentioned unless your Table of Contents code becomes corrupt. For example, the dot leaders begin to function incorrectly or the case styles of titles do not appear in the correct format. To recreate the Table of Contents, click in any gray area in the present Table of Contents and select *Index and Tables* from the Insert menu, select *Insert* *Table of Contents.* A *Table of Contents* dialogue box opens, and you may select from any of the available *Formats* (*Classic*, *Distinctive*, *Fancy*, *Modern*, *Formal* and *Simple)* to replace the current Table of Contents format. TAD Services recommends selecting the *Formal* style, but any of Microsoft Word’s built-in template styles that include dot leaders are acceptable formats for the Table of Contents (once a new template style is selected, there is no need to modify the text style of the template, unless requested by your Committee).

### Removing Text from the Table of Contents That Does Not Belong

 Click in the title above, look at the *Style* and note the block “Heading 3” was selected. Sometimes when you update your Table of Contents, extra text appears within the Table of Contents that should not be there. This occurs with misplaced paragraph codes (obtained by pressing the *Enter* key) or heading codes in the document text. Locate and select the text in the document that should not be in the Table of Contents. Next, select the *Normal* block from the *Style* box and then regenerate the Table of Contents (right click on any gray area in the Table of Contents and select *Update Table*). If this does not correct the problem, click your *Show/Hide* icon located. Move to the area of the document where it is not coded correctly and use your arrow keys to step through the document. While on the *Home* tab in the *Styles* group, watch for the heading box to be highlighted. Once you see a heading appear that should not be there, scroll to see where the code begins and ends. Select the area that is not formatted correctly and select *Normal* from the *Style* menu to reformat this text.

 To correct a heading that appears twice in a Table of Contents, simply add a paragraph code in the document before the heading as follows: move to the heading in the document and press the *Enter* key once before the heading at the top of the page. You can also try to move to the bottom of the page before and pressing the *Enter* key at the end of the paragraph to correct this error. (Microsoft Word formats headings between paragraph marks [created when you press the *Enter* key], so if a title appears twice in the Table of Contents, Word is interpreting the title to expand over two pages due to the placement of the paragraph codes).

## Tables and Figures

### Using a Table in Your Document

 Click in the title above, look at the *Style* box and note the block “Heading 3” was selected (if needed, please see figure and instructions at the beginning of Chapter 3). The Table 1 sample below is formatted in APA style. The table text is double spaced. The Table # stands alone on a line above the title. The title is italicized and is in Title Case (Initial Caps). The *Enter* key should be pressed two times while in double space mode before and after the table to separate the table from other text in the document. Tables and figures are always mentioned in text before they appear in a document. APA style requires that all tables and figures be left aligned in a document.

Table 3

*Electronic Documents Processed in Academic Year 2005-06*

Quarter No. %

Fall ’05 45 21

Winter ’06 44 21

Spring ’06 60 28

Summer ’06 62 29

Total ETDs 211 100

### Using a Figure in Your Document

 Figures are formatted similarly to tables within a document. Press the *Enter* key two times in double space mode (leaving three blank lines) before and after the figure. Figures are mentioned in the text before they appear in a document. In most APA styles, the caption is placed below the figure in sentence case (instead of Title Case as seen on Tables) and ends with a period (see Figure 3 caption). Note in APA the word “Figure” and the number are both italicized.



*Figure 4*. Electronic theses and dissertations filed by degree 2001-06.

# References

 Use your departmental style requirement to format your references. References are checked for completeness and consistency in format by Thesis and Dissertation Services.

If hanging indents are required by your style handbook (APA, MLA, etc.), position the cursor in the reference paragraph (or select multiple paragraphs) and on the *Ruler Bar* (select *View/Ruler*  if needed on the right hand side of the screen), drag the Hanging Indent icon found on the left side of the Ruler Bar to ½ inch (to indent the second line of text ½ inch from the left margin). See sample hanging indent reference below



Sample reference with hanging indent:

Denscombe, M. Ground Rules for Good Research. Philadelphia, PA: Open University Press, 2003.

# Appendix: How to Format Appendix Pages

 The appendix contains pages that do not fit well within the body of your document or that stop the flow of your document. Appendices typically contain data tables, letters, consent forms, programming codes, etc. Any style font and text size can be used in an appendix. The only rules you need to follow are 1) the word “Appendix” and a title should appear at the top of each appendix, and 2) the margins remain the same as in the rest of the document. Use the following labels at the top of the first page of each appendix for multiple appendices: Appendix A: Title, Appendix B: Title, etc. Label each in the order in which they are mentioned in the main text. Each appendix should appear in the Table of Contents. TAD Services recommends that the title of each appendix also appear in the Table of Contents.