

America's Most Wanted Disease Poster Project

BACKGROUND:


Congratulations! You have just been hired as a bacteriologist at the Center for Disease Control (CDC).

TASK:

Your first assignment is to research and produce a poster on one common bacterium that affects human beings. Once you have created this poster of information, you will be asked to present it to the rest of the CDC for evaluation on _____.

You will be assigned a disease and the causative agent. Try: <http://www.whatarebacteria.com/>

Example:

Photo:	Electron micrograph or microscopic picture	
Name:	Disease name	Pertussis
Alias:	Common name	Whooping cough
Causative agent:	Scientific name	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>
Symptoms:	Describe the symptoms	Symptoms of whooping cough typically last 6 to 10 weeks and they occur in three stages. It's characterized by severe coughing spells that end in a "whooping" sound when the person breathes in (KidsHealth)
Characteristics:	What it looks like under a microscope.	A Gram-negative, aerobic coccobacillus. It is non-motile (CDC)
Modus operandi:	What part of the body does it attack and how it works	Infection of the upper respiratory system—specifically, the area where the nasal passages meet the back of the throat (nasopharynx). The infection causes irritation in breathing passages, resulting in severe coughing spells (Fackler)
Transmission of bacterium and Incubation period	Explain its method of transmission and how long it takes to get sick.	Spreads from person to person through respiratory secretions or mucus, which can be emitted during coughing or sneezing. The incubation period is about 7 to 14 days, meaning that symptoms develop about 1 to 2 weeks after exposure to the bacteria (Fackler)
Prevention and Treatment	Cures and how can you prevent yourself from getting it	DTaP immunizations in early childhood. (Fackler) Can be treated with azithromycin for three to five days, or clarithromycin or erythromycin for seven days. (NCBI)
Infection and Mortality Rates	Number of U.S. infections and deaths.	In 2006 there were 7,405 reported cases and 12 deaths. (CDC)

Evaluation Sheet

Name: _____

Date: _____

Bacterium: _____

Scoring Rubric:

Format: (30 points)

Works cited list (min. 3 sources) 10 points _____

Parenthetical references 5 points _____

Poster appearance 5 points _____

Oral presentation 10 points _____

Content: (70 points)

Disease Name and photo 5 points _____

Identified bacterium – causative agent 5 points _____

Characteristics of bacterium (mobility, metabolism, shape, gram-staining) 10 points _____

Symptoms of disease caused by bacterium 10 points _____

Modus operandi: 10 points _____

Prevention and Treatments for disease 10 points _____

Transmission of bacterium /Incubation period 10 points _____

Infection and Mortality Rates 10 points _____

Total points: 100 _____

Parenthetical Reference (In-Text Citation)

What is it?

The use of a Parenthetical Reference allows you to document exactly where in your paper you have used information from an outside source. You must give credit for any information that is not your own opinion or common knowledge. Each reference must point clearly to a specific entry in the list of Works Cited. A Parenthetical Reference normally consists of the author's last name and a page number, with no punctuation between them.

e.g.: (Brown 23).

Suggestions:

- Draft your Works Cited list in advance, so you will know what information to put in your parenthetical citations.
- Place the citations into your essay as you write, rather than after you have finished.
- Make the citations brief and accurate.
- To avoid long citations, place reference information, such as the author's name, in your sentence (see 1. on reverse).
- Place a citation as close to the relevant material as possible.
- Use one citation at the end of a long section of material that comes from one source and the same page(s) – do not cite at the end of each sentence.
- Parenthetical citations always go **outside of a quotation** and usually **before a punctuation mark**, such as a period (see 1. on reverse, Previewing Sentence, for exception).

Special Cases

1. Mention of author or name of source in body of text:

Include page number only

Signal phrase,

e.g.: According to Peter Brown, ... (23)

e.g.: In his recent study, Peter Brown states **that** ... (23)

previewing sentence:

introduces & identifies source of long quotation (4+ lines)

follow with **block quote** (indent on both sides, single-space)

citation comes **after** punctuation

2. **Electronic sources:**

Include author's last name only, or title (in quotes or underlined) if there is no author

e.g.: (Brown).

3. More than one work by same author:

Include author's last name, comma, abbreviated title and page number with no punctuation between

e.g.: (Brown, Mr. Lincoln 23).

4. Two authors with same last name:

Include author's first and last name in text or citation

e.g.: (Brown, Peter 23).

5. Two or three authors of a single work:

Include last names of all authors in text or citation

e.g.: (Brown, Jones, **and** Smith 23).

6. Four or more authors of a single work:

Include 1st author's last name followed by "et al."

e.g.: (Brown, **et al.** 23).

7. Source has no author:

Include title, or beginning of title, in citation

e.g.: ("Real History" 23).

(Note: **underline** book titles; use **quotation marks** around article or webpage titles.)

8. Indirect quotation (citing a source quoted in a source):

Include both names: author of words "qtd. in" author of source

e.g.: (Brown **qtd. in** Smith 23).

FORMATTING A LIST OF WORKS CITED

See also: <<http://www.fairfield.k12.ct.us/wardehs/cwardehs03/workscited.htm>>.

1. Center the title ~~Works Cited~~ at the top.
2. Alphabetize the list by the authors' last names.

If there is more than one author, only the first author is last-name-first. If there is no author, alphabetize by the first main word (skip 'a', 'an', or 'the') of the title.

3. Do NOT number or bullet each entry.
4. The first line of each entry should be flush with the left margin. The following lines are indented by five spaces.
5. A period goes after EACH section of the citation (e.g., Author. Title. Date. <URL>.).
6. Titles of articles or web pages should be in quotation marks. Titles of books, journals, or larger sites should be underlined. All major words in a title should be capitalized.
7. Dates are written as day month year, with no punctuation between.

Example: 12 May 2004.

8. Citations for online sources must include, at least, a page title, web address (URL), and access date. Enclose the complete URL in angle brackets, with a period after the closing bracket.

Example: <<http://www.cnn.com>>.

9. Arrange information for an online source in the following sequence:

Authorlastname, Firstname. "Title of Article or Page." Title of Larger Site. Date (of publication or latest update). Date of access. <<http://www.URL.com>>.

10. Arrange information for an article from an online database in the following sequence:

Authorlastname, Firstname. "Title of Article." Journal Title. Date: page numbers.
Database Title. Name of Subscribing Institution. Day Month Year of Access.
<<http://database.com>>.

11. Arrange information for a book in the following sequence:

Authorlastname, Firstname. Title of Book. City: Publisher, Date. Pages.

12. Arrange information for an online image in the following sequence:

Creator's Lastname, Firstname. Title of Image. Year Created. Title of Website.
Day Month Year of Access. <<http://www.URL.com>>.