

Instructions and Rubric for Human Illness Project

The Human Illness Project is worth 100 points. For this project, you will research a selected disorder, design a written presentation in the form of a standup display or PowerPoint, and deliver an oral presentation about your project to the teacher. If you do a standup backboard, you will present your project to your peers as they circulate around the room studying each project individually. If you do a PowerPoint presentation, you will teach a five minute lesson to the class about your project.

Your project must include the following:

1. Cause of the Disorder/ Illness

- If it is caused by a pathogen, is it a virus, a bacteria, or a multicellular parasite? What is the formal genus and species name for the pathogen? What does it look like? What environmental conditions does it prefer? What is its primary host? How is it transmitted to humans? What special characteristics does it have that differentiates it from other pathogens?
- If it is a genetic disorder, what gene(s) cause it, which chromosome(s) are the located on, what proteins does this affect in turn, what do those proteins normally do, what happens when they don't work right? What type of inheritance pattern does it have?
- If it is a cancer, what genetic and environmental factors contribute to the mutations that cause it? How?

2. Physiology of the Disorder/ Illness

- Which body systems are affected, why and how? Specifically, which tissues and organs does it affect and how does it affect them? How do these diseased systems in turn make the person ill?
- What are the symptoms of the disease? Do they differ from patient to patient, and if so, why? How does the disease lead to death in some cases? How long does it take for the disease to cause death, or to recover from it?

3. Incidence and Prevalence of Disorder/ Illness

- How many people have the disorder/illness in the U.S. per year? What percent of the U.S. population has the disorder/illness? How many people world-wide have the disorder/illness per year? What percent of the world population has the disorder/illness? Does the disorder/illness affect certain demographic groups more than others – e.g. a particular gender, race, lifestyle, nationality, etc.? What are the cure rate and death rate for the disorder/illness with and without treatment? Is this disorder/illness becoming more or less of a problem over time, and why?
- What historic significance does disorder/illness have? For example, the Bubonic Plague killed a quarter of the world's population in the 14th century. Are there any other interesting facts about this disorder?

4. Treatment

- What are the available treatments? How do the treatments work? How long do they take? Are they expensive? What preventative measures can be taken to prevent the disorder/illness in the first place, if any? What future treatments are scientists working on?

CATEGORY	20	18	15	10	5
Cause of Illness/Disorder	Very well done Interesting, accurate, and complete. All sources are cited and credible.	Good job Adequate, complete and mostly accurate. All sources are cited and most are credible.	Okay job Mostly adequate, some missing information, mostly accurate. All or most sources are cited and several are credible.	Needs Improvement Some information, may have severe inaccuracies. Sources are not accurately cited, may not be credible.	Severe Problems Little information provided and/or many inaccuracies. Few sources are cited, sources are not credible.
Physiology of Illness/Disorder	Very well done Interesting, accurate, and complete. All references are provided.	Good job Adequate, complete and mostly accurate. All references are provided.	Okay job Mostly adequate, some missing information, mostly accurate. All or most references provided.	Needs Improvement Some information may have severe inaccuracies, missing some references.	Severe Problems Little information provided and/or many inaccuracies, few or no references provided.
Incidence & Prevalence of Illness/Disorder	Very well done Interesting, accurate, and complete. All references are provided.	Good job Adequate, complete and mostly accurate. All references are provided.	Okay job Mostly adequate, some missing information, mostly accurate. All or most references provided.	Needs Improvement Some information may have severe inaccuracies, missing some references.	Severe Problems Little information provided and/or many inaccuracies, few or no references provided.
Treatments for Illness/Disorder	Very well done Interesting, accurate, and complete. All references are provided.	Good job Adequate, complete and mostly accurate. All references are provided.	Okay job Mostly adequate, some missing information, mostly accurate. All or most references provided.	Needs Improvement Some information may have severe inaccuracies, missing some references.	Severe Problems Little information provided and/or many inaccuracies, few or no references provided.
Mechanics & Professionalism	Very well done Few or no errors in spelling, punctuation, grammar. Completely understandable.	Good job Occasional errors in spelling, punctuation, grammar. Pretty well written. No major issues.	Okay Job Somewhat frequent errors in spelling, punctuation, grammar. Hard to follow at times. Some issues.	Needs Improvement Frequent errors in spelling, punctuation, grammar. Difficult to understand. Major issues.	Severe Problems Severe, frequent, errors in spelling, punctuation, grammar. Incomplete, or major issues make it hard to understand.
Neatness & Creativity	Very well done Visually appealing, has many images, typed, has a creative background; and is overall extremely well done.	Good job Presentation is visually appealing, typed, includes several images, and displays elements of creativity.	Okay Job Presentation has some images, is typed or written neatly, and is fairly creative and engaging.	Needs Improvement Project lacks creativity and appeal, has few images, is messy, and is in need of some inspiration.	Severe Problems Project is incomplete or very messy and disorganized.

Name: _____ Period: _____

Plagiarism

Do not plagiarize. Blatant plagiarism will receive a failing grade and be reported for academic dishonesty. For more information go to <http://www.plagiarism.org/>. Answer the following questions:

1. What is plagiarism?
2. What is intellectual property?
3. Which of the following are considered plagiarism? Circle each one that is considered plagiarism:
 - Submitting another's work, word-for-word, as one's own
 - copying words or ideas from someone else without giving credit to them
 - failing to put a quotation in quotation marks
 - giving incorrect information about the source of a quotation
 - changing words but copying the sentence structure of a source without giving credit
 - copying so many words or ideas from a source that it makes up the majority of your work, but giving credit
 - Changing key words and phrases but retaining the essential content of the source
 - Combine perfectly cited sources with copied passages without citation
 - Including proper citation to sources but the paper contains almost no original work
 - Paraphrasing from multiple sources, made to fit together
 - Giving credit to the wrong source
 - Paraphrasing someone's work without giving credit
4. What is the difference between a hybrid and a mash-up?

5. Go to the "Prevention" page and fill in the missing words:

One of the best ways to prepare for a research paper is by taking thorough _____ from all of your sources so that you have much of the information organized before you begin writing. On the other hand, _____ can lead to many problems—including _____ and _____, both of which are forms of plagiarism! To avoid confusion about your sources, try _____, and make sure you clearly distinguish _____ from those you found elsewhere. Also, get in the habit of marking page numbers, and make sure that you _____ for every source right away-- finding them again later when you are trying to finish your paper can be a nightmare!

6. What is the difference between quoting a source and paraphrasing? When is it appropriate to do one or the other?
7. When should you cite the source of work you paraphrase?

8. Click the "Citing Sources" link at the top of the page. What is a citation? What do you need to include in your citations?
9. In addition to giving credit to the original source, what are four other reasons why citing sources is necessary?
10. Write down the five main principles for when you need to cite your source:
 - 1)
 - 2)
 - 3)
 - 4)
 - 5)
11. Go to the "Cite Sources" page. How often do you need to recite a source once you have cited it for the first time?
12. If you are quoting a source but want to remove part of the source's words in order to be more concise, what should you do?
13. If you are quoting a source, but want to replace part of the source's words with your own words that mean the same thing but are easier to understand or are more concise, what should you do?
14. What should you do if you want to include a large quote that is longer than three lines?
15. What is a bibliography? How is an annotated bibliography different from a "regular" bibliography?
16. Go to the "Citation Styles" page. If you use parenthetical style, what information needs to be included in the parenthesis?
17. How do you think this might be different for citing websites?

Website Credibility

Not all sources are credible. Anyone can make a web page and write whatever they want. In general, web pages that end in .edu or .gov are credible. Use this site to help you determine what sources are credible:

<http://lib.nmsu.edu/instruction/evalcrit.html>. Note that Wikipedia does not fall within the guidelines for credibility.

Citation

Use the AMA style to cite your work: <http://www2.liu.edu/cwis/cwp/library/workshop/citama.htm>