

University of Bamberg

Junior Professorship of Sociology, esp. Work and Health
https://www.uni-bamberg.de/sozges/

Guidelines for Writing Theses (Bachelor's and Master's Theses)

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1 Preparation

1.1 General Remarks

The Bachelor's or Master's thesis is an academic thesis in which you demonstrate, within a specified period of time, that you are able to address a scientific research question independently, using appropriate methods and in accordance with the principles of good scientific practice. At the Junior Professorship, we are happy to support you in developing and writing your thesis. We supervise theses particularly in the Bachelor's programme in Sociology, the Master's programme Sociology and Social Research, and the Master's programme Public Health. A prerequisite for supervision is that the thesis has a connection to health sociology or social epidemiology. The Junior Professorship has particular expertise in the field of work and health.

These guidelines take you step by step from an initial topic idea to the completed thesis. They are also intended to make the substantive and formal requirements as transparent as possible. However, the binding regulations are always the General Examination and Study Regulations (APO) applicable to your degree programme, the relevant Programme-Specific Study and Examination Regulations (StuFPO), the module handbook, and the current information provided by the Examination Office.

1.2 Formal Admission Requirements

Please check at an early stage whether you meet the formal admission requirements. The binding requirements can be found in the examination regulations and module handbook applicable to your degree programme. In particular, please note the following:

- At the time of admission and on the day you submit your thesis, you must be regularly enrolled. As a general rule, examinations may not be completed during a leave-of-absence semester unless an exception applies under specific legal provisions (e.g. parental leave or care of close relatives).

- At the time of registration, you must have earned the number of ECTS credits required by the study and examination regulations applicable to you. The specific ECTS threshold depends on the degree programme or study model and the regulations that apply to you. In the Master's programme *Sociology and Social Research* and in the Master's programme Public Health, at least 60 ECTS credits are currently required.

- Before registering your thesis with the Examination Office, you must have received confirmation of supervision from the Junior Professorship.

1.3 Project Outline & Preliminary Consultation

Before the Junior Professorship can confirm supervision, you should discuss your research question and planned approach with your prospective supervisor. To do so, prepare a two- to three-page project outline for your planned thesis and send it, together with a request for an appointment, to the secretariat of the Junior Professorship (sekretariat.sozges@uni-bamberg.de).

The preliminary consultation usually takes place during office hours on Wednesdays between 14:00 and 15:00. Alternatively, an appointment outside regular office hours may be arranged.

Please note that the project outline is a prerequisite for a productive preliminary consultation. Revising the outline after the meeting is possible and often useful. The thesis will only be registered once the supervisor has accepted the project outline.

The project outline should contain the following information:

- **General information:** Name, email address, date, degree programme, semester of study, provisional title of the thesis

- **Research question:** State the specific research question you would like to investigate. Explain why you consider the research question relevant. What scientific or practical added value could result from answering the question? In your view, how does the research question relate to current societal debates and challenges?

- **Theoretical framework:** Which theories or models are relevant to your research question? Which assumptions or hypotheses can you derive from them?

- **Methodological approach:** Explain how you intend to answer the research question. *For a literature review:* Which search terms, search criteria, and bibliographic databases will you use? *For your own data analysis:* Which datasets will you use? How will you obtain access to the data? Which constructs are relevant and how will they be operationalised? Which statistical methods will you use? What is your analysis strategy?

- **References:** List the sources used in your project outline.

At its core, the research question should have a clear connection to “health”, be current in a broad sense, and be of scientific and/or practical relevance. It should be clearly formulated and answerable within the available thesis period.

1.4 Application for Admission

Once you and your supervisor have agreed on a project outline and you have received confirmation of supervision, you can apply for admission to the thesis at the Examination Office. Send the application from your "stud.uni-bamberg.de" email address with the subject line "Registration of thesis in the degree programme ..." (do not use abbreviations) to sowi.pruefungen@uni-bamberg.de. According to the current information provided by the Examination Office, the message should in particular contain the following information:

- Surname and first name(s) (spelling as shown on your identity card, including all first names and any special characters)
- Student ID number
- Degree programme
- Proposed examiner, including the chair or professorship (and, if applicable, a second examiner)
- Private email address for queries and notifications

Please also check the address stored in FlexNow and update it via the online services if necessary.

The Examination Office will then check whether you meet the admission requirements and send you further instructions. Enter the agreed thesis topic and the required information into the template provided by the Examination Office and forward it to the examiner for confirmation. The confirmed information will be returned to the Examination Office by the examiner or chair. Once the thesis has been entered in FlexNow, you will receive a final notification; the binding submission deadline can then be viewed in FlexNow.

The thesis period begins at the end of the day on which the topic is issued. It is three months for Bachelor's theses and six months for Master's theses. The submission deadline shown in FlexNow is binding.

1.5 Timeline & Deadlines

Given the thesis period of three months for Bachelor's theses and six months for Master's theses, as well as the time required to prepare and discuss the project outline, the following time windows apply to the submission of the project outline to the Junior Professorship and the subsequent registration of the thesis with the Examination Office:

	Submission of outline	Latest registration
Summer semester		
Bachelor's thesis	15 March–15 April	30 April
Master's thesis	15 February–15 March	30 March
Winter semester		
Bachelor's thesis	15 September–15 October	31 October
Master's thesis	15 August–15 September	30 September

These time windows are intended for the internal planning of supervision and apply to the semester in which you intend to write your thesis at the Junior Professorship. The binding individual submission deadline is determined by the date on which the thesis topic is issued and is shown in FlexNow.

2 Writing the Thesis

2.1 Length

The Bachelor's thesis should comprise 30–40 pages of main text. For a Master's thesis, the expected length is 40–60 pages of main text. The title page, tables, figures, lists, and appendices do not count towards the main text.

2.2 Language

The permissible language of the thesis depends on the degree programme and the examination regulations applicable to you:

- **Bachelor's programme in Sociology:** The Bachelor's thesis may be written in German or English.
- **Master's programme Sociology and Social Research:** Under the current Programme-Specific Study and Examination Regulations, the Master's thesis must generally be written in English. Another language may be approved by the Examination Board upon written request and with the consent of the examiner.
- **Master's programme Public Health:** The Master's thesis may be written in German or English.

Students who are still studying under older examination regulations are subject to the language provisions specified there.

2.3 Components

A thesis usually has the following structure:

- Title page
- Preface (optional)
- Table of contents
- List of abbreviations
- List of tables and figures (optional)
- Introduction
- Main body
- Discussion
- References
- Declaration of independent authorship
- Appendix (optional)

The specific structure of the thesis, particularly the main body, differs between literature reviews and theses based on original empirical analyses. For empirical theses addressing

health-related research questions, you may use the STROBE statement as a general point of reference (STROBE = *Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology*). The document is available online at https://www.strobe-statement.org/. The requirements for the individual components are described in more detail below.

2.3.1 Title Page

The formal requirements for the title page are specified by the Examination Office. You will receive the relevant information as part of the registration process. Please follow these requirements for your title page.

2.3.2 Table of Contents

The table of contents provides an overview of the structure of your thesis. It is relatively easy to create if you use the appropriate heading styles (Heading 1, Heading 2, etc.) in Microsoft Word. A YouTube tutorial on creating automatic tables of contents and headings is available here. For reasons of clarity, the table of contents should preferably not extend beyond two levels of headings.

2.3.3 List of Abbreviations

All abbreviations must be explained when they are first used in the main text and must also be listed alphabetically in the list of abbreviations (example: BMI = Body Mass Index).

2.3.4 List of Tables and Figures

If you include several tables and/or figures in your thesis, a corresponding list can be useful.

2.3.5 Introduction

The introduction should (1) establish the scientific and societal relevance of your topic, (2) identify research gaps, and (3) derive and state the specific research question of your thesis. A useful rule of thumb is to move from the general to the specific. Bear in mind that readers will usually have only limited prior knowledge of your topic. The first paragraph should therefore provide an engaging starting point that introduces the topic in an accessible way. This could, for example, be a current societal debate or a statistic illustrating an important trend. In the subsequent paragraphs, progressively narrow down the topic, lead up to your research question, and state it explicitly. You should also refer to the current state of research. In the final paragraph, provide a brief overview of the structure of the thesis. The introduction should account for approximately 10% of the total length of the thesis.

2.3.6 Main Body

The main body investigates the research question. It usually consists of several chapters. The precise structure and titles of the individual chapters are generally up to you, but the main body should cover the essential aspects of the topic and follow a logical structure. The following points should always be addressed:

- **Definition of key terms:** Key technical terms should be defined and used consistently. If, for example, your thesis examines the health consequences of unemployment, it should be clear which statistical definition of unemployment you are using, which groups of people it includes (e.g. marginally employed persons), which alternative definitions exist, and why you have chosen a particular approach.
- **Theoretical framework:** Important theories, models, or concepts relevant to your research topic should be addressed and explained clearly. Theories are central to scientific work and, among other things, serve to formulate reasoned assumptions about relationships between variables. If, for example, your thesis examines the health consequences of fixed-term employment contracts, an important step would be to formulate assumptions about why fixed-term employment might affect people's health. Possible approaches include stress models from psychology (e.g. limited ability to plan for the future as a stressor) or deprivation concepts from medical sociology or sociology more generally (e.g. interruptions in employment increase the risk of poverty, and poverty restricts access to healthy choices).
- **Methodological approach:** If you are writing an empirical thesis, you must explain in a methods chapter which data you use and how they were collected, which inclusion and exclusion criteria you applied to your analytical sample, how key variables (e.g. unemployment, mental health) were constructed, and which statistical methods you used. The methods chapter should document your approach step by step and enable other researchers to obtain the same results using the same data and analytical strategy. For data analysis, we recommend the statistical software "Stata", as this is the programme for which we can provide the most support. You are, however, free to use alternative software such as "R".
- **Presentation of results:** In a literature review, the relevant chapter presents the findings of studies addressing your research question. Individual studies should be summarised concisely with regard to their most important characteristics (methods, key findings, limitations). The literature should also be presented systematically in subsections that follow a logical structure, for example by theoretical approach, research discipline, or methodological approach. The main contribution of the thesis lies in classifying the individual studies, discussing them critically, and drawing an overall conclusion with regard to your research question. If the findings of studies differ substantially, this should be presented and possible reasons for the differences should be discussed. Methodological strengths and weaknesses of individual studies

should likewise be identified, and the contribution of each study should be weighted accordingly. In an empirical thesis, the results chapter presents the findings of your data analysis. When reporting results, use the STROBE checklist mentioned above or, more generally, follow the structure of studies published in academic journals. As a rule, a descriptive section (describing the distribution of individual variables in the analytical sample) and a section presenting the main multivariable analyses (regression tables, etc.) are expected.

2.3.7 Discussion

In the final chapter, summarise the main body of the thesis and answer the research question on the basis of the evidence generated. You may discuss limitations of previous studies, identify further research questions, and outline promising directions for future research. You may also discuss practical implications, for example possible measures to address the problem under investigation. The discussion chapter should be approximately the same length as the introduction.

2.3.8 References

The reference list documents all sources cited in the text. Under the recommended citation style of the *American Sociological Association* (ASA), references are listed alphabetically by the surname of the first author. The important point is that all bibliographic information is complete and formatted consistently throughout the reference list. Only sources actually cited in the text should be included in the reference list. Further information on different source types is available on the University Library website.

2.3.9 Declaration of Independent Authorship

The declaration of independent authorship required by the Examination Office or the applicable examination regulations must be submitted with the thesis. Please use the current wording provided in the Examination Office's instructions and follow the requirements regarding confirmation or signature.

2.3.10 Appendix

An appendix may be used for additional results, tables, or figures. For empirical theses, the analysis scripts used (e.g. Stata do-files or R scripts) and, where applicable, other materials required to reproduce the analyses should be submitted as additional files. Please observe data-protection and licensing requirements; personal data or data that are not approved for redistribution must not be attached.

2.4 Formatting

Please observe the following formatting requirements:

Paper size:	DIN A4
Font (size):	Times New Roman (12 pt) or Arial (11 pt)
Text alignment:	Justified
Line spacing:	1.5
Left and right margins:	2.5 cm each (standard setting)
Top and bottom margins:	2.5 cm each (standard setting)
Page numbers:	Numbering in Arabic numerals begins with the introduction. Page numbers should be placed at the bottom right. The table of contents may be numbered using Roman numerals. The title page has no page number.
Chapter headings:	Chapter headings may be bold and may use a larger font size, but not larger than 16 pt. Headings and main text should use the same font. Please do not use coloured text.
Emphasis in the text:	No underlining or **bold emphasis**

2.5 Literature Search

A central step in familiarising yourself with a research topic and preparing your thesis is the search for relevant academic literature. The most important bibliographic databases for the subject areas covered by the Junior Professorship are listed below (the descriptions of items 1 and 2 are based on the University Library website). Please note that most databases can only be accessed through the university network.

1. Web of Science / Social Sciences Citation Index: An article database covering the social sciences and related fields, including social medicine and psychology. It indexes millions of records and evaluates thousands of social science journals across numerous disciplines, as well as relevant articles from medical and natural-science journals.

2. PubMed: PubMed includes MEDLINE, a database maintained by the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM), covering medicine, dentistry, preclinical sciences, healthcare, nursing, veterinary medicine, and related fields such as biology, biochemistry, psychology, and sports medicine.

3. Google Scholar: A large search engine for academic literature across disciplines. Google Scholar also displays citation counts for publications. This makes it possible to identify influential publications relatively quickly and to use cited and citing

references for snowball searching.

4. Bamberg Catalogue: Joint catalogue of the University Library and the Bamberg State Library. It includes books and other media from the Bavarian Library Network and allows interlibrary loan requests. Textbooks and monographs can be particularly useful for obtaining an initial overview at the beginning of your literature search.

Some tips for your literature search:

1. **Identify suitable search terms.** Create a list of keywords relevant to your research question. Also consider synonyms, related terms, and alternative spellings (example: "health", "healthy", "wellbeing").

2. **Make sure to search for English-language literature as well.** This will usually yield a substantially larger and more informative set of results.

3. **Use Boolean operators.** You can use the operators "AND", "OR", and "NOT" to refine your search.
   - **AND**: Show only sources containing both terms
     Example: "Unemployment" *AND* "Health"
   - **OR**: Include synonyms as well
     Example: "Unemployment" *AND* ("Health" *OR* "Wellbeing" *OR* "Well-being")
   - **NOT**: Exclude terms (in Google Scholar: "-")
     Example: "Unemployment" *AND* "Health" *NOT* "Retirement"
     Example: "Unemployment" *AND* "Health" "-Retirement"
   - **Truncation (*):** Includes different endings of a search term
     Example: "unemploy*" finds both "unemployment" and "unemployed"

Particularly in the context of a thesis, it is impossible to review everything that has been published on a topic. You should not include everything you find in your thesis, but instead select particularly important sources. To identify these, several criteria should be considered. In many cases, the title and abstract will already indicate how relevant a source is to your research question. The publication date can also be important. As far as possible, the literature should be up to date and reflect the current state of research. In addition, you can use Google Scholar to check how often an article has been cited and thereby identify particularly influential publications. To avoid getting lost in the literature search, it can also be helpful to draw up a timetable for the thesis in advance and stop searching once the time allocated to the literature search has been exceeded.

In addition to searching bibliographic databases, it is worth consulting leading academic journals directly. The appendix to this document contains a list of important journals in

sociology, medical and health sociology, social epidemiology, work and health, and public health.

Further information on literature searches and general search strategies is available on the University Library's information page on literature searching.

2.6 Citing Sources

All sources used in your thesis must be cited correctly. Citations make clear which research findings and ideas are your own and which are based on the work of other authors. They also allow readers to identify and locate the sources you have used. Using another person's ideas or wording without acknowledging the source constitutes plagiarism. Both verbatim (direct) quotations and paraphrased (indirect) use of other sources must therefore be clearly identified.

Different citation styles exist. The important point is to use one style consistently throughout your thesis. For term papers and theses at the Junior Professorship, the citation style of the *American Sociological Association* (ASA) is recommended. In ASA style, in-text citations generally consist of the author's surname and the year of publication. There is no comma between the name and the year.

For two authors, both surnames are given and connected by "and" (e.g. Martin and Bailey 1988). For three authors, all three surnames are listed the first time the source is cited (e.g. Carr, Smith, and Jones 1962). In subsequent citations, only the first surname followed by "et al." is used (Carr et al. 1962). For four or more authors, only the first surname followed by "et al." is used from the first citation onwards. When several sources are cited together, they are separated by semicolons.

Examples of indirect citations:

> Analyses of the German Microcensus suggest that unemployed people do not generally start smoking when they become unemployed, but those who already smoked beforehand increase their tobacco consumption (Hollederer 2005).
>
> A Europe-wide study found that increases in unemployment were subsequently associated with increases in mortality from suicide and alcohol abuse (Stuckler et al. 2009).
>
> Although women and men obtain university degrees at approximately equal rates, only around 30% of researchers worldwide are women (UNESCO 2015).

If the author's name is already mentioned in the main text, only the year is placed in parentheses:

> Based on the German Microcensus, Hollederer (2005) shows that unemployment may be associated with changes in smoking behaviour.

For direct quotations, the original wording is placed in quotation marks and the page number is also provided. In ASA style, the page number follows the year directly and is separated from it by a colon. The abbreviation "p." is not used. Omissions are indicated by "[...]". Your own additions or explanations within a quotation are also placed in square brackets. Your own explanatory notes can, for example, be marked with "author's note".

Examples of direct quotations:

> The authors refer to the calculated costs as the "minimum cost of healthy living" (Morris et al. 2000:888).

> A review found evidence that more generous unemployment insurance benefits may protect mental health: "Specifically, we found that when UI [unemployment insurance, author's note] benefits are generous [...] the resulting financial security results in better mental health among those who are unemployed" (O'Campo et al. 2015:92).

Longer verbatim quotations should be formatted as indented block quotations. In general, long direct quotations should be used sparingly. It is usually preferable to summarise the statements relevant to your own argument in your own words and cite the corresponding source indirectly.

When referring to specific statements, findings, or passages from a source, it can also be useful to provide a page number for an indirect citation. As with direct quotations, the page number is appended to the year after a colon, for example (Müller 2022:45–47).

Reference management software can make working with sources and citations considerably easier. Such programmes contain a range of citation styles and allow references to be formatted largely automatically. Zotero is a free reference management programme. Instructions for installing and using Zotero are available on the University of Bamberg website. When using automatic formatting, select the *American Sociological Association (ASA)* citation style. Further information on correct citation practices is available here.

Note on the use of reference management software: Even if Zotero or another programme allows you to save and cite a source automatically, you remain responsible for ensuring that the information in your thesis is complete and correct. Always check

whether all necessary details, such as authors, year of publication, title, journal or edited volume, volume, issue, page range, or publisher, appear correctly in the reference list. If an organisation rather than an individual is responsible for a source (e.g. the Federal Agency for Civic Education, GESIS, or the Federal Statistical Office), the organisation should be entered as the author. Pay particular attention to the year of publication.

2.7 Use of AI Tools

The use of generative AI tools (e.g. ChatGPT, Copilot, or comparable systems) is generally permitted as an aid unless otherwise agreed in an individual case. However, their use must not replace the independent academic work required for a thesis. You remain fully responsible for all content in the thesis, the accuracy of statements and references, and compliance with academic standards.

If you use AI tools for work that contributes to the assessment of the thesis, their use must be documented transparently and in a reproducible manner. At a minimum, state which tools you used and for which tasks. If in doubt, discuss the form and extent of documentation with your supervisor. References, data, or factual claims suggested by AI systems must be checked against the original sources. Confidential, personal, or otherwise protected research data must not be entered into external AI services without an appropriate legal basis.

2.8 Further Information and Links

- Examination Office: Information on the Registration and Submission of Theses
- Study and Examination Regulations for the Bachelor's Programme in Sociology
- Study and Examination Regulations for the Master's Programme Sociology and Social Research
- Study and Examination Regulations for the Master's Programme Public Health
- Module Handbook for the Bachelor's Programme in Sociology
- Module Handbook for the Master's Programme Sociology and Social Research
- Module Handbook for the Master's Programme Public Health
- University of Bamberg Courses on Academic Writing
- Responsible Use of Sources in Academic Work
- University of Bamberg Information on the Use of AI in Academic Studies

3 Colloquium

If your thesis is registered in a module that includes an accompanying colloquium (e.g. BA Soz F.2 or MSSR-F2), regular participation in the colloquium is part of the module and a prerequisite for passing it. At the Junior Professorship, colloquia take place during the semester by arrangement. The examination component consists of a presentation of approximately 30 minutes in total; at the Junior Professorship, this usually means a presentation of about 20 minutes followed by a discussion of about 10 minutes.

The presentation should briefly address the background to the research question, the theoretical framework, where applicable the data and analytical methods, and the current status of the project or preliminary findings. Open questions or problems may be discussed at the end. You are responsible for registering in FlexNow for the colloquium in the semester in which you intend to write your thesis. The specific presentation dates will be arranged separately.

4 Submission and Assessment

4.1 Submission

Under the current instructions of the Examination Office, Bachelor's and Master's theses must be submitted by the applicable deadline in digital form as a PDF/A file via the University of Bamberg's central form server. After uploading the file, you will receive a confirmation of receipt at your student University of Bamberg email address. Please observe the requirements stated in the form server, particularly those relating to file naming and file size.

Additional paper copies must be submitted if required by the examination regulations applicable to you or by the examiner. Therefore, in addition to the current information provided by the Examination Office, the StuFPO applicable to you and the instructions you receive during the registration process are always authoritative.

Additional files that form part of the thesis (e.g. analysis scripts, interview materials, or other supplementary files) must also be submitted by the deadline and in accordance with the requirements of the Examination Office or the examiner. Please observe data-protection and licensing restrictions.

If the thesis is not submitted within the specified period, it is deemed to have been graded "insufficient" (5.0).

If there are reasons beyond your control, the thesis period may generally be extended by no more than one month upon written request. In the event of an illness certified by a medical doctor, the deadline may be suspended for up to two months upon written request. The procedure and applicable notification deadlines are governed by the examination regulations relevant to you and the current instructions of the Examination Office.

4.2 Assessment

Assessment takes into account compliance with formal requirements, style and structure, and academic content. Overall, the thesis should address a relevant research question, be based on suitable and up-to-date academic literature, comply with academic standards, follow a logical structure, and be clearly written. To make the assessment criteria transparent and comprehensible, the assessment form for theses is included in the appendix.

5 Appendix

5.1 List of Important Academic Journals in Different Disciplines

Sociology:

- American Sociological Review
- Annual Review of Sociology
- European Sociological Review
- Zeitschrift für Soziologie
- Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie

Medical and Health Sociology:

- Journal of Health and Social Behavior
- Sociology of Health & Illness
- Social Science & Medicine
- Health Sociology Review

Social Epidemiology:

- Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health

Work & Health:

- Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment & Health
- Occupational & Environmental Medicine
- International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health

Public Health:

- Annual Review of Public Health
- European Journal of Public Health

5.2 Assessment Form

University of Bamberg
Junior Professor of Sociology, especially Work and Health

Assessment Form for Theses

Thesis:
Title of the thesis:
Author:
Examiner:
Date of assessment:

Criterion	Description	Weight	Grade
Topic and research question	The topic is broadly current and is of scientific and/or practical relevance. The research question is clearly defined and can be answered within the scope of a thesis.	0.10	
Structure and argumentation	The content of the thesis and the approach taken are clear from its structure. The individual parts of the thesis are logically connected and form a coherent line of argument. The thesis contains an introduction that explains the relevance of the topic and states the scientific research question. The main body presents the findings systematically. The discussion answers the research question, discusses the findings while considering possible limitations, and provides an outlook on future research and/or practical implications.	0.20	
Theoretical framework	Relevant theories and concepts are presented in the main body and applied to the research question. Key terms are defined and used consistently.	0.20	
Methods	The data used are suitable for answering the research question. The empirical material, variables, and statistical methods are described completely and transparently. The statistical methods are appropriate and the results are interpreted correctly.	0.20	
Use of literature and sources	The literature reviewed is relevant to the research question, meets academic standards, and is largely up to date. Sources are cited consistently, completely, and in a formally correct manner. Direct quotations and paraphrases are clearly identified, and all sources cited in the text are included in the reference list.	0.15	
Language and style	The text is largely free of grammatical and spelling errors. It is written clearly and comprehensibly. Appropriate academic terminology is used and colloquial expressions are avoided.	0.10	
Formal criteria	Compliance with the required length and scope of sources; completeness of the thesis (title page, table of contents, introduction, main body, discussion, reference list, declaration of independent authorship); compliance with the general formatting requirements (font, line spacing, margins, etc.).	0.05	
Overall grade			
Overall grade (rounded)			

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