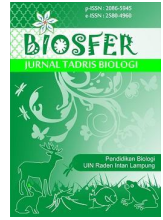




## BIOSFER: JURNAL TADRIS BIOLOGI

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### Title, font type Cambria-16 Bold, Align Left

First author<sup>1\*</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> author<sup>2</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> author<sup>2</sup>, etc<sup>3</sup> ← cambria 12pt

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#### ABSTRACT

Abstract english version, written using Cambria-10 pt, italic. Abstract contain introduction(optional), research aim/purpose, method, and reseach results; written in 1 paragraph, single space among rows, using past tense sentences.

##### *Judul Indonesia, Jenis huruf Cambria-10 Bold, Rata Kanan-kiri*

**ABSTRAK:** Ini adalah panduan penulis baru dan template artikel dari *Biosfer: Jurnal Tadris Biologi*. Bagian abstrak ini harus diketik dalam huruf miring untuk bahasa Inggris dan font formal pada Bahasa Indonesia. Jenis font Cambria, ukuran 10 pt dan menggunakan spasi satu. Abstrak harus diketik sesingkat mungkin (jumlah kata antara 150-250 kata) dan harus terdiri dari: tujuan, metode, hasil temuan, dan kesimpulan singkat. Minimal 3 kata kunci dipisahkan dengan titik-koma (;).

#### INTRODUCTION

Contains the background, rationale, and/or urgency of the research. References (literature or relevant research) should be included in this section, in relation to the justification of the urgency of the research, the emergence of research problems, alternative solutions, and the chosen solution. The way the source is written in the text needs to clearly indicate the author's name and citation of the source, which is in the form of the year of publication and the page where the text is located. For example, ..... research results show that more than

70% of students are unable to recognize authentic problems..... (Laila Puspita, 2014).

The degree of sophistication of the sources referred to is the last 10 years and refers to primary literature. Problems and/or hypotheses and expected results or research objectives in this article are written narratively in paragraphs, no need to give special subheadings. Similarly, operational definitions, if necessary, are also written narratively.

The introduction is written in Cambria-12 upright (non-italic), with 1 space. Each paragraph begins with a word that protrudes 5 spaces, or about 1 cm from

the left edge of each column. The introduction should make up no more than 10% of the manuscript.

## METHOD

methods contain the type of research, time and place of research, targets, research subjects, procedures, instruments and data analysis techniques as well as other matters related to the research method. targets, research subjects, procedures, data and instruments, data collection techniques, and data analysis techniques. Other matters related to the research method can be written in subchapters, with sub-subheadings. Subheadings do not need to be notated, but written in small letters with capital letters, Cambria-11 unbold, left-aligned.

Especially for qualitative research, the time and place of the research should be clearly and completely stated (for quantitative research, it is also necessary). The research target/subject (for qualitative research) or population-sample (for quantitative research) needs to be clearly described in this section. The technique of obtaining the subjects (qualitative research) and or the sampling technique (quantitative research) should also be stated.

Procedures need to be described according to the type of research. How the research will be conducted and the data obtained should be described in this section.

For experimental research, the type of experimental design should be stated in this section. The type of data, how the data is collected, with which instruments the data is collected, and how the collection technique is carried out, should be clearly described in this section.

How to interpret the data obtained, in relation to the research problem and

objectives, needs to be clearly explained. The proportion of the Methods section should be no more than 15% of the entire manuscript.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research results are presented in graphical, tabular, or descriptive format. Analysis and interpretation of these results are required before they are discussed.

Tables are written in the middle or at the end of each text description of research results/objectives. If the width of the table is not enough to be written in half a page, it can be written on a full page. The title of the table is written from the left, center aligned, and all words are capitalized, except conjunctions. If more than one line is written in single space. For example, see Table 1.

**Tabel 1.** Style and Function

No	Style	Function
1.	Biosfer_Title	Title
2.	Biosfer_Author	Author
3.	Biosfer_AbstractBody	Abstract
4.	Biosfer_AbstractTitle	Abstract Title
5.	Biosfer_AbstractKeyword	Keywords
6.	Biosfer_Heading 1	Title 1
7.	Biosfer_Body	Paragraph
8.	Biosfer_Picture Capture	Image Title
9.	Biosfer_Table Capture	Table Title
10.	Biosfer_Reference	Bibliography
	Dan seterusnya	

Results in the form of images, or data that are made into images/schemes/graphics/diagrams/etc. The presentation follows the existing rules; the title or name of the image is placed below the image, from the left, and spaced 1 space from the image. If there is more than one line, there is a single space between the lines. For example, see Figure 1.

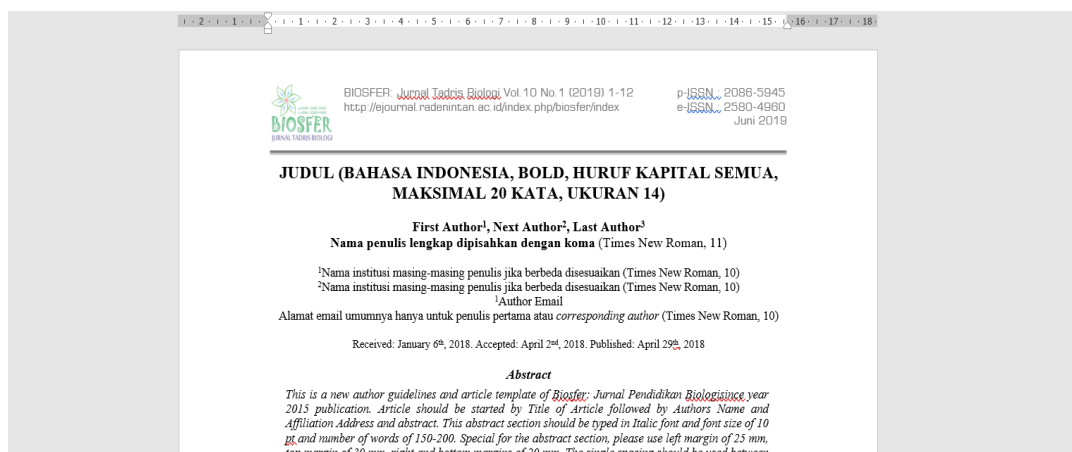


Figure 1. Displaying Styles in a Template

The discussion focuses on linking the data and the results of its analysis with the problem or research objectives and the broader theoretical context. It can also be an answer to the question of why facts are found as in the data.

The discussion is written attached to the data discussed. The discussion should not be separated from the data discussed. The proportion for the Results section is 35% and the Discussion is 35% of the entire manuscript.

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Contains briefly and clearly about: (1) sufficiently answers the problem or research objectives (do not discuss again); (2) is also a conclusion from the author logically and honestly based on the facts obtained; (3) may be added implications or suggestions (not required). Write it in one paragraph. The proportion of the Conclusion section is no more than 5% of the entire manuscript.

## REFERENCES

It is written after the conclusion, following the journal's style, as stated in the journal's Guideline (which ratifies APA VI Edition).

Written in single space (1 space between the bibliography). Some examples

of how to write references/references in the Bibliography are given below.

Gronlund, N.E. & Linn, R.L. (1990). *Measurement and evaluation in teaching*. (6<sup>th</sup>ed.). New York: Macmillan.

Effendi, S. (1982). Unsur-unsur penelitian ilmiah. Dalam Masri Singarimbun (Ed.). *Metode penelitian survei*. Jakarta: LP3ES.

Daniel, W.W. (1980). *Statistika nonparametrik terapan*. (Terjemahan Tri Kuntjoro). Jakarta : Gramedia.

Suyanto, S. (2009). Keberhasilan sekolah dalam ujian nasional ditinjau dari organisasi belajar. *Disertasi*, tidak dipublikasikan. Universitas Negeri Jakarta.

Pritchard, P.E. (1992). Studies on the bread-improving mechanism of fungal alpha-amylase. *Journal of Biological Education*, 26 (1), 14-17.

Wafi, M. R. (2014). Olah data penelitian pendidikan.

Puspita, L. (2015). Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran Creative Problem Solving Berbantuan Maple II Terhadap Kemampuan Pemecahan Masalah Matematis. *Biosfer: Jurnal Tadris Biologi*, 91-98