
Preparation of Papers for ' Proceeding of International Joint Conference on UNESA (14') (Type the title of your paper here)

First Author^{1*}, Second Author², Third Author³ (10 pt)

^{1*} Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Business or Academic Affiliation, City, Country (9 pt)

³Business or Academic Affiliation, City, Country (9 pt)



ABSTRACT (9 pt)

Keywords:

First keyword

Second keyword

Third keyword

Fourth keyword

Fifth keyword

The abstract is important because many journal readers first read the abstract to determine if the entire article is worth reading. An abstract is a shortened version of the paper and should contain all information necessary for the reader to determine: (1) what the objectives of the study were; (2) how the study was done; (3) what results were obtained; (4) and Novelty. The abstract is important because many journal readers first read the abstract to determine if the entire article is worth reading. The abstract is important because many journal readers first read the abstract to determine if the entire article is worth reading. An abstract is a shortened version of the paper and should contain all information necessary for the reader to determine: (1) what the objectives of the study were; (2) how the study was done; (3) what results were obtained; (4) and Novelty. The abstract is important because many journal readers first read the abstract to determine if the entire article is worth reading. An abstract is a shortened version of the paper and should contain all information necessary for the reader to determine: (1) what the objectives of the study were; (2) how the study was done; (3) what results were obtained; (4) and Novelty. An abstract can be 150 – 250 words.

INTRODUCTION

Introduction, introduction

The introduction needs to relate to the problems or issues being recognised and eventually leading the research questions. The structuring of the introduction part may vary. This section discusses the results and conclusions of previously published studies, to help explain why the current study is of scientific interest.

The introduction needs to relate to the problems or issues being recognised and eventually leading the research questions. The structuring of the introduction part may vary. This section discusses the results and conclusions of previously published studies, to help explain why the current study is of scientific interest.

The introduction needs to relate to the problems or issues being recognised and eventually leading the research questions. The structuring of the introduction part may vary. This section discusses the results and conclusions of previously published studies, to help explain why the current study is of scientific interest.

The introduction needs to relate to the problems or issues being recognised and eventually leading the research questions. The structuring of the introduction part may

vary. This section discusses the results and conclusions of previously published studies, to help explain why the current study is of scientific interest.

General to Specific Statement (Don't Zigzag statement).

Approximately 2 pages (relative) which show the importance of the research issue raised and how it differs from other papers.

Requires Recent Journal References (last 5 years), avoid "in" quotes....in...and

In the last paragraph it MUST be stated OBJECTIVES.

Research Aim and Research Questions (Optional)

Etc.

RESEARCH METHOD

General background of research, general background of research.

General description of research is important in order to show the basis of the research. It is like a very brief introduction to the methodology section as a whole.

Research Method consist of participants, instrument and procedures, data analysis.

Research method consist of participants, instrument and procedures, data analysis.

Research method consist of participants, instrument and procedures, data analysis.

Research method consist of participants, instrument and procedures, data analysis.

Research method consist of participants, instrument and procedures, data analysis.

Research method consist of participants, instrument and procedures, data analysis.

Research method consist of participants, instrument and procedures, data analysis.

Sample of research, sample of research.

Instrument and procedures, instrument and procedures.

Data analysis, data analysis.

Etc.

This section provides all the methodological details necessary for another scientist to duplicate your work. For the qualitative research this part can be different.

„Research Methodology“ chapter should convince a reader that this manuscript presents a solid and sound analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research results, research results, research results, research results, research results, research results, research results.

Table 1. Tables and figures should be valuable, relevant, and visually attractive.

Statements and subscales	Cronbach- α	KMO	L	r/itt	Dissemination %
XX	x	x	x	x	%
XX	x	x	x	x	%

Sub-titles (Subchapters) 12-, Centered

Figures should be *carefully* explained in the text and cited in numerical order.

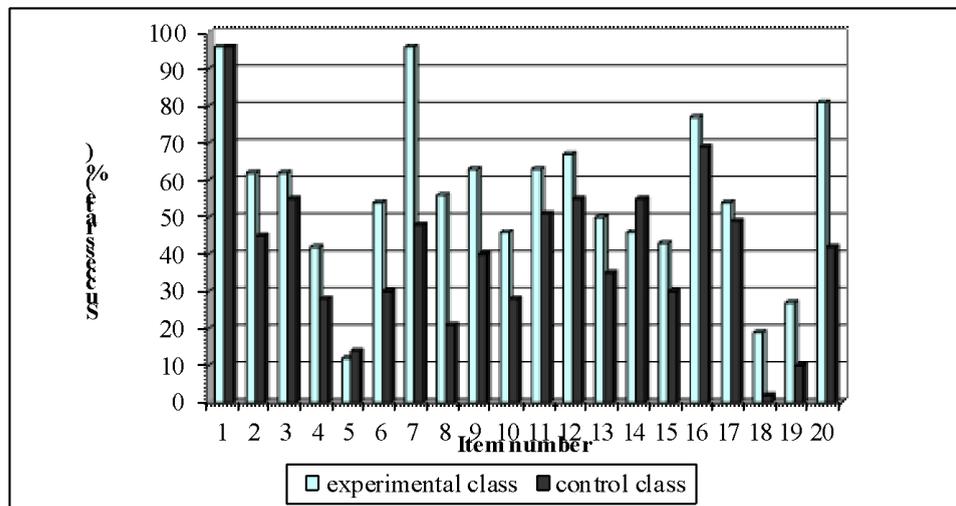


Figure 1. Comparison of success rate of items in the experimental and control class.

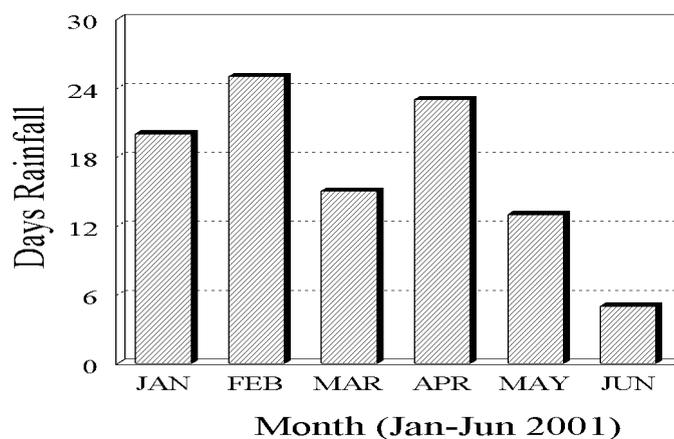


Figure 2. Clear line drawings are essential.

your paper. A conclusion should: (1) stress the importance of the thesis statement, (2) give the essay a sense of completeness, and (3) leave a final impression on the reader. Your conclusion should be the best part of your paper. A conclusion should: (1) stress the importance of the thesis statement, (2) give the essay a sense of completeness, and (3) leave a final impression on the reader.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (OPTIONAL)

Acknowledgements of people, grants, funds, etc should be placed in a separate section not numbered at the very end of the paper.

REFERENCES (APA style, 7th Ed.)

- Byman, R. (2005). Curiosity and sensation seeking: A conceptual and empirical examination. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 38(6), 1365-1379. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2004.09.004>
- Cronbach, L. J., & Meehl, P. E. (1955). Construct validity in psychological tests. *Psychological Bulletin*, 52(4), 281-302. <https://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1037/h0040957>
- Geddis, A. N. (1993). Transforming subject-matter knowledge: The role of pedagogical content knowledge in learning to reflect on teaching. *International Journal of Science Education*, 15(6), 673-683. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0950069930150605>
- Herráez, A. (2006). Biomolecules in the computer: Jmol to the rescue. *Biochemistry & Molecular Biology Education*, 34 (4), 255-261. <https://doi.org/10.1002/bmb.2006.494034042644>
- Johnson, J. A. (1997). Units of analysis for the description and explanation of personality. In R. Hogan, J. Johnson, & S. Briggs (Eds.), *Handbook of personality psychology* (pp. 73-93). Academic Press.
- Kennedy, M. (2018, October 15). To prevent wildfires, PG&E pre-emptively cuts power to thousands in California. *NPR*. <https://www.npr.org/2018/10/15/657468903/to-prevent-wildfires-pg-e-preemptively-cuts-power-to-thousands-in-california>
- Lamanauskas, V. (2019). 3rd international Baltic symposium on science and technology education "Science and technology education: Current challenges and possible solutions (BalticSTE2019)": Symposium review. *Švietimas: politika, vadyba, kokybė / Education Policy, Management and Quality*, 11(1), 42-48. <http://oaji.net/articles/2019/513-1567660630.pdf>
- Nasledov, A. (2005). *SPSS: komp'juternyj analiz dannyh v psihologii i social'nyh naukah* [SPSS: Computer analysis of data in psychology and social sciences]. Piter.
- Novák, M., & Langerová, P. (2006). Raising efficiency in teaching mathematics in non-English speaking countries: An electronic bilingual dictionary of mathematical terminology. In: *Proceedings of 3rd international conference on the teaching of mathematics at the undergraduate level*. Istanbul: TMD (Turkish Mathematical Society), 2006. [CD-ROM].
- Posner, M. (2004). Neural systems and individual differences. *TC Record*. <http://www.tcrecord.org/PrintContent.asp?ContentID=11663>

- Šlekienė, V., & Lamanuskas, V. (2019). Sisteminis „judėjimo“ sąvokos turinio integravimas, kaip viena iš visuminio gamtamokslinio ugdymo prieigų [Systematic integration of the content of "Movement" concept as one of the approaches to comprehensive natural science education]. *Gamtamokslinis ugdymas / Natural Science Education*, 16(1), 43-53. <http://oaji.net/articles/2019/514-1563213127.pdf>
- Thurstone, L. L. (1959). *The measurement of attitude: A psycho-social method and some experiments*. University of Chicago.
- Vaitkevičius, J. (1995). *Socialinės pedagogikos pagrindai* [Basics of social pedagogy]. Egaldas.
- Walker, J., Halliday, D., & Resnick, R. (2008). *Fundamentals of physics*. Washington: Wiley.