



BENHA UNIVERSITY, FACULTY OF SCIENCE
ENTOMOLOGY DEPARTMENT



إعداد ونشر البحوث العلمية (٧٠١ ش)	Academic Year 2015/2016
تمهيدي لكتوراة حشرات	80 Marks
Sunday, 10/1/2016	Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Answer the following questions:

A

1. What is the difference between the following terms: **Symposia, Synoptics, Review articles, Conference reports and Posters. (15 Marks)**

Symposia:

- Each usually deals with a single topic & may contain 3-10 manuscripts.
- The chairman often serves as editor.
- The manuscripts are either reviewed or not.
- Symposia may be published as monographs or books, or in certain journals.

Synoptics:

- Used by limited numbers of publishers.
- It is a concise, usually 2-pages, first publication in a 1ry journal.
- It presents key ideas & results from a simultaneously available full paper on completed work which the author selected as being most important & useful to others.

Review articles:

- Review almost anything, most typically the recent work, in a certain field, or the work of a particular author or group.
- They summarize, analyze and integrate information that has already been published in primary journals on a specific.

Conference reports:

- Papers published in a book or journal as part of the proceeding of a symposium, national or international congress, workshop, round table, etc.
- Such preliminary reports are not considered as typical scientific papers. They are published later in a proper manner in 1ry journals and only then they are considered scientific papers.

Posters:

- Poster are presented in meetings.
- It provides an opportunity of personal communications.
- Can be easily seen from a distance, especially the title (seen from about 40 ft) & the text (seen from about 2 ft).
- Usually divided into: problem, materials & methods, results & conclusions. Well designed tables & figs are important.

2. What are the main differences between a thesis and a published paper? (5 Marks)

Thesis differs from a published paper in:

- it may deal with more than one topic.
- It results from individual effort.
- It is written in a more detailed style.
- The format of a thesis varies among institutions.
- The student is guided by the supervisor.

3. Discuss the methods used to list the authors and addresses in the title. (5 Marks)

- Listing authors is not agreed upon in all cases.
- Some British journals list them alphabetically.
- The logic tendency defines the 1st author as the 1ry motivator of the work and did most of the research, even if the 1st author is a graduate student.
- The 2nd author is the 1ry associate, who may be the head of the laboratory or has Nobel Laureates.
- The 3rd author may be equivalent to the 2nd or having a lesser role.
- This encourages young scientists & is probably the best system.
- Some journals use full names rather than the initials to prevent confusion in the literature & avoiding problems that may arise in bibliographic data bases.

- The preferred form of writing the author's name is the 1st name, middle initials & last name, e.g. Abdelwahab A. Ibrahim.

4. Extract the criteria for a good title: (5 Marks)

- Avoid too short \ long titles.
- Use specific words which are familiar & short.
- Should contain the right key words.
- Does not contain abbreviations, chemical formulas or proprietary names.
- Avoid "title-subtitle" & "hanging title" arrangements.
- Take care of faulty syntax.
- Conventional titles are usually indicative rather than informative.

5. What are the general considerations in writing the discussion? (10 Marks)

- Interprets your data , to answer the question posed in the introduction.
- Presents the principles, relationships & generalizations shown by the results.
- Don't restate the results, but just discuss them.
- Points out any exception or lack of correlation & defines unsettled points.
- Shows if the results & interpretations agree or contrast with previously published work & consider reasons for disagreement.
- Discusses the theoretical implications of the work, as well as any possible practical applications.
- States the final conclusions as clearly as possible.
- Summarizes the evidence for each conclusion.
- Ends with a short summary or conclusion regarding the significance of the whole paper.
- To reach the goal of the discussion, it is not necessary to reach big conclusions.

B

Read the given paper, and comment on the following sections taking into consideration the criteria of each section: abstract, introduction, materials & methods and references.(40 Marks)

Title,

- Not specific.
- Contains “hanging title” arrangements.
- The word studies can be removed.
- The work is in Giza not Egypt.

Abstract,

Missing important data as:

- The national income gains more than 30 million dollars/ year from these plants. (Where is the reference?)
- Scales suck plant juices and inject toxic secretions into plant tissues. (Where is the reference?).
- the most common and important scale insect attacking citrus trees and ornamental plants in Egypt since 1922 (Hall, 1922). I(t is not statement of Hall but another author)
- No mention of the previous studies made on this subject.
- It doesn't include the aim and significance of work.

Materials and methods,

- Number of trees sampled.
- Collected leaves were collected (syntax error).
- Method of preservation and transportation
- Method of examination

- Name and version of the statistical program

Arrangement of References,

Hall, D. G. (1948).

Hall, M. J. R. (2008).

Hall, M. J.; Farkas, R.; Kelemen, F. and El-Khoga, J. M. (1995).

Hall, R. D. (1990).

Hall, R. D. and Doisy, K. E. (1993).

Hall, R. D. and Huntington, T. E. (2010).

Houk, E. J. (1977).

Houk, E. J.; Chiles, R. E. and Hardy, J. L. (1980).

Morgade, C. and Barquet, A. (1982).

Smith, K.G.V. (1975)

Wall, R. and Fisher, P. (2001).

Wall, R.; French, N. and Morgan, K. L. (1992).

Wall, R.; Green, C. H.; French, N. and Morgan, K. L. (1992).

