

## **Course: 10**

### **Writing and finalizing the dissertation**

To succeed in writing, you must remember two essential rules: Sincerity and truth. Sincerity: means that the data is reproduced while avoiding “Scientific Fraud”, what we call “Scientific Piracy”. The latter consists of not citing one or more references to work carried out by other authors. The truth: is the rigorous verification of this sincerity.

1- The written presentation: The presentation is the method of communicating research results on one of the themes linked to biology, for example. The presentation (or thesis), produced using the computer tool, must contain the following elements: It includes, in order:

- \* A title (on the cover page);
- \* Thanks ;
- \* A table of contents;
- \* \* An introduction ;
- \* One chapter (or several):  
Bibliographic research;
- \* A chapter: material and methods;
- \* A results and discussion chapter;
- \* A conclusion ; \* A summary (and key words);
- \* Annexes ;
- \* A list of bibliographic references.

## **WHAT WILL BE THE CONTENT OF EACH CHAPTER?**

### **1.1. The title:**

It must meet the requirements of your theme and be able to best convey the essence of the message; it is written in the middle of the first page (the cover page).

### **1.2. Acknowledgments:**

This section includes the names of the people who helped the candidate write the dissertation (do not forget to thank the supervisor and the jury members).

### **1.3. The table of contents:**

It must include each of the titled parts of the work as follows:

- Introduction;
- Chapter titles;
- Conclusion ;
- Summary (and key words);
- Appendices (lexicons, tables, figures, etc.).
- Bibliographic references

### **1.4. Introduction:**

the introduction must be able to answer the question

Why? It is essential because it represents the first contact with the reader; It presents:

- The work objective;
- The justification for the work;
- A global problem of the question which is discussed. This must present the main idea of the presentation;
- The different parts (chapters) of development. This part (the introduction) is not long - about 10% of the text.

### **1.5. Bibliographic research:**

This is a great paragraph that must be separated into several parts (or chapters). This paragraph consists of providing a complete and detailed history on the research subject that is often useless for publication (article in a journal); On the other hand, it consists of a good part of an end-of-study dissertation or a thesis.

### **1.6. Material and methods:**

In this chapter, the author (the researcher) presents the practical part of his work. This involves making known in detail the approach adopted and the parameters determined, see further the experiments which will be carried out in a logical and sincere order. Logical in properly ordering the work (methods, work protocols), and sincere in faithfully respecting the steps of the methods and protocols. This part must be able to answer the question How? With what means do you plan to verify your hypothesis?

- It must be clarified whether this is an experimental or theoretical study. (you must describe the sampling mode you used);
- You must specify the material on which you will work: blood, urine, organs, as well as the collection and storage conditions;

- To give all information concerning the products used (medications, chemicals, solvents, etc.);
- We describe the progress of the experiment step by step (the experimental protocol).

### **1.7. Results:**

This part must be able to answer the question What? In this part, do not start directly talking about figures, first introduce the results; Then calculate the mean and standard deviation of each group.

**1.8. Discussion:** The discussion therefore consists of commenting on the results obtained, How?

- 1- First, we must identify the main results obtained;
- 2- It is in the discussion that the student will try to provide the elements of response to his working hypothesis. (Do the results answer the initial question?, Was the hypothesis refuted or confirmed?);
- 3- This is the time to compare your results with the data obtained by other researchers (and with the standards too);
- 4- Without being too long, the discussion should not be a summary of the results, but a commentary on them
- 5- To have a good discussion, you must first identify (draw) the right elements for discussion from the results and the bibliography.

### **1.9. Conclusion:**

I recall the main idea. I summarize the development. These are the facts that confirm or contradict your main idea. Example: It is now clear that evolution... I take a stand. Example: We cannot contradict... that... I highlight avenues for

future research (perspectives) Example: Soon, disease screening tools will be...

### **1.10. Summary and key words:**

The summary quickly sets out the objective of the work, resumes briefly the main points that emerged from the discussion and repeats the main point of the conclusion. It should not exceed a hundred words. It is given either at the beginning of the article (in the case of a publication), or on the “back” of the cover (in the case of a dissertation or thesis). The summary is in French, English and Arabic. Following the summary, make a list of the different keywords of the study.

**1.11. Appendices:** It is appropriate to append long, useful documents (support documents, tables, graphs, software, etc.) which allow the demonstration that is being made to be explained. The appendix must be referenced in the text.

**1.12. Bibliographic references:** Any original information from an article or other work must be referenced in the text. The reference allows the reader to trace the source of information.

## **2. Presentation standards:**

**-Scientific writing** is a communication tool: you must therefore write clearly and precisely to communicate your ideas correctly.

Work must be presented on standard sized paper.

- The work must be stapled (bound); or in bindings.
- Names in foreign languages, including scientific names in Latin, and names of works must be italicized or, failing that, underlined.
- The cover page, the table of contents, the list of tables, the list of photos, the conclusion, the summary and the bibliographic reference pages are not numbered.

**a) The Layout:**

- Theme font: Times New Roman;
- Character size for body text: 12 point;
- Character size for notes at the bottom or top of the page: 10 points;
- **Text alignment:** justified;
- **Line spacing:** 1 cm or 1.5 cm; - Margins: 2.5 cm everywhere + 1cm for the left binding;
- Page numbering: centered or right, bottom;
- Printing: single-sided;
- No single line at the beginning or end of the page.

**b) The first page of the presentation must contain:**

- The name of the establishment;
- The title of the license concerned;
- Full title of the presentation (memory);
- Name and surname of the author (the student), address (electronic, preferably);
- Name of the supervisor (grade);
- The names and ranks of the jury members;
- The academic year (month, year).