

# Techniques de Communication et d'Expression II Suite

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## **Rules for writing a scientific paper**

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1. Past or present?
2. choice between two words to say the same thing?
3. Declarative
4. UK or USA
5. Abbreviations
6. The articles (the, a)

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### Past or present?

All that is known, "established", begins in the present. So all that is already published begins with this (**eg. Male rats are Heavier than female rats (Corpet, 1979)**). Practically all the Introduction and some sentences of Discussion are in present

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**choice between two words to say the same thing?**

Often in English there is a choice between two words to say the same thing: a short word of Saxon origin and a long word of Latin origin . The long term is more familiar, but it's the opposite for English, it they see fit confused and pretentious

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So almost always choose the short term. If you do not know it, search it with "synonyms" of Word (shift-F7). Examples? **To get** it's better than **to obtain**, **to do** that **to Realize**, **to show** that **to Demonstrate**, **a study** that **experimentation**.

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### Declarative

In science we "declare" the facts. The correct sentence puts " Biological object "concretely (protein, rat, substance, cell, ...) as the subject of the verb, rather than an abstraction or a team. : ie directly important way these two sentences give the same information, but one is easier than the other.:

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1. Red meat Promotes growth "aberrant crypt foci" ACF (Pierre et al., 2004)
2. Pierre and colleagues tested the hypothesis red mead That May Promote carcinogenesis. They Showed That a red meat diet Increases the number of crypts per "aberrant crypt foci" ACF (Pierre et al., 2004)

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## **UK or USA**

You **MUST** choose and Do **NOT** mix spellings (report to Word what "English" is selected for all text). It also plays on color / colour, tumor / tumour, and ends in -ize / ise.

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When the spell checker in word processing (Word) says a word to indicate an error, you **MUST** find out why. If this is a "real" error corrected. Sometimes it is a scientific word Word ignores: "teaching" (check then enter the dictionary). Apart from proper names and abbreviations no word should be highlighted in red!

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## **Abbreviations**

The abbreviation used to save space and reading time. Needless to an abbreviation that is used only once. So after writing your article for each abbreviation checks those things:

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1. the first time it appears, it is written in brackets after the full name.
2. is used at least three times. It is of little use if it is used only three times, and it reduces a word not too long (eg. PBS).

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3. Some newspapers have a list of abbreviations "known" on the advice given to authors (eg. Kg, DNA).
4. One should choose for all text if the abbreviation is "singular" or "plural" (eg. TBAR may abbreviate the plural word, or otherwise agree in TBARs).

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### **The articles (the, a):**

Not easy to know whether to put an article before a name, but an almost absolute rule, and easy to apply, is that one does NOT put article before something that can not be "count." I think that is the case "promotion of cancer" (we can not "count" promotions), "modulation of biomarkers," "cytotoxicity" and even "mucosa" (there is only mucosa in the colon).

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So do NOT write the promotion, the modulation, the cytotoxicity or the mucosa!

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## **How to Write a Bibliography**

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## Meaning

A bibliography is a list of the sources you used to get information for your report. It is included at the end of your report, on the last page (or last few pages)

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When assembling a final bibliography, list your sources (texts, articles, interviews, and so on) in alphabetical order by authors' last names. Sources that don't have authors (encyclopedias, movies) should be put into alphabetical order by title. There are different formats for bibliographies, so be sure to use the **one your teacher prefers.**

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## General Guide to Formatting a Bibliography

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### **For a book:**

Author (last name first). Title of the book. City: Publisher, Date of publication.

#### EXAMPLE:

Dahl, Roald. The BFG. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1982.

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**For an encyclopedia:**

Encyclopedia Title, Edition Date. Volume Number, "Article Title," page numbers.

EXAMPLE:

The Encyclopedia Brittanica, 1997. Volume 7, "Gorillas," pp. 50-51.

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**For a magazine:**

Author (last name first), "Article Title." Name of magazine. Volume number, (Date): page numbers.

EXAMPLE:

Jordan, Jennifer, "Filming at the Top of the World." Museum of Science Magazine. Volume 47, No. 1, (Winter 1998): p. 11

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**For a newspaper:**

Author (last name first), "Article Title." Name of newspaper, city, state of publication. (date): edition if available, section, page number(s).

EXAMPLE:

Powers, Ann, "New Tune for the Material Girl." The New York Times, New York, NY. (3/1/98): Atlantic Region, Section 2, p. 34.

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Online Resources

**Internet:**

Author of message, (Date). Subject of message. Electronic conference or bulletin board (Online). Available e-mail: LISTSERV@ e-mail address

EXAMPLE:

Ellen Block, (September 15, 1995). New Winners. Teen Booklist (Online).  
Helen Smith@wellington.com

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**World Wide Web:**

URL (Uniform Resource Locator or WWW address). author (or item's name, if mentioned), date.

EXAMPLE: (Boston Globe's www address)

<http://www.boston.com>. Today's News, August 1, 1996.