

UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI DI TRIESTE

LINGUA INGLESE PARI A LIVELLO B2

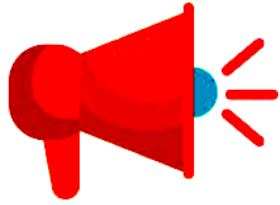
Dipartimento di Ingegneria e
Architettura

Prof. Lourdes Elizabeth Gonzalez-Valera, Ph.D.

Lesson 7

Scholarly texts (cont.)

- formal letters (review)
- articles
- scientific articles (papers)



Important!

Dic 2:

Semester ends. A trial multiple-choice test will be administered and discussed in class.

Dic 11: 1st on-line call (*primo appello*) at 16:15-16:45 (30 min)

Jan 2021: 2nd call. Date to be determined.

Other texts

- Letters
- Blogs
- Essays
- Reports
- Presentations
- Instructions
- Leaflets and flyers
- **Papers**
- **Theses**
- **Dissertations**

Review of scholarly texts

- Work email
- Résumé
- Curriculum Vitae
- Paper
- Thesis / Dissertation

- **Paper** (Congress, symposium, course work)
- **Thesis** (Bachelor or Masters degree)
- **Dissertation** (Ph.D.)

Differ

- in length
- in depth

Similar:

- in style (formal)

Papers, theses and dissertations

Similar:

- in style (formal)

They **do not**:

- include informal or slang words
- include contractions, such as **isn't** and **won't**
- generally include phrases that use the words **I, me, or my**

HarperCollins. *Writing (Collins Webster's Easy Learning)* . HarperCollins Publishers.
Kindle Edition.



Tac con radiazioni dimezzate grazie a un nuovo algoritmo: premiate due ingegnere italiane



Michela D'Antò e Federica Caracò

Il loro protocollo potrà ridurre significativamente l'esposizione alle radiazioni, soprattutto per quei pazienti come i malati oncologici che sono costrette a ripetute analisi

ROMA. Tac con radiazioni dimezzata, grazie a due giovani ingegnere cliniche di Napoli che hanno superato la concorrenza di 162 progetti, elaborando un protocollo per ridurre del 40-60% l'esposizione garantendo una buona qualità dell'immagine. Si tratta di un algoritmo che permetterà il collaudo di macchine di varie aziende e in diversi modelli in modo da poter effettuare le Tac a dosi ridotte.

Le due giovani ingegnere campane sono le vincitrici del Primo premio assoluto dell'Health technology challenge (Htc). Il premio è stato consegnato durante il XIX Congresso dell'Associazione nazionale degli ingegneri clinici (AllC) che si è svolto a Catanzaro. Le due ingegnere di Napoli, **Michela D'Antò**, della Fondazione G. Pascale e **Federica Caracò**, dell'Università degli studi Federico II, hanno ottenuto il massimo punteggio della giuria tecnica e popolare con il progetto "Valutazione di un protocollo per la verifica delle funzionalità di un sistema di riduzione della dose installato su tomografi assiali computerizzati".

What is a Paper?

In academic publishing, a paper is an [academic work](#) that is usually published in an [academic journal](#). It contains original research results or reviews existing results.

Such a paper, also called an article, will only be considered valid if it undergoes a process of [peer review](#) by one or more *referees* (who are academics in the same field) who check that the content of the paper is suitable for publication in the journal. A paper may undergo a series of reviews, revisions, and re-submissions before finally being accepted or rejected for publication.

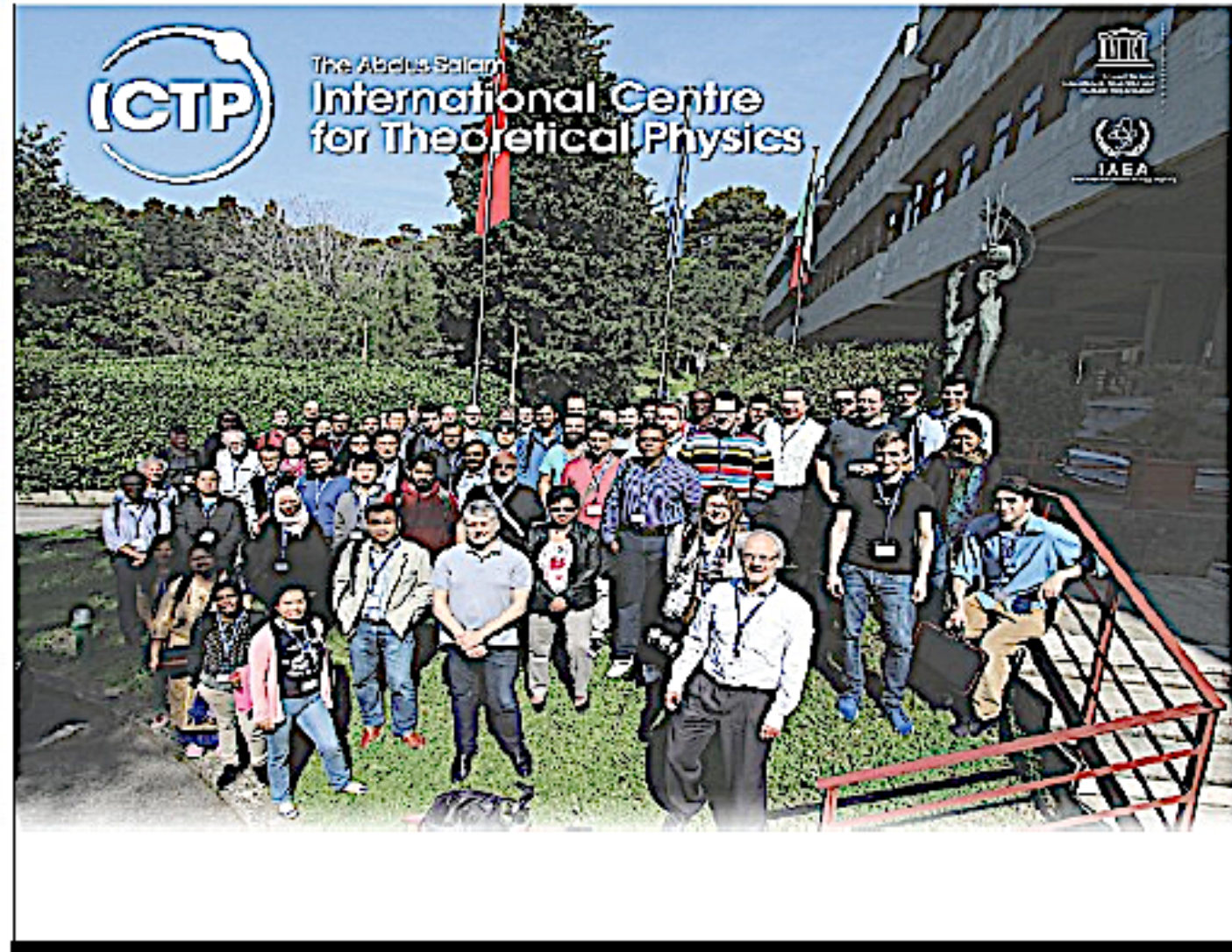
Key point to remember

Before you even start to plan your paper or academic article make sure you have a copy of the **journal' rules** on how to structure it.

HarperCollins. Writing (Collins Webster's Easy Learning) . HarperCollins Publishers.
Kindle Edition.

Trieste
Research:

SISSA,
ICTP,
University of
Trieste



**Joint ICTP-IAEA School and Workshop on
Fundamental Methods for Atomic, Molecular and Materials Properties in Plasma Environments
16 - 20 April 2018, Miramare - Trieste, Italy**



Papers from the Wireless ICTP Laboratory

Wireless Laboratory objectives:

Provide reliable and sustainable wireless solutions to help foster science and research in Developing Countries.

Organize training activities on state-of-the-art wireless technologies.

Setup collaborations with academic partners and international organizations.

Paper example

J. Herrera-Tapia, E. Hernandez-Orallo, A. Tomas, C. Tavares Calafate, J.C. Cano, M. Zennaro and P. Manzoni. **Evaluating the use of sub-gigahertz wireless technologies to improve message delivery in opportunistic networks**, in proceedings of 14th IEEE International Conference on Networking, Sensing and Control, May 16-18, 2017, Calabria, Italy

<http://wireless.ictp.it/Papers/icnsc-6.pdf>

10-minutes coffee break

KISS

KICK

KILL?



Theses and Dissertations



Definition

A **thesis or dissertation** is a document submitted in support of candidature for an academic degree or professional qualification presenting the author's **research and findings**.

In some contexts, the word "thesis" or a cognate is used for part of a bachelor's or master's course, while "dissertation" is normally applied to a doctorate, while in other contexts, the reverse is true.

The term **graduate thesis** is sometimes used to refer to both master's theses and doctoral dissertations.

Etymology

The term "thesis" comes from the Greek **θέσις**, meaning "something put forth", and refers to an **intellectual proposition**.

"Dissertation" comes from the Latin **dissertātiō**, meaning "**discussion**".



THE GRADUATE THESIS

Getting Started

Planning Your Graduate Degree

The Supervisory Committee

Roles and Responsibilities

The Working Relationship

The Graduate Thesis

The Thesis Proposal

Before you Start to Write

Defending the Thesis

Your thesis will be the final product of your time in graduate school. You should be planning your thesis from the very beginning of your degree program.

A thesis is a substantial piece of scholarly writing that reflects the writer's ability to:

- conduct research
- communicate the research
- critically analyze the literature
- present a detailed methodology and accurate results
- verify knowledge claims and sources meticulously
- link the topic of the thesis with the broader field

A thesis at the doctoral level is called a dissertation, but dissertations and theses are usually referred to collectively as theses. There are some differences between a master's and a doctoral thesis:

- A master's thesis must demonstrate that the student knows the background and principal works of the research area, and can produce significant scholarly work. It should contain some original contribution whenever possible.

<https://www.grad.ubc.ca/handbook-graduate-supervision/graduate-thesis>

DOWNLOAD > Student/Supervisor Expectations

Getting Started ▾

Planning Your Graduate Degree ▾

The Supervisory Committee ▾

Roles and Responsibilities ▾

The Working Relationship ▾

The Graduate Thesis ▲

The Thesis Proposal >

Before you Start to Write ▾

Defending the Thesis ▾

Research Ethics: A Guide for
Graduate Students ▾

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- A doctoral thesis must contain a substantial contribution of new knowledge to the field of study. It presents the results and an analysis of original research, and should be significant enough to be published.

The UBC Library keeps electronic copies of all theses written by UBC graduate students in its institutional repository, [cIRcle](#). Take a look for examples of theses in your area of interest. Please refer to [Dissertation and Thesis Preparation](#) on this web site for formatting details.

<https://www.grad.ubc.ca/handbook-graduate-supervision/graduate-thesis>

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In Italy

In Italy there are normally three types of thesis. In order of complexity:

- One for the **Laurea** (equivalent to the UK Bachelor's Degree),
- another one for the **Laurea Magistrale** (equivalent to the UK Master's Degree),
- and then a thesis to complete the **Dottorato di Ricerca** (PhD).

Thesis requirements vary greatly between degrees and disciplines, ranging from as low as 3 – 4 ECTS (European Credit Transfer System) credits to more than 30.

Thesis work is **mandatory** for the completion of a degree.

M.Sc.

Master of Science < lat. Magister Scientiæ

Laurea Magistrale

M.A. Master of Arts.

Ph.D.

Philosophiae Doctor. Dottorato di Ricerca

A. B. D. (All But Dissertation)

Time is **not** of the essence!

Theses and dissertations are complicated pieces of work and are not easy to write. You can help yourself with this challenging task by **planning** ← the structure of your work very **thoroughly**. → You will want to show the plan to your supervisor before you start to write it. Your discussions with your supervisor will very often result in changes to your plan so **allow** ← yourself plenty of time for the **planning stage** of the process.

Planning

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| 1. Who is this writing for? | AUDIENCE |
| 2. What do I want to say | CONTENT |
| 3. Why do I want to say it? | MOTIVATION |

Based on: [HarperCollins. Writing \(Collins Webster's Easy Learning\) . HarperCollins Publishers. 2011. Kindle Edition.](#)

Planning

1. Why do I want to say it? **MOTIVATION**
2. Who is this writing for? **AUDIENCE**
3. What do I want to say **CONTENT**

Based on: HarperCollins. Writing (Collins Webster's Easy Learning) .
HarperCollins Publishers. 2011. Kindle Edition.

Graduate Thesis or Dissertations

Dissertations normally report on a research project or study, or an extended analysis of a topic.

The structure of a thesis or dissertation explains the purpose, the previous research literature impinging on the topic of the study, the methods used, and the findings of the project.

Structure (1)

Most world universities use a **multiple chapter** format :

- a) **an introduction**, which introduces the research topic, the methodology, as well as its scope and significance;
- b) **a literature review**, reviewing relevant literature and showing how this has informed the research issue;
- c) **a methodology** chapter, explaining how the research has been designed and why the research methods/ population/data collection and analysis being used have been chosen.

Thomas, Gary (2009) Your Research Project. Thousand Oaks: Sage.

Structure (2)

- d) **a findings chapter**, outlining the findings of the research itself;
- e) **an analysis and discussion** chapter, analysing the findings and discussing them in the context of the literature review (this chapter is often divided into two—analysis and discussion);
- f) **a conclusion**

Thomas, Gary (2009) Your Research Project. Thousand Oaks: Sage.

