Correction Sample Of The English Exam

Master 2 INFECTIOLOGY

1- Scientific paper is A scientific experiment is not complete until the results have been published and understood.1.5PTS

A scientific paper is a written and published report describing *original research results.*

2- The 1 st Paragraph refers to Abstract ; An **abstract** can determine whether or not someone becomes interested in your work. Aside from enticing readers, abstracts are also useful organizational tools that help other researchers and academics find papers relevant to their work.

Because of their specific requirements, it's best to know a little about how to write an abstract before doing it. This guide explains the basics of writing an abstract for beginners, including what to put in them and some expert tips on writing them.

3- The 2nd Paragraph refers to Methods and Material ; Provide full details so that the experiments are reproducible

If the peer reviewer has doubts that the experiments could be repeated, the manuscript will be rejected.

Organize the methods under subheadings, with related methods described together (e.g. subjects, experimental design, Measurement of…, Hormonal assays etc…).Describe the experimental design in detailDo *not* mix some of the Results in this section Write in the past tense .4 PTS

4- Its talking about ; '*Auritidibacter ignavus* is an aerobic gram-positive, rod-shaped bacterium that was described by Yassin et al. in 2011 after isolation from an ear swabspecimen (*1*). Thus far, all published cases with microbiological detection of *A. ignavus* were associated with ear infection that clinically manifested as otitis externa with otorrhea, which indicates a specific roleof this pathogen in inflammatory diseases of the outer ear .1.5PTS

5- The difference is ; Abstract: Summarize the major elements of the pape, Summary: Summarize the findings . 1.5 PTS

6- MIDAS Technics ; **M** Main idea:

Identify main idea from TOPIC SENTENCE (if there is one) or use BASIC SIGNAL WORDS **I** Identify SUPPORTING DETAILS **D** Disregard unimportant information **A** Analyze redundant information**S** Simplify, categorize, and label important information 2PTS

The summary; We describe detection of the previously rarely reported gram-positive bacterium *Auritidibacter ignavus* in 3 cases of chronic ear infections in Germany. In all 3 cases, the patients had refractory otorrhea. Although their additional symptoms varied, all patients had an ear canal stenosis and *A. ignavus* detected in microbiologic swab specimens. A correct identification of *A. ignavus* in the clinical microbiology laboratory is hampered by the inability to identify it by using matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry. Also, the bacterium might easily be overlooked because of its morphologic similarity to bacterial species of the resident skin flora. We conclude that a high index of suspicion is warranted to

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identify *A. ignavus* and that it should be particularly considered in patients with chronic external otitis who do not respond clinically to quinoloneear drop therapy.

1- Threat, patients ,experimental, drug ,recover, cases,deaths ,outbreak, 2PTS

2- Translation; 5PTS

En général, il existe deux types de germes, qui sont à l'origine de la plupart des infections : les bactéries et les virus. L'opposition entre bactéries et virus est une confusion très courante chez la plupart d'entre nous. Les premières sont des micro-organismes unicellulaires, qui mesurent généralement quelques micromètres de long et se présentent sous de nombreuses formes (courbes, sphériques, bâtonnets et spirales), tandis que les seconds sont des particules submicroscopiques, 10 000 fois plus petites qu'une bactérie... Ce sont des organismes unicellulaires procaryotes, que l'on trouve pratiquement partout dans l'air, le sol, l'eau, sur et dans les plantes et les animaux. Ils sont tous entourés d'une paroi cellulaire et peuvent se reproduire indépendamment. Ils sont classés en deux catégories : les organismes utiles et les organismes nuisibles. Les organismes utiles remplissent de nombreuses fonctions utiles, comme la fabrication de vitamines, la décomposition des déchets, la transformation du lait en fromage, etc. (.....).