



Guidelines for writing a Review Article

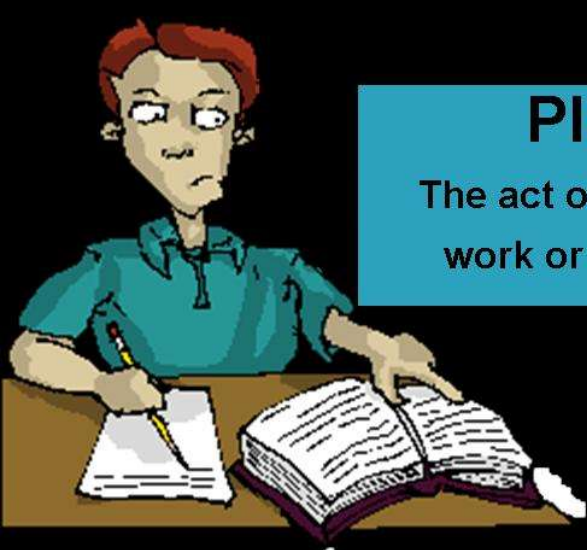


Review article


A scientific text relying on previously published literature or data.

Presentation of the most current research for a given topic of an environmental issue

Selected studies are compared and summarized on the basis of the author's experience, existing theories and models.



Plagiarism:
The act of presenting another's work or ideas as your own.



Elements of a review article

- **Cover page (Title, Name(s), course, program, ..)**
- **Abstract**
- **Table of Contents**
- **Introduction**
- **Main part:**
 - **Headings & Sub-headings (80-90% of the article)**
- **Summary and conclusions**
- **References**



General Guidelines

- **Language:** English (Simple, clear, grammar, correct spelling, ...)
- **Title:** One of the environmental issues
- **Length:** One student: At least 8 pages
Two students: At least 15 pages
3 to 5 students: At least 25 pages
- **Due date** (Dec. 2, 2020)
- **Grading:** (10 points)
- **Acceptable sources:**
Text Books, Scientific Journals, Official Scientific Web Sites.

Review Article Format


- **Margins:** 1” or 2.5 - 3.5 cm on all sides.
- **No decoration**
- **Clear figures and readable**
- **Typefaces:** Times New Roman
- **Font:** 12-14
- **Pages are numbered starting after cover page in the bottom center**
- **Line spacing:** 1.5 lines
- **Bold header to the left**

COVER PAGE

Title

Your Name(s)
 Unified number
 The Level
 National ID No.



Contemporary International Issues
 (AGR 202)
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Biotechnology Program

Jan. 2021

Choosing A Title

Applies to the class subjects:

- The most important environmental issues and their impacts
- The issues of water scarcity and desertification in Africa.

Significant Environmental Issues

1. Water Scarcity
2. Water issue in the Nile basin
3. Water Pollution
4. Desertification
5. Deforestation
6. Energy Scarcity
7. Climate Change
8. Global Warming

Title Examples

- Water scarcity in the Nile River Basin
- Water pollution in the Nile River
- Groundwater pollution in Egypt and Libya
- Desertification in Egypt and Sudan
- Climate change in Africa
- The effect of climate change on crops in Egypt
- Climate change in the Arab world
- The effect of Med. Sea level rise on the costs of north Africa
- Wind energy in Arab countries
- Deforestation in Eastern Africa

Pollution of the Nile River water

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Abstract

Subject (title)
Goals
Material
Methodology
Important Results
Conclusion

Keywords

- Comprehensive
- brief and concise
- Not different from inside
- Not exceed 300–500 words
- No citation or equations
- Avoid symbols
- No reference
- No table
- No figure
- No abbreviations

In this paper we investigate whether the level of motivation among mathematically gifted adolescents is related to their moral and religious judgment. The sample consists of first-year students ($N = 20$) at a Finnish private and independent boarding school specializing in mathematics. We formulated the following research questions: (RQ1) Is the level of motivation related to moral judgment? (RQ2) Is the level of motivation related to religious judgment? (RQ3) Does motivation play a moderating role between moral and religious judgment? The results showed that intrinsic goal orientation was related to moral judgment, fear of failure was related to religious judgment, and intrinsic goal orientation played a moderating role between moral and religious judgment.

Keywords: motivation, moral judgment, religious judgment, gifted, adolescents

An Example: The objective was to determine whether . . . (question/goal). For this purpose, . . . was . . . (methodology). It was found that . . . (results). The results demonstrate that . . . (answer).

Abstract

- Abstract summarizes the Paper
- Example

Salinization of the Groundwater in the Coastal Shallow Aquifer, Northwestern Nile Delta, Egypt

The hydrochemistry of major-ions together with trace elements has been used to constrain the hydrochemical characteristics, source and salinization processes of the shallow coastal aquifer, northwestern Nile Delta. Twenty groundwater wells have been examined and sampled to carry out the physico-chemical parameters and chemical compositions of the groundwater and to obtain additional information on the possible contamination with major elements, trace elements (heavy metals) and/or nutrients (NO_3^- , PO_4^{2-} , NH_4^+).

The hydrochemical data indicated that the groundwater of the coastal aquifer, northwestern Nile Delta is meteoric in origin and is mixed with marine water. The coastal plain aquifer is recognized to be at high risk of increasing salinization. The salinity of the groundwater as a total dissolved solid (TDS) ranges from 1,288 to 4,907 mg/L with an average of 3,155 mg/L. The groundwater is slightly alkaline with pH's ranging from 7.01 to 8.2. The electric conductivity (EC) of the groundwater ranges from 1,900 to 9,790 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ with an average of 4,620 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. It is directly related to TDS and the geographical position of each well. The high values of salinity, pH and EC indicate seawater intrusion.

- **Some Key words:**
 - Groundwater, Aquifer, hydrochemistry, salinization, Nile Delta, Egypt, Trace elements

Introduction

An introduction, unlike the abstract introduces the reader to your paper.

- **Background:** It gets the reader interested in what they are about to read.
- **Scientific problem:** Increasing pollution of the Nile water in Giza.
- **Objectives:** Determination of pollution causes, types of pollution, ...
- **Short material and methods:**
- **Literature review:** Authors who worked on the subject and short results arranged chronologically (older first).

Headings & Sub-headings

2 Water Resources in Egypt

The actual resources currently available for use in Egypt are 55.5 km³/yr, and 0.5 km³/yr effective rainfall on the northern strip of the Delta, non-renewable groundwater for Western Desert and Sinai, while water requirements for different sectors are in the order of 80 km³/yr. The gap between the needs and availability of water is about 24 km³/yr. This gap is overcome by recycling.

2.1 Nile River

The Nile is the longest river in the world with a length of 6,695 km from the headwaters of the Kagera River in Rwanda in the south, to the Egyptian delta on the Mediterranean coast in the north.

2.1.1 Equatorial sources

The White Nile, originating from the headstreams of which flows into Lake Victoria, and Lake Victoria with the surface area of 66,700 km² is the world's second largest freshwater lake after Lake Superior in North America. The equatorial water flows to South Sudan and forms Bahr el Jebel.

2.1.2 Ethiopian sources

Ethiopian sources originating in the highlands of Ethiopia. They include:

- a) The Blue Nile, with its source in the Ethiopian highlands.
- b) Atbara (Tekeze)
- c) Baro-Akobb-Sobat

2.2 Groundwater

Conclusions

The salinity of the groundwater as a **total dissolved solids (TDS)** ranges from 1,288 to 4,907 mg/l. It is affected by the **intrusion of the Med. Sea** water. A few samples show Na/Cl ratios that are slightly higher than unity, indicating an additional source for Na⁺ that is mostly silicate weathering.

The hydrochemical data indicated that the groundwater of the coastal aquifer, northwestern Nile Delta is **meteoric in origin** and is mainly **recharged by Nile** water and local rainfall), which is mixed with marine water due to seawater intrusion.

References

(1 Author)

- Sharaky, A.M. (2019) Ecohydrogeological Challenges on Ethiopian Water Projects and Their Impacts on Annual Water Share of Egypt: Case Study of Tekeze Dam. In: A.M. Negm (ed.), Conventional Water Resources and Agriculture in Egypt, The Handbook of Environmental Chemistry. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg. V. 74, pp. 415-450. <http://www.springerlink.com/content/110354/>
- Sharaky, A.M., 2018, Effects of the Ethiopian Renaissance Dam on the Egyptian water security, 15th International Conference of Crop Science: Oct. 1, 2018, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Agronomy, Ain Shams University, pp. 1-14.

(2 Authors)

- Sharaky, A.M., Abdoun, S.H. (2020) Assessment of groundwater quality in Bahariya Oasis, Western Desert, Egypt. Environ Earth. Sci. 79:145, 14p <https://rdcu.be/b3E1Z>

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Sharaky AM, El Abd S, Shanab E (2018) Groundwater assessment for agricultural irrigation in Toshka area, . In: Negm AM (ed) Conventional water resources and agriculture in the handbook of environmental chemistry, vol 74. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, pp 347–390. <https://www.springerlink.com/content/110354>

(Internet article)

Central Intelligence Agency. (2020). The Nile River. Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation: <http://www.mwri.eg>