

第一章测试

1. The structure of the journal article in all disciplines is the same. ()
A:对
B:错
答案:B
2. Which are the features of academic ? ()
A:objectivity
B:formality
C:responsibility
D:explicitness
答案:ABCD
3. If you are writing a paper in order to answer a specific question subjectively, the IMRaD structure will most likely serve your purposes best. ()
A:对
B:错
答案:B
4. The Introduction tells () you did the research,
A:What
B:why
C:how
D:When
答案:AB
5. Discussion illustrates ()
A:what was found.
B:why you did it.
C:what the findings mean.
D:what your expectation is.
答案:C
6. The goal of using the IMRaD format is to present facts objectively, demonstrating a genuine interest and care /in developing new understanding about a topic. ()
A:对
B:错
答案:A
7. To be objective, which is the best choice in academic writing?()
A:It is a very challenging study.
B:I think it is a very challenging study.
C:In my opinion it is a very challeging study.
D:We think it is a very challenging study.
答案:A
8. The main purpose of the method section is to tell () you did it .
A:when

B:how

C:What

D:why

答案:B

9. Many disciplines tend to combine the results and discussion section, instead of dividing findings from interpretations of these findings. ()

A:错

B:对

答案:B

10. The tone of academic writing can be very different depending on the discipline you are writing for. ()

A:错

B:对

答案:B

第二章测试

1. A wrong title choice can break the quality of the paper you submit. ()

A:错

B:对

答案:B

2. The general title is much better than the detailed one. ()

A:对

B:错

答案:B

3. The main functions of the title are: ()

A:Attracting the readers

B:Presenting the core contents

C:Stating the detailed results

D:Indexing

答案:ABD

4. “AE and Related NDE techniques in the fracture mechanics of concrete” is not a good title, because we can never use abbreviations or acronyms in the research paper titles. ()

A:对

B:错

答案:B

5. It is not good to contain keywords in the title, because they are usually too difficult to understand. ()

A:对

B:错

答案:B

6. () is the most frequent structures occurred in the research paper titles in sciences.
A:The nominal group construction
B:The prepositional construction
C:The Full- sentence construction
D:The gerund construction
答案:A
7. We usually use the parallel structure to make the title unified. ()
A:对
B:错
答案:A
8. To make the title easier to access by a computer search, we usually contain () in the title.
A:Easy words
B:important key words
C:None of the above
D:Difficult terms
答案:B
9. We'd better create the final title () the paper writing.
A:during
B:after
C:all of the others
D:before
答案:B
10. The requirements to make a good title are: ()
A:Being descriptive
B:Being brief and interesting
C:Being unified.
D:Being standard
答案:ABCD

第三章测试

1. The abstract section can work as the decided part of a research paper to be published or not. ()
A:对
B:错
答案:A
2. The abstract should express your central idea and your key points, including the () of the research you discuss in the paper.
A:Implications
B:Applications
C:statement

D:Proposal

答案:AB

3. The abstract works as a marketing tool. It is selling your paper to the editors and readers, helping them to decide “whether there is something in the body of the paper worth reading”. ()
A:对
B:错
答案:A
4. The abstract is text-only writing. So never include Images, illustration figures and tables. ()
A:对
B:错
答案:A
5. 1) What did you do and why? 2) How did do? 3) What did you find? 4) What do the findings mean? The sequence of questions that you usually try to answer in the abstract are: ().
A:1) - 2) - 3) - 4)
B:3)- 1) - 2) - 4)
C:3)- 2) - 4) - 1)
D:1) - 3) - 4) - 2)
答案:A
6. Which kind of the abstract is it? ()
A:descriptive
B:informative
C:None of the above
D:structured
答案:A
7. The descriptive abstract includes information about the purpose, scope and methods , the major findings , results and conclusions of your research. ()
A:对
B:错
答案:B
8. The informative abstract includes the results and discussions of the research, but the descriptive one does not. ()
A:对
B:错
答案:A
9. Among the following kinds of abstract, which one is the most fit to the above passage? ()
A:None of the above
B:descriptive
C:structured

D:informative

答案:D

10. The () part should be the second-longest part of the informative abstract ?

A:Discussion and Conclusion

B:Results

C:Introduction

D:Methods

答案:D

第四章测试

1. Introduction leads the audience from a general topic area to a certain topic of inquiry. ()

A:错

B:对

答案:B

2. Which are the functions of Introduction? ()

A:highlighting the topic

B:limiting the research scope

C:creating a first impression

D:presenting the study in the future

答案:ABC

3. Introduction tells the readers why they make the investigation, where they start, and where they intend to go to. ()

A:对

B:错

答案:A

4. The research background is usually presented with ().

A:reviewed literature

B:what you discover from the experiment

C:data obtained from the experiment

D:recent development

答案:AD

5. The section of purpose clearly indicates the specific () that guides the research.

A:core

B:beginning

C:objective

D:ending

答案:C

6. Even a broad opening needs to be clearly related to the topic. ()

A:错

B:对

答案:B

7. Literature review is about the () studies.
A:recent
B:previous
C:past
D:future
答案:B
8. In the part of research gap, we display the points that ().
A:are not studied yet
B:will be studied
C:will not be studied
D:have been studied
答案:A
9. In the section of literature review, we'd better develop it from the more specific topic to the more general context. ()
A:对
B:错
答案:B
10. We can use logical connectives to relate the information into a whole part. ()
A:对
B:错
答案:A

第五章测试

1. Literature reviews are aimed to summarize some sources and provide necessary information about a topic. ()
A:错
B:对
答案:B
2. To organize the literature review by chronological order is to trace the development of the topic over time from the latest work to the earliest. ()
A:错
B:对
答案:A
3. In the section of literature review, we collect information and sources of relevant topics from (), and so on.
A:magazines
B:academic conference speeches
C:dissertations/theses
D:scholarly articles
答案:ABD
4. A well-written literature review is about a simple summary of prior works. ()
A:错

- B:对
答案:A
5. We must point out the shortcomings of previous works. ()
A:对
B:错
答案:B
6. When we summarize the main idea, () is a good and common method.
A:organizing
B:writing
C:repeating
D:paraphrasing
答案:D
7. We need to avoid too much direct quoting. ()
A:错
B:对
答案:B
8. To make our review cohesive, we can repeat (), or use some addition connectors.
A:sentences
B:focus of the study
C:phrases
D:key words
答案:D
9. There are () central techniques to show attitude or stance.
A:4
B:6
C:5
D:3
答案:C
10. The two types of citations are ().
A:indirect citation
B:information prominent citation
C:direct citation
D:author prominent citation
答案:BD

第六章测试

1. The section of Materials and methods is a description of what was actually done. ()
A:对
B:错
答案:A

2. The qualitative method refers to use () to process the obtained materials.
A:selection and collection
B:induction and deduction
C:abstraction and generalization
D:analysis and synthesis
答案:BCD
3. The investigation method is used to just collect materials about the current situation. ()
A:对
B:错
答案:B
4. Research methods in arts and science are different. ()
A:对
B:错
答案:A
5. The three moves for writing Materials and Methods include ().
A:going over the previous work
B:analyzing data
C:contextualizing study methods
D:describing the study
答案:BCD
6. In terms of Data Analysis, it tells the reader how the () were analyzed.
A:study
B:statistics
C:data
D:experiment
答案:C
7. You must include enough detail that your study can be replicated by others in your field. ()
A:错
B:对
答案:B
8. It is a good way to identify potential problems that commonly arise with various methods. ()
A:对
B:错
答案:A
9. The description of the research procedure and the various materials used in each step is usually used with ().
A:the present perfect tense
B:the future tense
C:the simple present tense

D:the simple past tense

答案:D

10. If the research material is conventional and not a specific material reported in the paper, we use ().

A:the present perfect tense

B:the simple present tense

C:the future tense

D:the simple past tense

答案:B

第七章测试

1. Figures and tables are the main aids in illustrating the results section. ()

A:错

B:对

答案:B

2. A chart or a table may help you highlight the important pieces of information in your paper. ()

A:对

B:错

答案:A

3. Data listed in the results section should be carefully selected and revised in the journal paper. ()

A:对

B:错

答案:B

4. In results section, background information should be reported again in order to facilitate the comparison or contrast of those specific results.()

A:对

B:错

答案:B

5. How to design your graphs in your journal paper?()

A:Extend the axis as far as possible

B:Draw as many lines inside a graph as possible

C:Make each line on a graph as easily distinguishable as possible

答案:C

6. Non-textual elements are used for _____. ()

A:a certain purpose

B:a sort of signal

C:a kind of decoration

答案:A

7. It is necessary to _____ your results in detail in the results section. ()

A:interpret

B:list

8. Embedding a chart, a table or other non-textual elements into the paper can bring added _____ to the research. ()
A:interest
B:vagueness
C:clarity
答案:C
9. Results section includes the following elements: ()
A:an introductory context
B:an inclusion of non-textual elements
C:a summary of the key findings
答案:ABC
10. For most research paper formats, there are the following ways to present and organize the results. ()
A:Presenting a section and discussing it.
B:Commenting the results one by one.
C:Presenting the results followed by a short explanation of the findings.
答案:AC

第八章测试

1. The discussion section can most effectively show your ability as a researcher to think critically about the issue studied. ()
A:错
B:对
答案:B
2. The discussion section helps to engage the readers in thinking critically about issues based upon an evidence-based interpretation of findings.()
A:对
B:错
答案:A
3. It is not necessary to identify the relationship, patterns and correlations among the received data. ()
A:对
B:错
答案:B
4. It is not necessary to discuss the reasons why you have got some unexpected data and define their importance. ()
A:错
B:对
答案:A
5. According the IMRAD format, discussion section is the _____ part of the body. ()

B:fourth

C:third

6. Discussion section usually presents the underlying meaning of your research, which means _____? ()
A:Presenting the purpose
B:Making the implications
C:Signaling the significance
答案:B
7. While we summarize the main findings in the discussion section, what should be done? ()
A:Present a reiteration of the results section.
B:Present a comparison or a contrast with the published studies.
C:Both the other two.
答案:B
8. Which of the following expression is true? ()
A:Both the other two
B:Just list key weaknesses of a study's limitations.
C:If access is denied or limited in some way, describe the reasons.
答案:C
9. When we focus on the discussion section, we mainly talk about the following elements?()
A:implication
B:limitation and recommendation
C:interpretation
答案:ABC
10. When discussing the limitations of your research, make sure to _____? ()
A:describe each limitation in detailed but concisely
B:explain why each limitation exists
C:provide the reasons why each limitation could not be overcome
答案:ABC

第九章测试

1. What's the major function of conclusion in a paper? ()
A:It raises a question for readers to consider.
B:It leaves the contact information of the author.
C:It connects with the subjects of other papers.
D:It gives the paper a sense of unity and reminds readers of the research purpose.
答案:D
2. When restate major arguments or purpose, you may use the expressions " _____ ()".
A:The aim of the present study was to investigate...

C:The current study contributes to ...
D:Future research work is needed to...

3. When judging the values and significance of the study, you may use the expressions“_____”()
A:Further study will be done to investigate...
B:The findings of the present study provide insights for...
C:The purpose of the present study was to examine...
D:To sum up, we have concluded that...

答案:B

4. What are the essential elements that make up a conclusion? ()
A:summarizing major findings
B:evaluating research results
C:restate major arguments
D:proposing future recommendations

答案:ABCD

5. When you show the significance of your research, you may include_____ ()
A:Why are your research findings important?
B:Where is your research article to be published?
C:What problems has it solved?
D:What does it contribute to the further study of this subject?

答案:ACD

6. When you write a conclusion for your research paper, you should follow the rules like_____ ()
A:avoiding lengthy conclusion with unnecessary details
B:ending the conclusion with strong statements
C:showing the overall significance of your research findings
D:synthesizing major points mentioned in the introduction

答案:ABCD

7. You need to write a long and complex conclusion with enough details in order to make the paper appear professional. ()

A:对

B:错

答案:B

8. Contrary to the writing style in the introduction of the paper, the way of writing a conclusion is from specific to general. ()

A:错

B:对

答案:B

9. Problems and limitations of your research shouldn't be mentioned in the conclusion of your paper. ()

A:错

答案

10. In the conclusion of your paper, you need to repeat the major arguments mentioned in the introduction. ()

A:对

B:错

答案:B

第十章测试

1. Which of the following visual aids is the most commonly used in an international conference presentation? ()

A:Props

B:PPT slides

C:Overheads

D:Handouts

答案:B

2. Those who attend a _____ session will read the posted papers and discuss them with the author. ()

A:poster

B:general

C:parallel

D:plenary

答案:A

3. When you make a comparison or contrast during your presentation, you may use the expressions “_____”. ()

A:As a result, ...

B:Similarly, ...

C:In addition, ...

D:To sum up, ...

答案:B

4. Conference organizations usually include_____. ()

A:organizing committee and academic committee

B:secretariat

C:sponsors

D:organizers

答案:ABCD

5. The opening remarks of an introduction usually consist of _____ ()

A:expressing pleasure and honor to give the speech

B:greeting the audience

C:extending thankfulness to the chairperson

D:outlining the main content of the presentation

答案:ABC

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/827000065014006041>