

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: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:organziing commitee 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>