

федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение высшего образования
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Сеченова **Министерства здравоохранения Российской Федерации**
(Сеченовский Университет)

Институт иностранных языков для
профессиональных целей

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Основы академического письма

основная профессиональная образовательная программа
высшего профессионального образования - программа бакалавриата

45.03.04 Интеллектуальные системы в гуманитарной сфере

Тестовые задания:

Оценочное средство	Эталон ответа	Уровень применения*
Test «Academic writing»:		<i>ПА</i>
WHAT IS THE RECOMMENDED PROPORTION OF ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VERBS IN A MEDICAL RESEARCH PAPER? A) 70% active, 30% passive B) 30% active, 70% passive C) 50% active, 50% passive D) 100% passive	A	
IN WHICH SECTIONS OF A MEDICAL RESEARCH PAPER DO THEY NORMALLY USE MORE PASSIVE VERBS? A) Materials and Methods and Results B) Introduction and Discussion C) Introduction D) Results and Discussion	A	
THE TWO TYPES OF ABSTRACTS ARE: A) Structured abstracts and free-form abstracts B) Resume and summary C) Thesis and abstract D) Description and resume	A	
WHICH SENTENCE DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY GRAMMAR OR STYLE ERRORS? A) Groups 1, 2, and 3 included 15, 20, and 12 patients, respectively. B) 1st group included 15 patients, 2nd group included 20 patients, and 3rd group included 12 patients. C) The 1st group included 15 patients, the 2nd group included 20 patients, and the 3rd group included 12 patients. D) Group 1 included 15 patients, group 2 included 20 patients, group 3 included 12 patients.	A	
WHICH SENTENCE DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY GRAMMAR OR STYLE ERRORS? A) The blood serum levels in the control group were higher than in the treatment group. B) The blood serum levels in control group were higher than in treatment group. C) Blood serum levels in the controls group were higher than in the treatment group. D) The blood serum levels in the control group were higher when compared to the treatment group.	A	
WHICH SENTENCE DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY GRAMMAR, STYLE, OR LOGICAL ERRORS? A) Our results are similar to the results of our previous studies. B) Our results are similar to our previous studies. C) Our results are similar to those studies.	A	

D) The findings of our study are similar to previous researches.		
WHICH SENTENCE DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY GRAMMAR ERRORS? A) The patient has been having epigastric pain for three months. B) The patient has epigastric pain for three months. C) The patient is having epigastric pain for three months. D) The patient have had epigastric pain for three months.	A	
WHICH SENTENCE DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY GRAMMAR OR STYLE ERRORS? A) The following flowchart compares the qualitative methods to identify drugs of abuse. B) The information on qualitative method comparison of assays for drugs of abuse is summarized in the flowchart below. C) The information on the qualitative comparison of methods for drugs of abuse is summarized in the flowchart below. D) The information on the qualitative comparison of methods for drugs of abuse has been summarized in the flowchart below.	A	
WHICH SENTENCE DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY GRAMMAR OR STYLE ERRORS? A) This literature review looks at incidences of infection associated with bio-absorbable implants. B) In this literature review, incidences of infection associated with bio-absorbable implants are considered. C) In this literature review, incidences of infection associated with bio-absorbable implants have been considered. D) In this review of literature incidences of infection associated with bioabsorbable implants are considered.	A	
WHICH SENTENCE DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY GRAMMAR OR STYLE ERRORS? A) This test has been widely used in studies around the world for decades. B) This test has been widely used for decades in scientific researches of the Russia and other countries. C) This test has been used widely for decades in studies in Russia and other countries. D) This test has been widely used for decades in researches globally.	A	
WHICH SENTENCE DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY GRAMMAR OR STYLE ERRORS? A) Our hypothesis predicts that biomarker changes reflect brain aging.	A	

B) According to our hypothesis, it is predicted that biomarker changes reflect brain aging. C) It is predicted by us that biomarker changes reflect brain aging. D) According to our hypothesis, we predict that biomarker changes reflect the aging of the brain.		
WHICH PURPOSE STATEMENT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY GRAMMAR OR STYLE ERRORS? A) Our purpose was to assess the prevalence of atrial fibrillation (AF) and use of antithrombotic agents in adult patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS). B) The purpose of our study is to assess the prevalence of atrial fibrillation (AF) and use of antithrombotic agents in adult patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS). C) Our purpose was to assess the prevalence of atrial fibrillation (AF) and to study specific features of antithrombotic agents use in patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS). D) We assess the prevalence of atrial fibrillation (AF) and use of antithrombotic agents in adult patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS).	A	
WHICH SENTENCE DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY PUNCTUATION ERRORS? A) Moreover, our findings are in good agreement with published data. B) Moreover our findings are in good agreement, with published data. C) Moreover, our findings are in good agreement, with published data. D) Moreover: our findings are in good agreement with published data.	A	
WHICH SENTENCE DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY PUNCTUATION ERRORS? A) The trial participants were below 20 years of age and able to read and understand the instructions. B) The trial participants were below 20-years of age, and able to read, and understand the instructions. C) The trial participants were below 20-years of age and able to read, and understand the instructions. D) The trial participants were below 20 years of age, and able to read, and understand the instructions.	A	
WHICH SENTENCE DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY PUNCTUATION ERRORS? A) This was a 5-month study, with the follow-up phase lasting 2 months. B) This was a 5 months' study, with the follow up-phase lasting 2 months. C) This was a 5-months study, with the follow up-phase lasting 2 months. D) This was a 5 months study, with the follow up	A	

phase lasting 2 months.		
BELOW IS AN ABSTRACT FOR A RESEARCH PAPER THAT DOES NOT FOLLOW THE FORMAT REQUESTED BY MOST JOURNALS. HOW SHOULD THE ORDER OF PARAGRAPHS BE REARRANGED?(1) <i>Migraine with aura is a prominent feature of CADASIL. Treatment responses are similar to those seen in the general migraine population and no complications were observed with triptans. Migraine with aura was associated with increased risk of encephalopathy suggesting they may share pathophysiological mechanisms. There was no increased stroke risk associated with migraine, but risk appeared to be reduced although this finding needs confirming.</i> (2) <i>Migraine is common in Cerebral Autosomal Dominant Arteriopathy with Subcortical Infarcts and Leukoencephalopathy (CADASIL) but its treatment responses are not well described, and its relationship to stroke risk unknown. Encephalopathy is a less common presentation; it has been suggested it is related to migraine. We characterised migraine patterns and treatment responses in CADASIL, and examined associations between migraine and both stroke risk and encephalopathy.</i> (3) <i>300 symptomatic CADASIL patients were prospectively recruited from a national referral clinic over a nineteen-year period, from 1996 to 2015. Data was collected using a standardized questionnaire. Migraine was classified according to the International Classification of Headache Disorders, 3rd edition (beta version). A cross-sectional analysis was carried out on the data collected.</i> (4) <i>MIGRAINE WAS PRESENT IN 226 (75.3%), AND THE PRESENTING FEATURE IN 203 (67.7%). IT WAS USUALLY ACCOMPANIED BY AURA (89.8%). PATIENTS SHOWED VARIABLE RESPONSES TO A VARIETY OF DRUGS FOR MIGRAINE. OF 24 GIVEN TRIPTANS, 45.5% HAD CONSISTENT OR PARTIAL RESPONSES. NONE HAD COMPLICATIONS FOLLOWING TRIPTANS. THIRTY-THREE (11.0%) PATIENTS EXPERIENCED ENCEPHALOPATHY LASTING ON AVERAGE 8.1 ± 3.4 DAYS. PATIENTS WITH MIGRAINE WITH AURA HAD HIGHER ODDS OF ENCEPHALOPATHY (OR = 5.4; 95%CI 1.6–28.4; P = 0.002). PATIENTS WITH CONFUSIONAL AURA HAD HIGHER ODDS OF ENCEPHALOPATHY THAN THOSE WITH OTHER AURA TYPES (OR = 2.5, 95%CI = 1.0–5.8, P = 0.04). THERE WAS ALSO NO INCREASE IN RISK OF ENCEPHALOPATHY WITH SEX OR AGE AT</i>	A	

ONSET OF MIGRAINE. MIGRAINEURS HAD A LOWER STROKE RISK THAN NON-MIGRAINEURS (HR = 0.46, 95%CI 0.3–0.6, P = 2.1X10⁻⁶). A) (2), (3), (4), (1) B) (4), (2), (3), (1) C) (4), (3), (2), (1) D) (3), (2), (4), (1)		
BELOW IS AN ABSTRACT FOR A RESEARCH PAPER THAT DOES NOT FOLLOW THE FORMAT REQUESTED BY MOST JOURNALS. HOW SHOULD THE ORDER OF PARAGRAPHS BE REARRANGED? <i>(1) Migraine with aura is a prominent feature of CADASIL. Treatment responses are similar to those seen in the general migraine population and no complications were observed with triptans. Migraine with aura was associated with increased risk of encephalopathy suggesting they may share pathophysiological mechanisms. There was no increased stroke risk associated with migraine, but risk appeared to be reduced although this finding needs confirming. (2) Migraine is common in Cerebral Autosomal Dominant Arteriopathy with Subcortical Infarcts and Leukoencephalopathy (CADASIL) but its treatment responses are not well described, and its relationship to stroke risk unknown. Encephalopathy is a less common presentation; it has been suggested it is related to migraine. We characterised migraine patterns and treatment responses in CADASIL, and examined associations between migraine and both stroke risk and encephalopathy. (3) 300 symptomatic CADASIL patients were prospectively recruited from a national referral clinic over a nineteen-year period, from 1996 to 2015. Data was collected using a standardized questionnaire. Migraine was classified according to the International Classification of Headache Disorders, 3rd edition (beta version). A cross-sectional analysis was carried out on the data collected. (4) MIGRAINE WAS PRESENT IN 226 (75.3%), AND THE PRESENTING FEATURE IN 203 (67.7%). IT WAS USUALLY ACCOMPANIED BY AURA (89.8%). PATIENTS SHOWED VARIABLE RESPONSES TO A VARIETY OF DRUGS FOR MIGRAINE. OF 24 GIVEN TRIPTANS, 45.5% HAD CONSISTENT OR PARTIAL RESPONSES. NONE HAD COMPLICATIONS FOLLOWING TRIPTANS. THIRTY-THREE (11.0%) PATIENTS EXPERIENCED ENCEPHALOPATHY LASTING ON AVERAGE 8.1 ± 3.4 DAYS. PATIENTS WITH MIGRAINE WITH AURA HAD HIGHER ODDS OF</i>	A	

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BELOW IS AN ABSTRACT FOR A RESEARCH PAPER THAT DOES NOT FOLLOW THE FORMAT REQUESTED BY MOST JOURNALS. HOW SHOULD THE ORDER OF PARAGRAPHS BE REARRANGED?(1) <i>Twenty-five years after their introduction into clinical practice, PPIs remain the mainstay of the treatment of acid-related diseases, where their use in gastroesophageal reflux disease, eosinophilic esophagitis, Helicobacter pylori infection, peptic ulcer disease and bleeding as well as, and Zollinger–Ellison syndrome is appropriate. Prevention of gastroduodenal mucosal lesions (and symptoms) in patients taking non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) or antiplatelet therapies and carrying gastrointestinal risk factors also represents an appropriate indication. On the contrary, steroid use does not need any gastroprotection, unless combined with NSAID therapy. In dyspeptic patients with persisting symptoms, despite successful H. pylori eradication, short-term PPI treatment could be attempted. Finally, addition of PPIs to pancreatic enzyme replacement therapy in patients with refractory steatorrhea may be worthwhile. (2) The topics, identified by a Scientific Committee, were assigned to experts selected by three Italian Scientific Societies, who independently performed a systematic search of the relevant literature using Medline/PubMed, Embase, and the Cochrane databases. Search outputs were distilled, paying more attention to systematic reviews and meta-analyses (where available) representing the best evidence. The draft prepared on each topic was circulated amongst all the members of the Scientific Committee. Each expert then provided her/his input to the writing, suggesting changes and the inclusion of new material and/or additional relevant</i>	A	

references. The global recommendations were then thoroughly discussed in a specific meeting, refined with regard to both content and wording, and approved to obtain a summary of current evidence. (3) The introduction of proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) into clinical practice has revolutionized the management of acid-related diseases. Studies in primary care and emergency settings suggest that PPIs are frequently prescribed for inappropriate indications or for indications where their use offers little benefit. Inappropriate PPI use is a matter of great concern, especially in the elderly, who are often affected by multiple comorbidities and are taking multiple medications and are thus at an increased risk of long-term PPI-related adverse outcomes as well as drug-to-drug interactions. Herein, we aim to review the current literature on PPI use and develop a position paper addressing the benefits and potential harms of acid suppression with the purpose of providing evidence-based guidelines on the appropriate use of these medications. (4) Overall, PPIs are irreplaceable drugs in the management of acid-related diseases. However, PPI treatment, as any kind of drug therapy, is not without risk of adverse effects. The overall benefits of therapy and improvement in quality of life significantly outweigh potential harms in most patients, but those without clear clinical indication are only exposed to the risks of PPI prescription. Adhering with evidence-based guidelines represents the only rational approach to effective and safe PPI therapy. A) (3), (2), (1), (4) B) (1), (2), (3), (4) C) (3), (2), (4), (1) D) (4), (2), (1), (3)		
WHICH OF THE SENTENCES USES ONLY BRITISH SPELLING? A) Clinical chemistry tests (i.e., haematocrit, haemoglobin, and haematuria) were performed at a single study centre to minimise variability between laboratories. B) Clinical chemistry tests (i.e., hematocrit, haemoglobin, and hematuria) were performed at a single study center to minimize variability between laboratories. C) Clinical chemistry tests (i.e., haematocrit, haemoglobin, and haematuria) were performed at a single study center to minimize variability between laboratories. D) Clinical chemistry tests (i.e., hematocrit, hemoglobin, and hematuria) were performed at a	A	

single study centre to minimise variability between laboratories.		
Which of the sentences uses only American spelling? A) All histologic and histopathologic findings from the fetuses confirmed the presence of multiple edemas. B) All histological and histopathologic findings from the foetuses confirmed the presence of multiple oedemas. C) All histological and histopathological findings from the foetuses confirmed the presence of multiple oedemas. D) All histologic and histopathologic findings from the foetuses confirmed the presence of multiple edemas.	A	
WHICH OF THE SENTENCES USES ONLY AMERICAN SPELLING? A) This was a single-center, placebo-controlled study to determine the effects of the LH-RH analog on estrogen levels in a pediatric population with central precocious puberty. B) This was a single-centre, placebo-controlled study to determine the effects of the LH-RH analog on estrogen levels in a pediatric population with central precocious puberty. C) This was a single-center, placebo-controlled study to determine the effects of the LH-RH analog on estrogen levels in a paediatric population with central precocious puberty. D) This was a single-center, placebo-controlled study to determine the effects of the LH-RH analogue on oestrogen levels in a pediatric population with central precocious puberty.	A	
WHICH SENTENCE DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY GRAMMAR OR STYLE ERRORS? A) The most promising and advanced treatment of non-parasitic liver cysts (NPLCs) is a minimally invasive ultrasound- and X-ray-guided surgery. B) The most perspective and advanced method for treatment of Non-Parasitic Liver Cysts (NPLC) is the minimally invasive surgery under USI and X-ray control. C) The most perspective and advanced method for treatment of Non-Parasitic Liver Cysts (NPLC) is a minimally invasive surgery under USI and X-ray control. D) The most promising and advanced method for treatment of Non-Parasitic Liver Cysts (NPLC) is the minimally invasive surgery under USI and X-ray control.	A	
WHICH SENTENCE DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY GRAMMAR OR STYLE ERRORS?	A	

A) A total of 20 grams of distilled water was added into the solution. B) A total of 20 grams of distilled water were added into the solution. C) 20 grams of distilled water were added into the solution. D) Twenty grams of distilled water were added into the solution.		
WHICH SENTENCE DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY PUNCTUATION ERRORS? A) Much of the literature advocates stretching preparatory to exercise; however, the mechanisms are not well understood. B) Much of the literature advocates stretching preparatory to exercise, however, the mechanisms are not well understood. C) Much of the literature advocates stretching preparatory to exercise, however the mechanisms are not well understood. D) Much of the literature advocates stretching preparatory to exercise – however, the mechanisms are not well understood.	A	
WHICH WORD GROUP IS GRAMMATICALLY CORRECT? A) relapses to drug abuse B) relapses of drug abuse C) relapses from drug abuse D) relapses at drug abuse	A	
WHICH WORD GROUP IS GRAMMATICALLY CORRECT? A) an increase in blood pressure B) an increase of blood pressure C) an increase to blood pressure D) an increase from blood pressure	A	
WHICH WORD CANNOT BE USED AS A SYNONYM FOR “INTRODUCTION” IN A RESEARCH PAPER? A) Preface B) Background C) Context D) Introduction	A	
WHICH TENSE SHOULD MOSTLY BE USED WHEN DESCRIBING MATERIALS AND METHODS? A) Past Simple B) Present Perfect C) Present Simple D) Past Perfect	A	
FROM THE SENTENCES BELOW, CHOOSE THE ONE WITH THE CORRECT WORD ORDER. A) Student’s t-test was used as the main method to identify statistically significant differences between	A	

the mean values. B) As the main method to identify statistically significant differences between the mean values was used Student's t-test. C) Student's t-test was used as the main method between the mean values to identify statistically significant differences. D) As the main method was used Student's t-test to identify statistically significant differences between the mean values.		
WHICH TENSE SHOULD MOSTLY BE USED WHEN DESCRIBING RESEARCH RESULTS? A) Past Simple B) Present Perfect C) Present Simple D) Past Perfect	A	
WHICH TITLE FOR A LITERATURE REVIEW IS CORRECT? A) Latest advances in surgery B) Late advances in surgery C) New achievements in surgery D) Latest achievements in surgery	A	
WHICH SENTENCE DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ERRORS? A) One in five patients presents with such symptoms. B) Every fifth patient presents with such symptoms. C) One patient of five has such symptoms. D) A fifth of the patient have such symptoms.	A	
WHICH VARIANT CANNOT BE USED AS A SYNONYM FOR "MATERIALS AND METHODS" IN A RESEARCH PAPER? A) Comment B) Study Design C) Experimental Section D) Methodology	A	
WHICH VARIANT CANNOT BE USED AS A SYNONYM FOR "RESULTS" (I.E., THE RESULTS SECTION) IN A SCIENTIFIC PAPER? A) Rationale B) Evidence synthesis C) Findings D) Results	A	
WHICH SECTION OF A RESEARCH PAPER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY REFERENCES? A) Results B) Materials and Methods C) Discussion D) Introduction	A	
THE FIRST PART OF A RESEARCH PAPER IS: A) Introduction B) Abstract	A	

C) Authorship D) Title		
THE SECOND PART OF A RESEARCH PAPER IS: A) Materials and Methods B) Discussion C) Abstract D) Acknowledgements	A	
THE THIRD PART OF A RESEARCH PAPER IS: A) Results B) Conclusions C) Discussion D) Conflicts of Interest	A	
THE FOURTH PART OF A RESEARCH PAPER IS: A) Discussion B) Results C) Resume D) Acknowledgements	A	
WHICH SENTENCE SHOULD NOT BE USED THE CONFLICTS OF INTEREST SECTION? A) We don't have any conflicts whatsoever B) All authors have no conflict of interest to report C) No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors D) The author(s) declare(s) that there is no conflict of interest	A	
WHICH SENTENCE DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY GRAMMAR OR STYLE ERRORS? A) Picture 1 shows how drug addiction affects the brain. B) The first picture shows how drug addiction influences on the brain. C) In picture 1, it is shown how drug addiction affects brain. D) The Picture 1 shows how drug addiction affects on brain.	A	
BELOW IS AN INTRODUCTION THAT DOES NOT FOLLOW THE FORMAT REQUESTED BY MOST JOURNALS. HOW SHOULD THE ORDER OF PARAGRAPHS BE REARRANGED? CADASIL: MIGRAINE, ENCEPHALOPATHY, STROKE, AND THEIR INTER-RELATIONSHIPS Introduction (1) Migraines are often the earliest feature of disease and have been reported in up to 75% of cases [N–N]. The pattern of migraines differs from that seen in the general population with a predominance of migraine with aura and frequent reports of complicated and prolonged aura [N].(2) In a large cohort of patients with CADASIL, we determined the prevalence and characteristics of migraine. We recorded responses	A	

to migraine medication and analyzed the relationship between migraine and both stroke and encephalopathy.(3) Despite its prevalence, there have been few detailed studies of migraine in CADASIL [N–N]. Furthermore, little is known about how it responds to therapy and whether the management of migraine in CADASIL should differ from that of migraine in the general population [N–N]. Epidemiological studies have demonstrated that migraine, in particular migraine with aura, is an independent risk factor for stroke in the general population [N–N]. However, whether the presence of migraine with aura in CADASIL is predictive of an earlier onset of stroke and a more severe phenotype is unknown. Another related clinical phenotype of CADASIL is encephalopathy or “CADASIL coma.” This can be preceded by an acute migraine headache [N, N], but the associations between migraine and encephalopathy are poorly understood.(4) Cerebral Autosomal Dominant Arteriopathy with Subcortical Infarcts and Leukoencephalopathy (CADASIL) is the most common monogenic form of stroke and is caused by mutations in the NOTCH3 gene [N]. Although pathological changes can be seen in both systemic and cerebral vessels, clinical features of CADASIL are confined to the central nervous system, causing subcortical lacunar infarcts and cognitive impairment progressing to vascular dementia [N]. A) (4), (1), (3), (2) B) (2), (3), (4), (1) C) (4), (3), (2), (1) D) (1), (4), (3), (2)		
WHICH SENTENCE DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY GRAMMAR OR STYLE ERRORS? A) By manipulating the lower back, the physiotherapist greatly eased the pain. B) By manipulating the lower back, the pain was greatly eased. C) Manipulating the lower back greatly, the pain was eased. D) Physiotherapist manipulations greatly eased the pain in lower back.	A	
WHICH SENTENCE DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY GRAMMAR OR STYLE ERRORS? A) This paper examines the proposed benefits of active exercise for chronic lower back pain (CLBP). B) In this paper, the proposed benefits of active exercise for chronic lower back pain (CLBP) will be examined. C) In this paper, the proposed benefits of active exercise for chronic lower back pain (CLBP) are	A	

examined. D) The proposed benefits of active exercise for CLBP are examined in this paper.		
IN WHAT ORDER ARE SUBSECTIONS ORGANIZED IN THE MATERIALS AND METHODS SECTION OF A RESEARCH PAPER? A) Chronological order or order of importance B) From general to specific C) From most to least important D) From specific to general	A	
IN WHAT ORDER ARE SUBSECTIONS ORGANIZED IN THE INTRODUCTION SECTION OF A RESEARCH PAPER? A) From general to specific (background information, knowledge gap, purpose statement) B) From most to least important C) From specific to general D) Chronological order or order of importance	A	
WHICH SENTENCE DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY GRAMMAR OR STYLE ERRORS? A) All patients underwent surgery. B) All patients were operated on. C) All the patients were operated on. D) Every patient was operated on.	A	
WHAT ARE THE TWO MOST WIDELY-USED REFERENCING STYLES IN MEDICAL RESEARCH PAPERS? A) The Vancouver style and the American Psychological Association style B) The Modern Languages Association style and the Harvard style C) The Modern Humanities Research Association and the Chicago style D) The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers style and the Modern Languages Association style	A	
IN WHAT ORDER CAN RESEARCH RESULTS BE PRESENTED IN THE RESULTS SECTION OF A RESEARCH PAPER? A) Chronological order /Grouping by topic or experiment /General to specific /Most to least important B) Only chronological order C) Only grouping by topic or experiment D) Only from general to specific E) Only from most to least important	A	
IN WHAT ORDER ARE SUBSECTIONS ORGANIZED IN THE DISCUSSION SECTION OF A RESEARCH PAPER? A) From specific to general (answer the question as it was asked in the Introduction; describe how your results and your interpretation of the results are	A	

related to the results (evidence) from other published studies; consider the “big picture;” take-home message). B) From most to least important C) From general to specific D) Chronological order or order of importance		
WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE DISCUSSION SECTION OF A RESEARCH PAPER? A) To explain what your research results mean and what contribution your paper makes to the field of study B) To present research results C) To discuss methodology D) To provide an overview of the topic	A	
WHICH SENTENCE DOES NOT SEEM TO BELONG TO THE DISCUSSION SECTION OF A RESEARCH PAPER? A) Of the 366 staff responding, those approving the plan numbered 89 (24%). B) That only a quarter of the staff approved the plan seems surprising. C) The Whammo Method’s ineffectiveness may stem from its untested premises. D) Such a large increase in absenteeism involving so many young nurses in small hospitals supports the suggestion of Piik (2005) that hospitals of this size may benefit more from our innovations than would larger hospitals.	A	
WHICH SENTENCE DOES NOT SEEM TO BELONG TO THE RESULTS SECTION OF A RESEARCH PAPER? A) Such a large increase in absenteeism involving so many young nurses in small hospitals supports the suggestion of Piik (2005) that hospitals of this size may benefit more from our innovations than would larger hospitals. B) Of the 366 staff responding, those approving the plan numbered 89 (24%). C) The Whammo Method performed well for our patients less than one-third of the time. D) Absenteeism of the nursing staff of small hospitals from 2000 to 2005 compared to 1990 was four-fold.	A	
WHICH INFORMATION SHOULD THE RESULTS SECTION OF A RESEARCH PAPER CONTAIN A) Both research data and research results B) Only research data C) Only research results D) Raw data and summarized data (mean, percent, median, and range)	A	
WHICH SENTENCE FITS IN THE RESULTS	A	

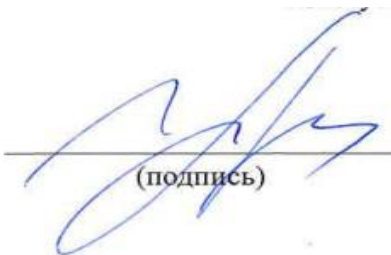
SECTION OF A RESEARCH PAPER? A) The Whammo Method performed well for our patients less than one-third of the time. B) That only a quarter of the staff approved the plan seems surprising. C) The Whammo Method's ineffectiveness may stem from its untested premises. D) Such a large increase in absenteeism involving so many young nurses in small hospitals supports the suggestion of Piik (2005) that hospitals of this size may benefit more from our innovations than would larger hospitals.		
BELOW IS AN INTRODUCTION THAT DOES NOT FOLLOW THE FORMAT REQUESTED BY MOST JOURNALS. HOW SHOULD THE ORDER OF PARAGRAPHS BE REARRANGED? <i>INTRODUCTION(1) THE AIM OF THE PRESENT STUDY WAS TO COMPARE COMORBIDITIES IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH MIGRAINE OR TENSION HEADACHE ATTENDING A TERTIARY PEDIATRIC HEADACHE CLINIC.(2) THE NATIONWIDE SURVEY OF ARRUDA ET AL. [3] IS ONE OF THE FEW TO COMPARE COMORBIDITIES BETWEEN MIGRAINE AND TENSION HEADACHE IN THE GENERAL PEDIATRIC POPULATION, BUT FURTHER DATA ARE NEEDED, IN OTHER SETTINGS.(3) THE MOST COMMON TYPES OF HEADACHE IN THE GENERAL POPULATION OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS ARE TENSION HEADACHE AND MIGRAINE [1]. A GERMAN EPIDEMIOLOGY STUDY OF CHILDREN AGED 7–14 YEARS FROM 8,000 HOUSEHOLDS RANDOMLY SELECTED FROM COMMUNITY REGISTERS REPORTED A 7.5% RATE OF MIGRAINE AND 18.5% RATE OF TENSION-TYPE HEADACHE [1].(4) IN A DETAILED REVIEW OF SEVERAL STUDIES, AN ASSOCIATION WAS NOTED BETWEEN PRIMARY PEDIATRIC HEADACHE AND VARIOUS ORGANIC AND NONORGANIC COMORBIDITIES, INCLUDING ATOPIC DISEASE, CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE, EPILEPSY, DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, SLEEP DISORDERS, ATTENTION-DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER, AND TOURETTE SYNDROME [2].</i> A) (3), (4), (2), (1) B) (4), (3), (2), (1) C) (3), (2), (4), (1) D) (1), (3), (4), (2)	A	
WHICH SENTENCE FROM THE RESULTS SECTION OF A RESEARCH ARTICLE IS	A	

CORRECT? A) We found that protein expression increases with neuronal injury (52%, $P<0.05$). B) We have found that protein expression increases with neuronal injury (52%, $P<0.05$). C) We find that protein expression increases with neuronal injury (52%, $P<0.05$). D) We will find that protein expression increases with neuronal injury (52%, $P<0.05$).		
WHICH TITLE FOR A RESEARCH REPORT IS CORRECT? A) Laser Treatment for Pediatric Melanoma B) Treatment of Pediatric Melanoma Patients with Lasers C) Treatment of Children with Melanoma with Lasers D) Pediatric Laser Treatment for Children with Melanoma	A	
WHICH TITLE IS MORE APPROPRIATE FOR A RESEARCH PAPER? A) Statin Therapy Reduces Serum Cholesterol in Patients with Cardiovascular Disease B) Reduction of Serum Cholesterol with Statin Therapy C) Effect of Statins on Serum Cholesterol D) Statins and Cholesterol	A	
WHICH SECTIONS OF AN ABSTRACT ARE NORMALLY LONGER THAN OTHERS? A) Materials and Methods and Results B) Purpose and Conclusion C) Results and Conclusion D) Background and Materials and Methods	A	

Фонд оценочных средств дисциплины разработан Институтом иностранных языков для профессиональных целей

Принят на заседании Институтом иностранных языков для профессиональных целей
от «22» января 2025 г., протокол № 5

Директор
Института иностранных языков
для профессиональных целей



(подпись)

И.Ю.Марковина
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Одобрено Центральным методическим советом
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