In this next module,,we're going to do an active practice exercise about what you just learned about.,Introduction section. This is the introduction section from an article in the BMJ Christmas issue, which is a humor issue, but it makes a good example.,I want you,to read the introduction and,identify which sentences give the what's known or background, which sentences give the what's unknown, and which sentences refer to this specific study.,So go through and figure that out, and when you are done, restart the video, and I'll walk you through it.,Okay, so hopefully this one was fairly straightforward.,In the very 1st two paragraphs, in just the beginning of the 3rd paragraph, we get a lot of background information.,We get the what's known. So we're told a lot about popular medical talk shows the background there.,Hopefully you identified all of those as what's There are two places, two sentences, where we get the what's unknown.,We get the quality of information outside of the news media has not been examined.,So this has not been well studied.,And at the the 3rd paragraph, however, no research has systematically examined the content of the medical information provided on these talk shows.,Nobody has done a study like this before systematically evaluating those talk shows, right?,Finally, the last sentence gives us the aims of this study.,They say our objective was to review the most popular medical talk shows on television to one,, determine the type of recommendations and claims given and the details provided, and two, search for and evaluate the evidence behind these recommendations.,It's clear that this study is filling in a gap, because nobody has ever looked at this research question before.,So hopefully that one was fairly straightforward.,Now we're going to do a 2nd exercise.,This was a study on self citation.,The authors wanted to know if men cite their own papers self site more than women.,And I want you to do the same thing as we did in the last exercise.,I want you to identify the sentences that give the noon the unknown, and then those that are pertinent to this study. So now pause the video and complete the exercise, and then restart the video.,All right, hopefully you got that.,Um. Most of the the 1st three paragraphs are giving a lot of background.,We learn that self citation is an important question.,They tell us why this matters.,We need some background on that to explain that citation counts are an important part of promotion in an academic career,, and so if men are self promoting more effectively than women, perhaps that contributes to the gender disparity we see in faculty hiring and promotion.,Then in that 3rd paragraph, we get the previous literature.,So we're told that there was a 2013 paper that looked just at citations in general, not at self citations, and that one did find a gender difference.,Men's papers in general, are cited more than women's.,And then there was one previous paper from 2013 that looked specifically at self citation, and they did find a gender difference.,They found that men self cited 1.5 times more than women.,But the here, let's move to the what's unknown.,There's just a one sentence statement of what's unknown here.,The problem is, there have been few studies on this, right?,We only have one that specifically looked at self citation and gender,, and that one study that looked at self citation and gender had looked at only a few disciplines and a relatively small number of paper so this hasn't been looked at broadly.,And then finally, hopefully you were able to identify the last two sentences as those pertinent to what this specific study is going to do.,Here, we examine gender differences in self citations across 24 broad academic fields, with hundreds of sub fields, and several million scholarly papers with over a million self citations.,So they're going to fill in the gap of the previous literature by doing a much larger, much broader study.

在下一个模块中，我们将对 你刚刚学到的介绍部分进行积极的练习。 这是《英国医学杂志》圣诞专刊上的一篇文章的介绍部分 ，这是一个幽默问题。 但它就是一个很好的例子。 我想让你阅读导言，找出 哪些句子给出了已知内容或背景，哪些句子给出了未知的内容 ，哪些句子指的是这项特定的研究。 因此，仔细研究一下，完成后，重新启动视频， 我将引导你完成它。 好的，所以希望这个很简单。 在前两段和第三段的开头， 我们得到了很多背景信息，我们得到了已知的信息。 因此，我们被告知了很多关于流行的医学脱口秀节目，以及那里的背景。 希望你能认出所有这些都是已知的。 有两个地方，两个句子可以让我们得到未知的东西。 我们知道，新闻媒体以外的信息质量尚未得到审查， 因此尚未对此进行充分研究。 在第三段中，但是，没有研究系统地检查 这些脱口秀节目中提供的医学信息的内容。 以前没有人做过这样的研究， 系统地评估这些脱口秀节目。 好吧，最后一句话为我们提供了这项研究的目的。 他们说，我们的目标是回顾 电视上最受欢迎的医学脱口秀节目，以（1）确定 给出的建议和主张的类型以及提供的细节，以及（2）搜索和 评估这些建议背后的证据。 很明显，这项研究填补了一个空白， 因为以前没有人研究过这个研究问题。 所以希望这个相当简单。 现在我们要做第二个练习。 这是一项关于自我引用的研究。 作者想知道男性是否 比女性更能引用自己的论文。 我希望你像上次练习一样做同样的事情， 我想让你识别出给出已知的、未知的句子， 然后是那些与这项研究相关的句子。 因此，现在暂停视频并完成练习，然后重新开始视频。 好吧，希望你已经明白 了前三段的大部分内容都提供了很多背景信息。 我们了解到，自我引用是一个重要的问题。 他们告诉我们为什么这很重要，我们需要一些背景来解释 引用次数是学术生涯晋升的重要组成部分。 因此，如果男性比女性更有效地自我宣传，那也许会 加剧我们在教师招聘和晋升中看到的性别差异。 然后在第三段中，我们得到了以前的文献。 因此，有人告诉我们，2013年有一篇论文只关注一般的引文， 而不是自我引用，而且那篇论文确实发现了性别差异。 一般而言，男性论文被引用的次数多于女性的论文。 然后有一篇2013年的论文专门研究 自我引用，他们确实发现了性别差异。 他们发现，男性自我引用的次数是女性的1.5倍。 但在这里，让我们来看看未知的事物。 这里只有一句话陈述了未知之处。 问题在于对此的研究很少，对吧？ 我们只有一个专门研究自我引用和性别的问题。 而这项研究着眼于自我引用和 性别问题，在相对较少的论文中只研究了几个学科。 因此，还没有广泛地看待这个问题。 最后，希望你能够将最后两句话确定为 与这项具体研究将要做的事情相关的句子。 在这里，我们研究了 24个广泛学术领域的自引性别差异，包括数百个子领域和数 百万篇自引次数以上的学术论文。 因此，他们将通过进行更 大、更广泛的研究来填补先前文献的空白。 他们还将研究另一件事，那就是 性别差距是如何随着时间的推移而变化的。