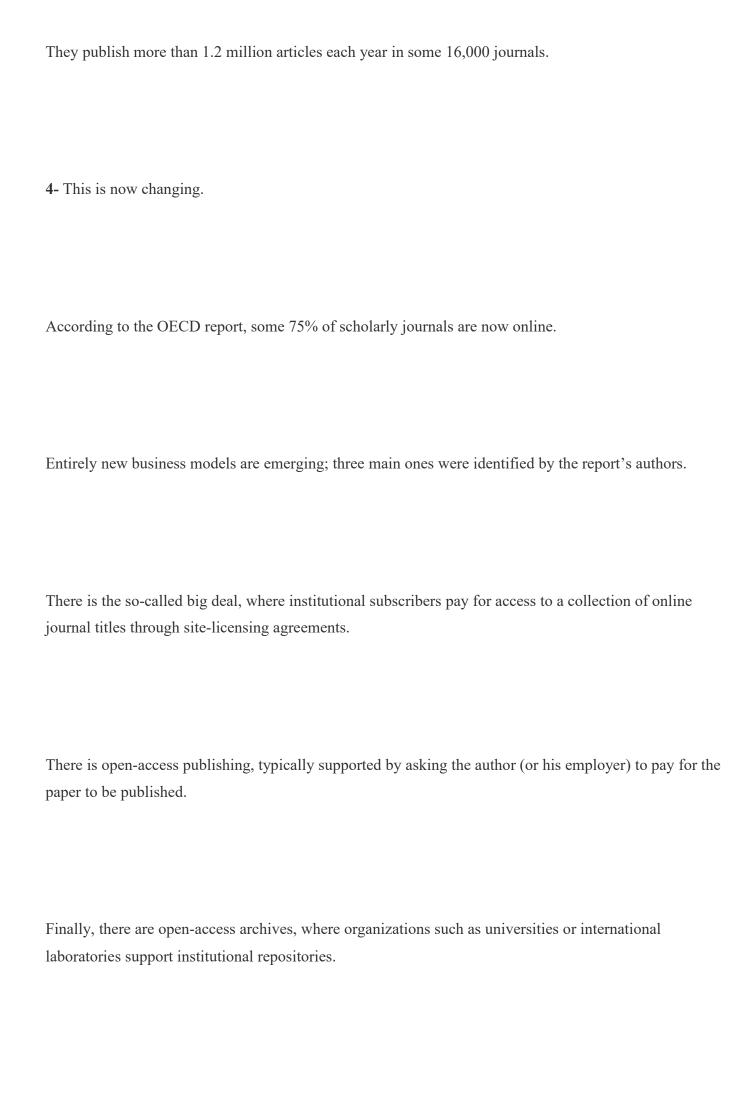
2008-1 Text 2

1- It used to be so straightforward.
A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal.
A journal editor would then remove the authors' names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review.
Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it.
Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.
2- No longer.
The Internet – and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it – is making access to scientific results a reality.

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has just issued a report describing
the far-reaching consequences of this.
The report, by John Houghton of Victoria University in Australia and Graham Vickery of the OECD, makes heavy reading for publishers who have, so far, made handsome profits.
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But it goes further than that.
It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavor.
3- The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide
distribution and ready access.
It is big business.
In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between \$7 billion and \$11 billion.
The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than
2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects.



Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it.
All this could change the traditional form of the peer-review process, at least for the publication of papers.
26. In the first paragraph, the author discusses
[A] the background information of journal editing.
[B] the publication routine of laboratory reports.
[C] the relations of authors with journal publishers.
[D] the traditional process of journal publication.
27. Which of the following is true of the OECD report?
[A] It criticizes government-funded research.
[B] It introduces an effective means of publication.
[C] It upsets profit-making journal publishers.
[D] It benefits scientific research considerably.