SSY145 Wireless Networks Question Bank

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1 For Exam

- 1.1 Article #02a & #02b "Whitesides' Group: Writing a Paper" & "Analyzing the Past to Prepare for the Future: Writing a Literature Review"
- 1. Which of the following statement is(are) correct about sections of an academic paper according to George M. Whitesides?
 - (a) The abstract should be done at the beginning of writing a paper.
 - (b) The Conclusion section of an academic paper should be written as a list of short phrases or sentences.
 - (c) The results and discussion are usually combined.
 - (d) The main purpose of the Conclusion section is to shortly repeat what is in the Results section.
- 2. Which of the following statement is (are) correct about constructing an outline of a paper according to George M. Whitesides?
 - (a) An outline should contain significant amount of text to be readable.
 - (b) One should start to construct an outline after finishing a project.
 - (c) The outline should be organized around text.
 - (d) None of the above.
- 3. Which of the following statement is (are) correct about academic writing style?
 - (a) Complete all comparisons.
 - (b) Use the passive voice whenever possible to make long sentences.
 - (c) The word "this" must always be followed by a noun, so that its reference is explicit.
 - (d) Nouns can be used as adjectives, e.g. reaction product, ATP formation.
- 4. Which of the following statement is(are) false?
 - (a) The objectives of a paper when it is finished are often the same as those used to justify starting the work, that's a reason why an outline is important.
 - (b) A paper should be organized in chronological order so that the reader can follow how you arrive at your result.
 - (c) A literature review is author-centric and should be a summary of the relevant articles.
 - (d) A review should identify critical knowledge gaps and thus motivate research to close these gaps.
- 5. Which of the following statement is (are) correct about the tense in an academic paper?
 - (a) When describing experimental results, use the present tense.

- (b) When attributing a statement or idea to a person, use the past tense.
- (c) When discussing concepts, use the present tense.
- (d) None of the above.
- 6. Which of the following statement is(are) correct about the outline of a paper?
 - (a) Once the outline is finished after careful thinking, one should follow the outline and not do significant additional work.
 - (b) The outline should be organized in order of importance.
 - (c) The section headings should be as short as possible to be faster for readers to process.
 - (d) None of the above.
- 7. Which of the following elements should the Introduction of an article contain in general?
 - (a) Background
 - (b) The justification for the objectives of the work.
 - (c) Summary of what the reader should expect as conclusions of the paper.
 - (d) Guidance to the reader.
- 8. Which of the following statement for the theoretical development of an article is(are) false?
 - (a) In contrast to variance theories, process theories use events and states to help explain dynamic phenomena. Thus, in a review, the results of variance and process research are independent elements.
 - (b) Variance theories incorporate dependent variables that cause variation in independent variables.
 - (c) Models and propositions capture relationships between variables and represent theories.
 - (d) Extending current theories is a difficult task and is often the weakest part of a review, so it is the least important part of a review.

1.2 C1 – "Academic Technical Writing"

- 1. Which of the following is/are acceptable approach(es) to Referencing?
 - (a) Quote a paragraph by placing it in quotation marks and acknowledge the source.
 - (b) Take some short fixed phrases from several different sources and put them together with some of your own words.
 - (c) Copy a paragraph making only small changes. For example, replace some words with words with similar meanings.
 - (d) Paraphrase a paragraph: rewrite the paragraph but change the language, organisation and detail, and give your own examples.

- 2. Which of the following is/are the correct way(s) of using acronyms?
 - (a) Include a table in the Results section.
 - (b) Attach an appendix or index to the report.
 - (c) Define them when their expansions first appear and use them after they have been displayed in full.
 - (d) Use only very well known acronyms to avoid defining them.
- 3. Which of the following statements about graphics is/are <u>true</u>?
 - (a) Figures and tables must be labeled.
 - (b) A table is needed after every figure in order to explain it.
 - (c) Tables do not need to be labeled.
 - (d) Figures and tables must be referred to in the text.
- 4. Which of the following is/are <u>correct</u> way(s) of using "THAT"?
 - (a) when you are adding helpful additional material, and use commas
 - (b) when you are including essential material, and do not use commas
 - (c) when you are including essential material, and use commas
 - (d) when you are adding helpful additional material, and do not use commas
- 5. Which of the following is/are <u>correct</u> about adverbial?
 - (a) Divide a dependent clause from an independent one.
 - (b) Adverbials are dependent phrases or words that describe how, when, or where some action is done.
 - (c) An adverbial generally won't change the subject-verb order in English.
 - (d) All of the choices.
- 6. Which of the following statements about the use of references is (are) false?
 - (a) Provide expert information/knowledge.
 - (b) Keep you (and your readers) up to date on the latest developments in the field.
 - (c) Give your readers high-quality information and thereby increase their trust in you.
 - (d) None of the choices.
- 7. Which of the following statements is (are) correct about the IEEE reference list structure?
 - (a) The references are arranged chronologically according to their publication date.
 - (b) The references are arranged in the order of appearance of the text citations.
 - (c) The references are arranged alphabetically with respect to the author's name.
 - (d) None of the choices.

- 8. Which of the following is/are incorrect about text structure and grammar?
 - (a) "Heavy" adverbials are often placed at the beginnings of sentences.
 - (b) "That" is used when a sentence adds helpful additional material.
 - (c) In academic writing, objective writing is recommended than first-person or second person pronouns.
 - (d) In order to use formal expressions, it is required to avoid using contractions.
- 9. What information is compulsory to be given when commenting data?
 - (a) Compare/assess data relative 'X'.
 - (b) Highlight(s)
 - (c) Location and summary
 - (d) Unexpected results / reliability / validity
- 10. Which of the following is/are true about academic writing?
 - (a) Writer should use more 1st -person pronouns in order to make their statement straightforward.
 - (b) Writer should indent the first line of each paragraph and leaves an empty line between each paragraph.
 - (c) Contraction such as "you're" should be avoided in formal writing.
 - (d) Every periods within the text could be replaced by semicolons.
- 11. Which of the following statement is(are) correct about figures and tables in a paper?
 - (a) Figures and tables do not have to be labeled if they are referred to in text.
 - (b) Figures and tables do not have to be referred to in text if they are labeled.
 - (c) Figures and tables must be labeled and referred to in text.
 - (d) A paper should only contain text and not figures or tables.
- 12. Which of the following use of "That" and "Which" is correct?
 - (a) "That" should be used when you are adding helpful addition materials, and do not use commas.
 - (b) "That" should be used when you are including essential material, and do not use commas.
 - (c) "Which" should be used when you are adding helpful addition materials, and do not use commas.
 - (d) "Which" should be used when you are adding helpful addition materials, and use commas.
- 13. According to Kathryn Strong Hansen, if someone asked the questions "Who founded Microsoft?" and "What is the company's name?", which of the following sentences is/are correct answers to these two questions?

- (a) The company, which is called Microsoft, is founded by Bill Gates.
- (b) The company that is called Microsoft is founded by Bill Gates.
- (c) The company, which is founded by Bill Gates, is called Microsoft.
- (d) The company that is founded by Bill Gates is called Microsoft.
- 14. What was said in the lecture Academic Technical Writing?
 - (a) Semicolon can be used in some cases but it is optional.
 - (b) As long as you mention the original writer's name, you can use this information as a source.
 - (c) "That" and "which" are used in the same way. N \circ
 - (d) The IMRaD structure should be used whenever writing a report. \checkmark
- 15. According to Kathryn Strong Hansen, style and language are very important for academic writing. Considering formality, conciseness and objectivity, which of the following sentences is the best?
 - (a) It was noted that, after having been tested, the medicine was ineffective.
 - (b) We noted that, after testing, the medicine was ineffective.
 - (c) Tests showed that our medicine was really ineffective.
 - (d) Tests showed that the medicine was ineffective.
- 16. Which of the following statements is/are correct about reference?
 - (a) In the reference end list, references should be organized by the order in which they appear in the text.
 - (b) One of the reason for using references is providing expert information/knowledge.
 - (c) References can give your readers high-quality information and thereby increase their trust in you.
 - (d) Referencing has two parts: in the text and in the reference list.
- 17. Which of the following is/are correct in the academic technical writing?
 - (a) Writing papers from the Introduction section is the most efficient way.
 - (b) In an outline, the Conclusion section is just the summary of the paper.
 - (c) Tables and equations can be used to compress the information and make the paper shorter and more readable.
 - (d) A review succeeds when it helps other scholars to make sense of the accumulated knowledge on a topic.