

1. "30 Questions-Phd writing class" is the presentation we should made to the whole class; (2022年10月21日)
2.
 - o

Note of class

1st class

1. linguistic features(古典视角): (1) rhetorical choices; (2) selection of lexical; (2022年10月22日)
2. generic features 文体风格(现代视角): construct, organization, presentation; (2022年10月22日)
3. argumentation development(后现代视角): (1) claim and support; (2) problem and solution; (3) credibility and authority; (2022年10月22日)
4. data report: 用逻辑分层描述, 数据报告的语言, 3级报告;
5. (1) 主语--定语从句--分词--不定式; show, revealed, etc; (2) 通用概念受专业概念限定; claim->support, with用来提供数据, 而不是结论; (2022年10月22日)

2nd class

1. Author's credential; 对三个作者分别描述研究方向; VIP; 背后支撑; 通信作者; (2022年10月22日)
2. Appropriate focus; 眼珠; 期刊定位, 文章是否匹配; 评价在领域中的贡献程度, 研究目前所处阶段; (2022年10月22日)
3. Sufficient coverage; 眼白; 支撑, backup, data, method, etc. (2022年10月22日)
4. Impact factor: 综合性, 子刊; (2022年10月22日)
5. Affiliation or sponsorship: list of 赞助商; (2022年10月22日)
6. Currentness: 引用频率, 正态分布, 是否经典研究, latest; (2022年10月22日)
7. Documentation: 原创性originality, method; (2022年10月22日)
8. Availability: 什么信息成为reference, 几十个reference, 低级期刊才允许许多的self-citation; (2022年10月22日)
9. Appropriateness: writing skill; native(good sentence), expert or new-comer(bad sentence); (2022年10月22日)

3rd class October 17th, 2022

Linguistic features

1. 30 questions in file; (2022年10月22日)
2. claim and support;
3. Group: linguistic (10 questions), generic (10 questions), argument (10 questions); 每个人负责一个单项的一个问题, but cite all 4 papers;
4. 参考徐喜文2022EAP, 从中寻找support; (2022年10月22日)
5. 避免考试中固化的结构, as we all know, with the development of, in order to, etc. (2022年10月22日)
6. chatGPT: It is generally not recommended to use the phrase "**as we all know**" in academic writing. This is because it can be seen as making assumptions about the reader's knowledge or implying that there is a consensus on the topic being discussed, which may not be the case. It is better to provide evidence and support for any claims or information presented in the paper. (2023年2月19日)

7. chatGPT: The use of "**with the development of**" is acceptable in academic writing, but it should be used appropriately and not overused. It can be used to introduce a new idea or concept that has emerged as a result of advancements in a particular field. However, it is important to be specific about the development being referred to and **avoid using it as a general statement**. It is also advisable to vary the language used to introduce new ideas and concepts to avoid repetition and enhance the overall quality of the writing. (2023年2月19日)
8. chatGPT: In academic writing, it is generally recommended to use more concise alternatives to "in order to", such as "**to**" or "**for**". This is because "in order to" can sometimes be seen as wordy and unnecessary, which can disrupt the flow of your writing and make it harder for readers to understand your meaning. (2023年2月19日)
9. "因为"只用because和for, 为了plainness; as/owing to/thanks to都有共情色彩;
10. Precision: in a word, 后面只能有一句话;
11. Objectivity: as we all know, 不客观;
12. 话题切换用什么?
13. chatGPT: Transition words or phrases can signal to the reader that you are shifting to a new topic. Examples include "**in addition**", "**furthermore**", "**on the other hand**", "**in contrast**", "**moreover**", and "**meanwhile**". These words or phrases help to create a logical flow between the different topics.
14. use/employ/utilize, 什么时候简单(通用)动词, 什么时候复杂(专用)动词?
15. balance between formal vs readable; persuasive vs objectivity;
- 16.
17. I don't know用什么表达?
18. chatGPT: (1) "It is unclear at this time." (2) "The current evidence is inconclusive" (3) "Further research is needed to determine." (4) "It is not yet fully understood." (5) "The answer to this question remains unknown." (6) "The available data is insufficient to draw a conclusion."
- 19.
20. Negation: wrong=>questionable OR however OR although, 比较委婉;
21. My presentation about negation
22. 目的: 你不好我好 OR 你好我更好
23. 方式: 直接说问题 OR however/although/while, therefore,
24. 内容: 性能不好 OR 适用范围小
25. P1: Previous approaches did **not perform well** on We **therefore** developed a new model (你不好我好, 无转折词, 性能不好)
26. P1: These methods **work well when** ... **However**, many types of cells are not blob-like... (你好我更好, 转折词, 适用范围小)
27. P2: Advances in microscopy **hold great promise for** ...; **however**, the potential of this approach is **ultimately limited by** ... **Here**, we **present** ... (你好我更好, 转折词, 适用范围小)
28. P2: **Although** light microscopy is a valuable tool for ..., quantitative analysis of microscopy images remains a persistent **challenge**. (你好我更好, 转折词)
29. P2: **Although** many commonly studied bacteria are well ..., there is **growing interest in** bacteria with more elaborate shapes. (你好我更好, 转折词, 适用范围小) (更加婉转)
30. P2: MiSiC was developed as a general solution for ...; **however**, the authors of MiSiC did **not provide** ... **Here**, we evaluated the performance of ... (你好我更好, 转折词, 适用范围小)
31. P5: These machine learning methods are **appropriate for** most regression assignments, while they are **less effective to** consider the sequential data. (你好我更好, 转折词, 适用范围小)
32. P5: **However**, the fixed dataset could **only be obtained** after the construction is completed. **Therefore**, a model that can ... is in a high demand. (你好我更好, 转折词, 适用范围小)

33. P6: **However**, each of these types of algorithm models **exhibits its limitations** ... **therefore**, is **inappropriate for** extrapolation and low in prediction accuracy. (你好我更好, 转折词, 适用范围小)
34. 直接: 旧方法缺点 + therefore/here + 新方法
35. 婉转: 旧方法优点 + however/although + 旧方法缺点 + therefore/here + 新方法
36. Negation word: specialized for, difficult, not perform well, limited (limitations), challenge, not provide, problem, available only, cannot be applied to, less effective to, could only be obtained.
- 37.
38. 术语缩写适用范围;
39. 同义词替换;
40. long sentence由logic决定, 而非字数;
41. It depends. 不知道。
42. 主动 vs 被动, 体现身份标识;
43. 时态选择;

Generic features

1. 不同门类的文章构成要件不同;
2. difference between abstract and conclusion;
3. reference list; 和EndNote等软件相关;
4. claim and support; 文章内部思路, meta-knowledge;

4th class October 19th, 2022;

Generic features

1. organization: purpose, paragraph, 多长一段;
2. 归纳method典型顺序, 非典型顺序;
3. 是否有discussion OR combine discussion with conclusion?
4. Title is important idea;
5. 大概念有时候变成小概念, 变换词汇证明自己对topic的了解, 常识和专业表述的平衡; housing problem 变换 house problem;
6. 符号表述, conciseness;
7. Argumentation development;
8. 谋篇布局: previous study -- present -- further; P1-P2-P1-P2-F;
9. 需要跳出段落看整体; scope --(path)-- contribution;
10. limitation (further work) & application;
11. skill to validate;
12. problem & solution;
13. research domain, capture the real world;
14. still reliable? reading角度;
15. still replicable? 可以只谈自己, 不引证别人;
16. frequently cited? IF & CF; 信度评价综合体;
17. writing for EAP (academic) & EGP (general);
18. Book 信度与权威 Chapter 1, ending exercise; (1) wrong logic; (2) grammar is correct, but not acceptable;
19. Previous writing is reading;

5th class Oct 24th, 2022;

1. Writing for EAP & EGP;
2. L1, mother tongue; L2, foreign language (English);
3. What is academic? (1) format required; (2) prevent to be like translation or notice; (3) prevent to be descriptive or picturing writing;
4. 故事性, 强调个性 (奇数?性别歧视?);
5. Today we saw 5 fish in the lab. All information points to gold fish;
6. 直入结论, 围绕结论展开;
7. 口语中的average具有情感色彩, 学术论文中的average则是严格的平均数;
8. purpose;
9. functional texts;
10. Tips: one sentence for one thought; 说明立场;
11. EGP is narrative or reflective, EAP is argumentative and convincing;
12. According to XXX, we know that XXX (Treat reader like idiot) => As such, lizards are defined as cold blooded.
- 13.
14. Book 信度与权威 Chapter 1, ending exercise;
15. (1)
16. A. In Britain only 9% of over sixties live with their families, in contrast to 29% in Japan.
17. B. In Britain only 9% of over sixties live with their families, in contrast, 29% in Japan.
18. Key: A; in contrast to是一个点, in contrast是面, 太大了;
19. chatGPT: Option A is the better statement. The use of "**in contrast to**" is more appropriate than "in contrast," as the former is a preposition that is commonly used to introduce a contrast between two things, while the latter is a phrase that can be confusing to some readers. (2023年2月19日)
20. (2)
21. A. It was assumed that computer users with better computer confidence tend to have favorable perception of computer tasks.
22. B. It assumes that computer users with better computer confidence tend to have favorable perception of computer tasks.
23. Key: B; it assumes that是通用描述, it was assumed that是具体描述; (2023年2月19日)
24. (3)
25. A. The birth rate has reduced over the past ten years owing to the economic stagflation.
26. B. The birth rate has dropped over the past ten years because of the stagflation.
27. Key B; owing to 带有情感色彩;
28. chatGPT: "**Dropped**" is a more precise verb than "reduced," and "**because of**" is clearer and simpler than "owing to." Additionally, "economic stagflation" is redundant because stagflation inherently refers to an economic condition. (2023年2月19日)
29. (4)
30. A. House prices have raised by 70% in the past 5 years in most big cities of China.
31. B. In the past 5 years, there has been a rise of 70% in house prices in most big cities of China.
32. Key: B; 汉语是动词过程(raised)的语言, EAP是名词逻辑的连接;
33. (5)
34. A. The measurement of experience normal is as shown in Fig. 3 equal to the distance between the best position and average estimates.
35. B. The measurement of experience normal as shown in Fig. 3 is equal to the distance between the best position and average estimates.
36. Key B; 介词堆砌没有分层次;

- 37.
38. To illustrate this => then;
39. 不做时间转移, 因为模糊;
40. Exercise on Page 23 of Slides "徐喜文EAP writing VS EGP writing (2022 S版)":
41. (1) We quantified the extent of forest damage in the region, and we attempted to explain why trees died.
42. N, 粘连句, 应分成两句话; attempt to具有情绪性;
43. (2) The reports were submitted to the requesting agencies, but they were ignored.
44. N, ignored具有情绪性, 换成overlooked;
45. (4) The Internet makes our life easier and richer. At the same time, it changes our sense of time in many aspects.
46. N, 错在at the same time, EAP不接受时序概念; => while;
47. chatGPT: The connection "At the same time" is often used in spoken language to indicate a contrast or a simultaneous occurrence of events. In academic writing, it is recommended to use more formal and specific connectives such as "**Furthermore**," "**Moreover**," "**In addition**," "**Additionally**," "**Conversely**," etc. to make the relationship between sentences clearer and more precise. // A possible revision for this example could be: "The Internet has **not only** improved the convenience and abundance of our daily life **but also** exerted significant influences on our temporal perception. **Moreover**, the changes are pervasive and multifaceted."
48. (6) Emergency aid can help in the short term, but that is not the answer in the long run.
49. that is not the answer in the long run口语化 => but unhelpful in the long run;
50. (9) In our daily life, the Internet provides us many interesting things like games, movies, music and so on which make us happy and relaxed. And also, it can make our life and work easy and efficient.
51. 情绪强烈, descriptive;
52. chatGPT: In contemporary society, the internet has become a ubiquitous presence in people's daily lives, offering a diverse array of entertainment options, such as games, movies, and music, which **contribute to people's emotional well-being** and relaxation. Moreover, the internet facilitates the accomplishment of daily tasks and **enhances work efficiency**.
53. (10) Y, 真同时;

6th class Oct 26th, 2022;

1. G3: difference between abstract and conclusion;
2. A3: 草蛇灰线, 伏脉千里;
3. Chapter 1 Exercise 2:
4. (1) In the field of second language (L2) writing, about the development of culturally diverse L2 students' critical thinking ability, there have been considerable discussions.
5. 多个(不是同级别)的介词分化, 导致句子碎片化, 修改应把about放在discussion之后;
6. Key: In the field of second language (L2) writing, there have been considerable discussions about the development of culturally diverse L2 students' critical thinking ability.
7. (2) Critical thinking is frequently seen in Western tertiary context as a necessary component of academic writing in subject guide-lines, assessment criteria and in written feedback on student's assignments (Woodward-Kron, 2002).
8. 介词次序紊乱, 需要有等级概念, 把in the wester提前;
9. Key: In Western tertiary context, Critical thinking is frequently seen as a necessary component of academic writing in subject guide-lines, assessment criteria and in written feedback on student's assignments (Woodward-Kron, 2002).

10. (3) The widely accepted **assumption** in the current debate over critical thinking pedagogies (Atkinson, 1997) **is based on** extensive **investigations** of ESL students' difficulties with argumentative /analytical writing assignments (Ballard and Clanchy, 1991; Fox, 1994; Pally, 1997, 2001; Spack, 1997; Stapleton, 2001; Woodward-Kron, 2002).
11. 概念中心紊乱, 定义漂移; comment: 猜测错误是把两个引用源的概念混在了一个句子中;
12. chatGPT: In the current discourse on critical thinking pedagogies (Atkinson, 1997), it is **widely assumed** that ESL students encounter challenges with argumentative/analytical writing assignments based on extensive research (Ballard and Clanchy, 1991; Fox, 1994; Pally, 1997, 2001; Spack, 1997; Stapleton, 2001; Woodward-Kron, 2002).
13. (4) However, disagreements about whether critical thinking pedagogies should be adopted in the L2 writing classroom, and how ESL students could be guided towards critical thinking in academic writing arise.
14. 头重脚轻, arise提前, 放到disagreement之后;
15. Key: However, disagreements **arise** about whether critical thinking pedagogies should be adopted in the L2 writing classroom, and how ESL students could be guided towards critical thinking in academic writing.
- 16.
17. Exercise on Page 18 of Slides "徐喜文EAP writing VS EGP writing (2022 S版)":
18. (2) Y, 主体变agreement;
19. (3) To our surprise, these techniques were so quickly applied into practice.
20. Key: N, to our surprise和so quickly具有情感色彩; => There is an **obvious** fact that XXX have been **widely** applied...
21. chatGPT: They could also rephrase the sentence to be more objective and less personal by omitting "to our surprise" and using a more formal phrase such as "**remarkably**" or "**unexpectedly**."
22. (14) Now that globalization has become a must, we are supposed to adapt to and take full advantage of it rather than escape from it.
23. Key: N, Now that... a must 高调, 情绪化, 其中不定冠词a表达强调;
24. chatGPT: The use of "must" and "supposed to" may suggest a personal or informal opinion, rather than a supported and objective argument. Additionally, the phrase "take full advantage of it" lacks specificity and precision. // In academic writing, it is important to use precise language and to present arguments based on research and evidence, rather than personal opinions or assumptions. Therefore, the sentence could be revised to better align with academic writing standards, such as: "**Given the prevalence** of globalization, **there is a need** for **individuals and organizations** to **adapt to its effects and leverage its opportunities** through strategic actions and policies, **supported by empirical research**."
25. (15) Y, plainness.
26. EGP often use metaphors and analogies (i.e. as old saying goes), which EAP should avoid. // delete SSFC like TRIZ or 易经;
27. chatGPT: It depends on the context and purpose of the writing. In some cases, metaphors and analogies can be effective tools for explaining complex ideas or making abstract concepts more concrete and relatable. However, in other cases, they may be seen as overly informal or distracting. // In general, it's important to use metaphors and analogies judiciously and with intention in academic writing. If you choose to use them, make sure they are relevant, accurate, and add value to the text. It's also important to avoid using overly clichéd or **culturally specific** metaphors and analogies that may not be universally understood. (2023年2月24日)
28. EAP should avoid something/anything 等不定代词, 因为这属于模糊概念;

29. chatGPT: In general, it is not recommended to use "something/anything" in academic writing as they can be too vague and imprecise. It is better to use specific and precise language to convey your ideas clearly. (2023年2月24日)
30. EAP should use certain and clear message with factual accuracy.
31. HW: Exercise in Slides Page 27; Answer is in 9th class;

7th class Oct 31st, 2022;

1. 表达否定, 用however和although比较委婉;

8th class Nov 2nd, 2022;

1. EGP, 强调empathy(移情); EAP, avoid empathy; (科普和专业的差异)
2. as we know/with the development都是共情;
3. obvious是最大能接受的表达情感的词汇, apparent不行;
4. greatly=>significantly; apparent=>obvious;
5. EAP的目的在于engage建立圈层, enlighten启蒙读者;
6. EGP emphasize process, while EAP deliver key concept;
7. Chinese is driven by verb, while English is driven by noun; 你去哪 == How are you, 寒暄的功能;
8. 毫不夸张地说 == Therefore, in practice; 表达强调;
9. HW slides Page 31; Answers in 10th class;

9th class Nov 7th, 2022;

1. similarity matrix[网站查看关联论文](#);
2. Exercise on Page 27 of Slides "徐喜文EAP writing VS EGP writing (2022 S版)": :
3. (2) By and large, our conception of time has changed a lot along with the rapid development of the Internet.
4. N. With the rapid developement of...
5. chatGPT: The phrase "by and large" is more commonly used in informal or conversational language, and its use in academic writing can sound too casual. Similarly, "a lot" is often considered too informal for academic writing and can be replaced with a more precise term that conveys the intended meaning. // Additionally, the sentence lacks specific evidence or data to support the claim that the conception of time has changed greatly due to the development of the Internet. In academic writing, it is important to provide evidence and specific examples to support claims and arguments. // Revised version: The rapid development of the Internet has significantly altered our conception of time. (2023年2月20日)
6. (3) From my perspective, it is high time we joined in the globalization tendency and put it forward in the meantime.
7. Key: N. 试图共情;
8. chatGPT: The phrase "from my perspective" is subjective and does not add any academic value to the sentence. Additionally, the phrase "it is high time" is somewhat colloquial and may not be appropriate in formal academic writing. // A more appropriate version of this sentence in academic writing could be: "The current trend towards globalization **presents an opportunity to** actively engage with and contribute to the global community."
9. (7) There is one more thing: Try not to act toward your coworkers and bosses as you have acted toward us.
10. Key: N. 口语化;

11. chatGPT: The sentence does not fully meet the standards of English academic writing because it is too informal and contains imperative language, which can come across as rude or confrontational. In academic writing, it is important to use formal language and maintain a respectful and professional tone. A more appropriate way to express this idea might be: "It is important to maintain professional and respectful behavior with coworkers and superiors, avoiding any actions that might cause offense or disrupt workplace harmony."
12. (8) Worse still, when you were boring in class, professors acted as if you were saying something important.
13. N. worse still 情感浓厚;
14. chatGPT: This sentence does not fully conform to the standards of English academic writing. The use of the word "worse still" and the informal tone of the phrase "when you were boring in class" may be considered too casual or colloquial for academic writing. In addition, the phrasing of "professors acted as if you were saying something important" lacks clarity and precision. A more suitable academic phrasing would be "Despite a lack of engagement, professors often responded to students' contributions in class with an assumption of importance."
15. (9) Free-diving is more than just a sport; it is also a quick and efficient way to access and research some of the ocean's most mysterious animals.
16. Key: N.
17. chatGPT: The use of "just" may imply a casual tone, and the phrase "access and research" may be seen as overly informal. // A possible revision for the sentence to be more suitable for academic writing could be: Free-diving is a valuable method for researching some of the ocean's most enigmatic creatures because of its effectiveness and efficiency beyond being just a sport.
18. In order to => To;
19. As a matter of fact (读者会质疑matter是什么) => In fact OR indeed;
20. in terms of...
- 21.
22. Chapter 3 Exercise 1:
23. (1) References should be **given** first alphabetically and then further **provided** chronologically if necessary.
24. Key: given => listed; provided => sorted;
25. (2) The Author Gateway also provides the facility to **check** accepted articles and **offer** email alerts to tell you when an article's status has changed.
26. Key: show => track; offer => set up;
27. (3) Research highlights are a short collection of bullet points that **show** the core findings of the article. Research highlights are optional and should be **given** in a separate file in the online submission system.
28. Key: show => convey; give => submit;
29. (4) We do not **put** a fixed limit of paper length, however, your manuscript should **be** between 4000-8000 words or 15-25 pages in a double spaced, one-inch margins and 11-12 point font format.
30. put => have; be => fall;
31. (5) In the section of "Corresponding author", please clearly **tell** who is the corresponding author willing to **deal with** correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication.
32. tell => indicate; deal with => handle;
33. easy word并不一定weak, 很多用法下非常strong;
34. EAP中动词的目的不是强调动作的过程, 而是逻辑的连接;

10th class Nov 9th, 2022;

1. Journal article aims to engage and enlighten, acting as textbook, focusing on credibility and discourse;
2. spell disaster or chaos, spell可用于表达负面的动词;
3. Let A to be B; 数学中的设用let;
4. yield vs get, reduce vs change/turn;
5. EAP考虑内容语言的可适性, 不是必须用强的verb;
6. Chapter 3 Exercise 2:
7. To compare the following groups of sentences with and without nominalizations, and tell whether they are necessary.
8. (1)
9. A: Do not use entire phrases as keywords, and do not repeat words that were already used in the title.
10. B: Avoid the use of entire phrase as keywords and the repetition of the words that were already used in the title.
11. Key: B. A中的use作为动词, 显得口语化; B中use转名词, 更显EAP;
12. (2)
13. A: The limit of authorship should be set within the range among the significant contribution to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the reported study.
14. B: Authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the reported study.
15. Key: B. limit转名词被凸显, 但是显得粗暴; 因为重要的内容在后面, 所以没必要用这么强的语气;
16. (3)
17. A: Citation of a reference as "in press" means that the item has been accepted for publication.
18. B: To cite a reference labeled "in press" is to consider the reference cited as published.
19. Key: A. citation是名词, 更规范;
20. (4)
21. A: A conclusion with the acceptance of your paper for publication in this journal may be based on a successful review process.
22. B: A successful review process may conclude with the acceptance in this journal.
23. Key: B. conclusion转名词被凸显, 但是显得粗暴;
24. (5)
25. A: You must always properly acknowledge other's work. And you mustn't use private information obtained from conversation, correspondence, or discussion with third parties, without explicit, written permission from the source.
26. B: Proper acknowledgement of the work of others must always be given. And information obtained privately, as in conversation, correspondence, or discussion with third parties, must not be used without explicit, written permission from the source.
27. Key: B. must太口语化;
- 28.
29. Exercise on Page 31 of Slides "徐喜文EAP writing VS EGP writing (2022 S版)":
30. (2) No one can deny that the computer has had a great effect upon the business world.
31. Key: N. opinion转fact;
32. chatGPT: "The widespread use of computers has significantly impacted the operations and management of businesses across various industries."
33. (5) It is highly advisable for learners to be immense in a challenging contexts.
34. Key: N. advisable包含评论和判断, 应改成中性陈述, 如necessary/important;
35. chatGPT: "It is recommended that learners fully immerse themselves in challenging learning environments to maximize their language acquisition."

36. (6) The past decades have witnessed the epic changes in all aspects of our society since the Internet is deeply rooted into our life.
37. Key: N. deeply rooted是描述性行为 => closely related; our => the people's; epic => significant;
38. chatGPT: "Epic changes" is not an objective or precise term to use in academic writing. It is better to use more specific and factual words. // The phrase "all aspects of our society" is too broad and vague. It is better to be specific about which aspects of society are being referred to. // The use of the phrase "since the Internet is deeply rooted into our life" is not grammatically correct. It would be better to say "since the Internet has become deeply rooted in our lives" or "since the widespread adoption of the Internet." // A possible revised sentence could be: Over the past few decades, the **adoption of** the Internet has **led to significant changes** in various aspects of society, including communication, education, and business.

11th class Nov 14th, 2022;

1. research ethics 学术道德; research integrity 学术伦理;
2. avoid many self-citation (自引) and group citation (群引);
3. Format: APA, MLA, etc;
4. citation style: paraphrasing (usually in letters/transactions/proceedings), quoting (直接原文), summarizing (usually used in review article, invited paper);
5. In Book Writing Academic English Chapter 7, quotations can be classified as direct quotation and indirect quotation;
6. Paraphrasing (转述别人的观点), Page 91 of Book Writing Academic English:
7. Step 1: Read the original passage several times until you understand it fully. Look up unfamiliar words and find synonyms for them. If you need to take notes, write down only **one or two words** for each idea-not complete sentences.
8. Step 2: Write your paraphrase **from memory**. Include as much of the information as you remember. Don't look at the original while you are writing.
9. Step 3: Check your paraphrase against the original for **accuracy and completeness**. If necessary, add points you have missed.
10. Step 4: **Name the source of the original passage** in parentheses at the end of your paraphrase. (Refer to Documenting Sources of Information on pages 95-97.)
11. Exercise 1 of Chapter 4 in Book A Bridge to Creditability and Authority: Read the following journal paper abstract, analyze the components contained the abstract, compare tenses used in the component.
12. This paper examines the causes and satisfaction consequences of work-to-family and family-to-work synergy for a sample of organizationally-employed parents while controlling two types of work-family conflict: work interfering with family and family interfering with work. Participants included 1193 respondents from the 2002 National Study of the Changing Workforce who had a child under the age of 18 years at home. Work-family synergy is the frequency of experiencing positive energy and mood states from participating in both work and family. Synergy was significantly related to attitude toward employer, learning opportunities, autonomy, job pressure, supervisor support, dependent care, family income, mental health, self-rated health, and satisfaction outcomes. Gender similarities and differences in work-family synergy were identified. Implications and directions for future research are discussed.
13. 抓住two "conflicts"展开; two conflicts were included ... ; 保有整体结构(原有逻辑顺序)和具体数据;
14. 注意accuracy & completeness; author name, 链接要件, 期刊; empirical study(定量研究)模式;
15. chatGPT: Components contained in the abstract: (1) **Background/Introduction**: This paper examines the causes and satisfaction consequences of work-to-family and family-to-work synergy. (2) **Objectives**: The objective is to explore the relationship between work-family synergy and various work and family-

related factors. (3) **Methodology**: The study used data from the 2002 National Study of the Changing Workforce, with a sample of 1193 organizationally-employed parents. (4) **Results**: Work-family synergy was significantly related to various work and family-related factors, including attitude toward employer, learning opportunities, autonomy, job pressure, supervisor support, dependent care, family income, mental health, self-rated health, and satisfaction outcomes. (5) **Conclusion**: Gender similarities and differences in work-family synergy were identified. The abstract concludes by mentioning the implications and directions for future research.

12th class Nov 16th, 2022;

1. Page 92 in Book Writing Academic English; Write paraphrases of the following passage.
2. Since the time of Descartes, it is estimated that no fewer than five hundred attempts have been made to create artificial languages for international use. The most successful by far has been Esperanto(世界语), a language constructed around the end of the nineteenth century by Dr. Zamenhof of Poland. Esperanto is a language that is extremely easy to learn and speak, with its words drawn mainly from English, German, the Romance languages, Latin, and Greek.
3. A more recent arrival on the international scene is Interlingua, scientifically constructed by a group of language experts out of Latin, the Romance languages, and English. But whereas Esperanto has a large body of people who actually speak it scattered throughout the world, Interlingua has not yet achieved much popularity (Pei 175-176).
4. Key:
5. (1) Since the time of Descartes, it is estimated that no fewer than five hundred attempts have been made to create artificial languages for international use. 这句话属于background介绍, 不需要出现在paraphrase中;
6. (2) with its words drawn mainly from English, German, the Romance languages, Latin, and Greek. 这些具体组成细节不需要;
7. (3) 必须包含实体(哲学概念): Artificial language, Esperanto, Interlingua;
8. (4) 必须包含第一性质(哲学概念, 任何时刻都不能和物体相分离, 核心特征): Esperanto, successful=>widely accepted, easy=>accessible; Interlingua, not as much as OR less influential;
9. Page 93 and 94 in Book Writing Academic English: summary model;
10. Page 5 of slides Definition: using network, computer science papers; by network, medical papers;
- 11.
12. Page 6 of slides Definition:
13. Practices of teacher education calling for a common language. calling是分词, 作为practices的限定和补充, 重点在practice.
14. Practices of teacher education: a call for common languages. call是名词, 不定冠词a表示强调, call和practice构成并列关系;
15. chatGPT:
16. (1) In sentence A, "the cultural discovery of 'Chinese Values'" refers to the act of discovering or uncovering Chinese values as a cultural phenomenon. In sentence B, "discovering the cultures in 'Chinese Values'" refers to the act of exploring and learning about the different cultures that are encompassed within Chinese values.
17. (2) In sentence A, "exploring the new subject in depth" refers to **the act of investigating** and studying the new subject with a high level of detail and thoroughness. In sentence B, "the in-depth explorations of the new subject" refers to **the results of the act** of exploring the new subject, which are the detailed and comprehensive knowledge acquired about it.

18. (3) In sentence A, "the construct of a research paper" refers to the **idea or concept** of a research paper, including its structure, format, and components. In sentence B, "constructing a research paper" refers to the **process of creating** a research paper, which involves writing, organizing, and formatting its contents.
- 19.
20. 注意名词和动名词的表达差异;
21. it作为指代之外的另外三种用法: (1) nature element 时间天气; (2) functional 强调句, 形式主语; (3) the unknown;
22. Page 42 in Book Writing Academic English: it指代问题;
23. Replace the pronoun "it" with the key noun "English" wherever you think doing so would make the paragraph more coherent and tell me the reason.
24. English has almost become an international language. Except for Chinese, more people speak **it** than any other language. Spanish is the official language of more countries in the world, but more countries have **it** as their official or unofficial second language. More than 70 percent of the world's mail is written in **it**. It is the primary language on the Internet. In international business, it is used more than any other language, and it is the language of airline pilots and air traffic controllers all over the world. Moreover, although French used to be the language of diplomacy, it has displaced it throughout the world. Therefore, unless you plan to spend your life alone on a desert island in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, it is a useful language to know.
25. Key: (1) speak it => speak English, 因为下文提到了Spanish, 使用it会造成指代混乱; 除非使用Moreover重建概念;
26. (2) have it => have English, 中间夹杂了其他语言, 使用it会造成指代混乱;
27. (3) In international business, it => English, 因为提到了any other language; ???
28. (4) it has displaced it => English, 因为提到了French;
29. (5) it is a useful language => English, 因为提到了French; ???

13th class Nov 21st, 2022;

1. Page 42 in Book Writing Academic English: 单复数变换;
2. In the following passage about dolphins, replace some of the pronouns with appropriate singular or plural nouns.
3. Dolphins are interesting because they display almost human behavior at times. For example, they display the human emotions of joy and sadness. During training, when they do something correctly, they squeal excitedly and race toward their trainer. When they make a mistake, however, they droop noticeably and mope around their pool. Furthermore, they help each other when they are in trouble. If one is sick, it sends out a message, and others in the area swim to help it. They push it to the surface of the water so that it can breathe. They stay with it for days or weeks-until it recovers or dies. They have also helped trapped or lost whales navigate their way safely out to the open sea. They are so intelligent and helpful, in fact, that the U.S. Navy is training them to become underwater bomb disposal experts.
4. Key:
5. (1) they display => it displays; 对标下文的if one is sick;
6. (2) Furthermore, they => dolphins; Furthermore重建概念, 所以需要重新使用dolphins;
- 7.
8. a student == all the students concerned, 具有最大范围;
9. the students则加了限定;
10. noun+s是专业上的赋能, 是专有名词的特征表述; water泛指水, waters则是专有名词水域;
11. Page 43 in Book Writing Academic English: 视角稳定性;

12. one paragraph one perspective, 一段话只能有一个视角;
13. In the following paragraph, the pronouns are not consistent. Correct them to make this paragraph more coherent.
14. Olympic athletes must be strong both physically and mentally. First of all, if you hope to compete in an Olympic sport, you must be physically strong. Furthermore, aspiring Olympians must train rigorously. for many years. For the most demanding sports, they train several hours a day, five or six days a week, for ten or more years. In addition to being physically strong, he or she must also be mentally tough. This means that you have to be totally dedicated to your sport, often giving up a normal school, family, and social life. Being mentally strong also means that he or she must be able to withstand the intense pressure of international competition with its attendants media coverage. Finally, not everyone can win a medal, so they must possess the inner strength to live with defeat.
15. Key:
16. (1) you => athletes, 视角应在athletes上, 而不是作为读者的you;
17. (2) he or she => they, 单复数变化也属于视角不稳;
18. (3) not everyone 模糊 => few 限定范围;
19. 复杂概念的名词化;
20. Page 165 in Book Writing Academic English;
21. Improve the following paragraph, which contains too many short, simple sentences. Use different methods of combining the sentences.
22. Nonverbal communication, or body language, is used everywhere in the world. It is a very powerful means of communication. It communicates much more than spoken words. One example of nonverbal communication is what occurs between parents and child. Parents smile at their child. They communicate love, acceptance, and reassurance. The child feels comfortable and safe. The smile signifies approval. The child is happy and well-adjusted.
23. Key:
24. Replace weak word with strong word: communicate->convey or deliver;
25. everywhere 模糊, 不能用;
26. very powerful 不能用;
27. much more => convey more;
28. 短句会碎片化, 结构常常是fact+opinion; 长句借助parallelism, 把opinion也包装成facts (comments + opinion)
29. chatGPT: Nonverbal communication, or body language, is a powerful means of communication used worldwide, **conveying** much more than spoken words. One example of nonverbal communication is the exchange between parents and their child, **where** parents use a smile to communicate love, acceptance, and reassurance, **making** the child feel comfortable and safe. **In this case**, the smile signifies approval, contributing to the child's happiness and well-adjustment.
- 30.
31. Parallelism: Page 166-167 in Book Writing Academic English;
32. Exercise on Page 169 in Book Writing Academic English;
33. Page 170 in Book Writing Academic English; 调整statements;

14th class Nov 23st, 2022;

1. Exercise on Page 171 in Book Writing Academic English:
2. Male chauvinism extends even into the area of automobile driving, it seems. Believing that they are far better drivers than women. Men consider women drivers incompetent, inattentive, and even dangerous behind the wheel.

3. However, statistics prove that women are, in fact, safer drivers than men. For example, insurance rates. Insurance rates for women are 20 percent lower than they are for men. Another proof is that more accidents are caused by male drivers between the ages of 18 & 25 than by any other group. Also, the greater percentage of accidents involving deaths caused by men. Although women are criticized for being too cautious. They are really just being safe drivers.
4. The reasons for women drivers' safer driving habits can perhaps be found in the differing attitudes of the sexes toward automobiles. On the one hand, women drivers who regard the automobile as a convenience. Like a washing machine. On the other hand, men regard the automobile as an extension of their egos.³ Using it as a weapon when they feel particularly aggressive. Or using it as a status symbol.
5. All in all, women are safer drivers. Because of their attitude. Men can learn to become safe drivers. If they adopt the attitude that an automobile is merely a convenience.
6. chatGPT: Male chauvinism manifests in the realm of automobile driving, **as** men often believe themselves to be superior drivers compared to women. This perception, however, is not supported by statistics, **which demonstrate that** women are, in fact, safer drivers than men. For instance, insurance rates for women are 20% lower than those for men, and men between the ages of 18 and 25 cause more accidents than any other demographic. **Moreover**, the majority of fatal accidents **involve** male drivers. **Despite** being criticized for being overly cautious, women are simply practicing safe driving habits.
7. The reasons for women's safer driving may **be attributed to** their different attitudes toward automobiles. Women tend to view the automobile as a convenience, **while** men often view it as an extension of their egos, wielding it as a weapon or status symbol.
8. **In conclusion**, women are safer drivers due to their attitude toward driving. Men can learn to become safe drivers **if** they adopt a similar attitude of seeing the automobile as a mere convenience.
9. 概念转换, 需要关注和积累;
10. a study 综合研究; studying 具体研究;
11. Exercise in Page 16 of Slides Definition
12. 请根据括号内的提示词, 翻译下列概念
13. 1.东西方经济文化交流的重要桥梁 (bridge; exchange)
@: the bridge of eastern and western culture exchange
Key: an important bridge of economic and cultural exchanges between the East and the West
2.中国传统和标志性服饰 (tradition; icon) @: the clothes of Chinese tradition and icon
Key: Chinese traditional and iconic costumes
3.“健康中国”的发展目标 (development; healthy)
@: the development objective of healthy China
4.当代中国的历史进程 (history; contemporary)
@ the history process of contemporary China
5.医疗卫生水平的不断提升 (rising; medical)
@: the continuous rising of medical level
6.融合了时尚和古典艺术的旗袍佳作 (masterpieces; collaboration)
@: masterpieces collaborating fashion and classic arts
7.经济复苏的预兆 (economy; recovery) @: the sign of economy recovery
8.饮食失调和心理健康问题 (mental; disorder) @: the problem of diet disorder and mental illness
9.用干细胞对老旧细胞组织的升级 (worn-out; stem cells) @: the upgrade of worn-out cell tissue using stem cells
10.因穷人无法得到治疗而导致差距扩大 (widen; inaccessible)
@: the widen gap due to inaccessible cure of the poor
14. research 是抽象概念, study是具体概念;

15. investigation or exploration;
16. An instruction of authors; D
17. C?
- 18.
19. a supply of British food
20. B. a reduction of 20% in energy costs
21. D. a practice of cheating at the examinations
22. C. a small proportion of participants
23. D. the equal number of men and women
- 24.
25. D. a good learning atmosphere
- 26.
27. A. to confirm the timing of the announcement
28. B. a decline of bird population
- 29.
30. Choppy sentences;
31. Practice 13 on Page 16 of Book Writing Academic English:
32. (1) Gasoline became expensive. Automobile manufacturers began to produce smaller cars. Smaller cars use less gasoline.
33. (2) The computer has undoubtedly benefited humanity. The computer has also created problems for humanity.
34. exercise in Page 174 and 177;
- 35.

15th class Nov 28th, 2022;

1. Page 37 of Slides Definitions: 秘诀在于分词转连字符以及名词化;
2. Exercise on Page 177 of Book Writing Academic English;
3. Edit the following paragraph for errors in parallel structure and other sentence problems. Identify the problem sentence and correct them.
4. The United States counts its population every ten years, and each census' reveals that the racial and ethnic mix is changing dramatically, so(=>**And**) by the year 2050, the "average" American will not be descended from Europeans, but the majority of U.S. residents will trace their ancestry to Africa, Asia, the Hispanic world, the Pacific Islands, or the Middle East. Once (the United States was) a microcosm of European nationalities, today the United States is a microcosm of the world. (+**Therefore**, 逻辑连接) The United States is no longer considered a "melting pot" society by many of its residents. "Instead, many people prefer the term "salad bowl." (They use this term to describe American society.)(not need, 啰嗦) American society will soon be predominantly nonwhite.
5. 简约定义描述, 可用于科普, 不能用于学术写作; 学术定义必须繁琐, 不能简单;
6. Exercise on Page 50 of Book Writing Academic English;
7. The "women's lib" movement toward greater equality for women has produced some permanent changes in the vocabulary of English. New words have been added. (For example) The words feminist, sexist, and male chauvinist have become common during the past thirty-five years or so. Another new word is the title Ms., which is often used in place of both Miss and Mrs. (**Furthermore**, 第二层, 补充内容) A change is that sexist titles of many occupations have been neutralized. (For example, 举例子) A chairman is now a chairperson (or sometimes simply chair), a waiter/waitress is now a waitperson, and a high school or college freshman is now a first-year student. A mailman is now a mail carrier, and an

airline stewardess is now a flight attendant. In time, English pronouns may also change as a result of women's desire for equality. (**In fact**, 事实性陈述) Attempts to give equal treatment to masculine and feminine pronouns in English have led to the search for a new pronoun form to replace he (such as he/she or s/he) when referring to neutral nouns like student and manager. Some of the new words such as Ms. are quite useful; you can use Ms. to address a woman when you don't know if she is married. The lack of a clear neutral pronoun can lead to awkward sentence construction.

8. On the other hand; Further/moreover; For example; In fact, accordingly; 首先划分出文章的逻辑层次, 然后给不同的逻辑层次(概念转换)加上连接词;
9. 常用的逻辑连接词
10. 结果 As a result
11. 具体地说 Specifically
12. 特别是 In particular
13. And == besides == furthermore == moreover == also == additionally == in addition to == meanwhile; (Oshima 2020)
14. but == yet == however == nevertheless == nonetheless == on the other hand == in contrast; (Oshima 2020)
15. or == otherwise; (Oshima 2020)
16. so == accordingly == consequently == hence == therefore == thus; (Oshima 2020)
17. 概念定义从内涵到外延的拓展工具: 定语从句, 分词等;
18. Polish the writing:
19. (1) **Emotion** which has been regarded as an irrational factor in second language acquisition has long been overlooked in second language research and **foreign language anxiety** is the only emotion which has been extensively studied by second language researcher because it is regarded as playing a profound negative role in second language learning processes.
20. Key: emotion和foreign language anxiety这两个概念不能并列.
21. chatGPT: Emotions have been considered an irrational factor in second language acquisition, **leading to** their neglect in second language research. **Among the limited** research on emotions in second language learning, foreign language anxiety has been extensively studied **due to** its perceived profound negative impact on the learning process. (Comment: 其实就是理顺多个句子和多个概念间逻辑关系, 用合适的逻辑连接词把句子和概念重新组织)
22. (2) Since the study conducted by Dewaele and MacIntyre (2014), which is situated within the Positive Psychology movement extended to second language acquisition and is the first to argue that we should adopt a holistic view on diverse emotions, a robust increase in attention has been paid to a great variety of emotions beyond anxiety.
23. chatGPT: Since Dewaele and MacIntyre's (2014) study, which **is grounded in** the Positive Psychology movement and **advocates for a holistic approach** to understanding diverse emotions in second language acquisition, **there has been a significant increase in attention given to** a wide range of emotions, beyond just anxiety.
24. (3) More specifically, the emotion spectrum has extended to include enjoyment, love, pride, hope, guilt, shame, boredom, anger, frustration and others (e.g., Li, 2018, 2021; MacIntyre & Vincze, 2017).
25. chatGPT: In recent years, the **range** of emotions examined in the context of language learning **has expanded to encompass a more diverse spectrum, such as** enjoyment, love, pride, hope, guilt, shame, boredom, anger, and frustration (Li, 2018, 2021; MacIntyre & Vincze, 2017).
26. (4) Extant studies have revealed that the variances in the experiences of these emotions could be attribute to both learner-internal factors and learner-external factors.
27. chatGPT: no need to polish.

28. (5) It remains underexplored whether and how learner-internal and learner-external factors are combined and exert joint effects in predicting these emotions.
29. chatGPT: The combined and joint effects of learner-internal and learner-external factors in predicting these emotions remain largely unexplored.
30. (6) Because it may provide a better understanding of the sources for emotions and shed some original insights into emotion intervention, such investigations are significant.
31. chatGPT: As investigations on the combined effects of learner-internal and learner-external factors in predicting emotions may offer a better understanding of their sources and provide valuable insights for emotion intervention, such studies hold significant importance.
- 32.

Assignment 1:

1. translation & credibility; 2 papers; 信度评价;
2. (1) hard-copy in English; (2) no conference or survey; (3) 2 papers have some relations; 顶级期刊, 计算机可以conference; 时效性 within 2 years; (4) data-based outline 数据支撑; (5) contrast/comparison; 对比 p1和p2的不同点, 相同点;
3. translate abstract. According to Chapter 2 Node 2 9 examination criteria;
4. 信度报告--为什么值得读--data report格式; familiar with 投稿&审稿;
5. Format: title之下, p1: 全称、期刊、发表时间等; p2同理; 后文用p1和p2指代;
6. 打印稿最晚周三交;
- 7.

Presentation:

1. 5 minutes, provide claim and support of all 4 papers; (2022年10月22日)
2. First person should do introduction, 说明出处和基本信息;
3. Slides划线格式, 不要花哨; 5 pages each person;
4. P1 P2 P3 P4 指代文章;
5. claims and conclusion;
6. 注明问题L10, G7, A6;
7. Paper不能换;
8. 说明具体在文章里的引用和摘录部位;
9. L5, 处于了将否定词, 还可以讲讲怎么质疑;

Assignment 2:

1. Due Date: last group;
2. book review -> bibliography;
3. requirements on Slides Page 8: (1) notes for the references; (note就是笔记, 把自己做过的活合起来) (2) to list the basic information related to the journal and the article; (3) to outline the study and its main theoretical supporting; (4) to summarize the main findings and contributions; (5) to offer comments and reflections on the articles;
- 4.

Assignment 3:

1. Due Date: Dec 23rd;

2. 基于两篇信度评价的文章;
3. research background, 文献引用;
4. 独立出来research gap, 也就是要研究的问题;
5. 压缩method, 只做两项;
6. grants, 规模, funding; support, 团队, 联合, 导师; potential risks, 什么情况下会失败, 成本问题, 时间不够, 被抢先发表;
7. reference, 读的两篇用粗体标注, 列举reference;
8. 电子版上传;

Examination

1. 考试开卷, 不能查电子版; 12月8日, 下周四;
2. 题型: 判断(学术道德), 选择, paraphrase, 填词, 修改, 排序;
3. 学术道德, polish writing, 加连接词(furthermore, in fact), 结构判断, 句子排序; (2023年2月23日)
4. 题量有点大; 放在上下文中; (2023年2月23日)

A Bridge to Creditability and Authority

Preface

Chapter 1, Features and Techniques of Academic Writing in English

1.1 Features of Academic Writing in English

1.2 Genre-focused approaches: to base writing on reading

1.3 Some frequently used skills in academic papers

Chapter 2, An Access to Disciplinary Authority and Its Evaluation

2.1 Definition and classification of academic papers

2.2 Examination criteria of a paper's academic value

1. **Author's credential:** Examine whether an author's credentials show him or her to be an authority on a subject or have a special perspective on it. An author's **academic degrees** (such as M.D., ph. D., M.B.A.) suggest having specialized education in the field, while **affiliations** (with a university or organization) help establish authority. **Other works** the author has published also tell a lot about the authority on a discipline-specific subject.
2. **Appropriate focus:** Examine whether the source addresses the topic in a helpful way. The subtitles may suggest whether the author's point of view on the subject or topic is a particular and useful one. A paper from a conference proceeding may focus on original idea and data treatment; while a journal paper can rearrange the goals and design of a research with emphasis on the interpretation of the results. A paper of Nature may tell the research community an outstanding discovery while a paper from a discipline-specific journal can tell the researchers what is going on within a "hot topic".
3. **Sufficient coverage:** Examine whether the source covers the topic sufficiently. A thorough presentation over a topic may help researchers understand the process of research design, the detailed

methodology, the materials supporting an argument and even the limitations of the study within the research domain.

4. **Reputable publisher or journal:** university, academic, educational or trade presses publish most of the books while most of the prestigious journals belong to certain national or international affiliations. **Impact factor** provided by some national institutes or organizations may help identify whether the publisher or the journal holds an important academic status. A larger staff or referees suggest comprehensive operation and multiple points of view. However, smaller, less important journals also serve research needs. Different publishers may specialize in different kinds of books. So it is important to learn to recognize the important publishers in researchers' fields.
5. **Affiliations or sponsorship:** Examine whether you can get an easy access to the sources you need. Most of the important affiliations indicate directly and even offer a professional web site which may help researchers subscribe the papers. Sometimes the sites have multiple affiliations and sponsorships --for example, with an organization (such as National Council of Teachers of English) and a government agency (such as the Department of Education). In such cases, the focuses of the individual sponsors generally are subsumed by the broader, shared goals of the sponsorship partners.
6. **Currentness:** A paper's currentness involves original submitting date, revision date and publication date. Some publications (books or journals) directly indicate the publishing date with editions or issues. For many topics, sources older than five or ten years have limited value. However, in some research cases, using old sources may help build a historical context.
7. **Documentation:** Examine whether the supplementary materials are sufficient enough to prove the paper's originality. To clarify the primary materials and secondary sources, including the in-text illustrations, tables, charts, graphs or diagrams; bibliographies or references; and sections containing special supporting materials, such as case studies or collections of additional readings. In a journal, check for the related materials within the same issue. Sometimes, entire issues are organized in whole or in part around a theme which may help determine the value of different articles around one topic. Abandon the articles whose facts or technical information are not documented appropriately.
8. **Availability:** A variety of sources, such as print source, audiovisual sources and Internet sources, may distract searchers while they contribute to conveniences. In search of the disciplinary authority, the links available should also be evaluated. Flexible approaches may range from reviewing titles and subtitles to carefully examining the data treatments. Incorporate in your efforts a wide range of sources--- books, magazines (periodicals), journals, news letters, science reports, conference notes (proceedings) and electronic sources --- to ensure that you can take advantage of the strengths that each provides.
9. **Appropriateness:** Writing style may influence understanding of a paper and judgment over the value. Check for the developing skills used in the paper, including examples and facts or narration and description. Further examine the persuasiveness of the arguments, including supporting claims, document facts and discussion. Native writers and non-native writers may vary in style though they share frequent use of technical terms or vocabulary. A credible source should always justify its writing style serving the argumentation system.

2.3 Disciplinary differences

Chapter 3, Voicing self, Citation and Plagiarism

3.1 Voicing Yourself: Some techniques to show the writer's identity

3.2 Bridging up Authority: Some basic methods to cite reference materials

3.3 Plagiarism

Chapter 4, Conventions and Construct of an Academic Paper

4.1 Titles

4.2 Abstract

4.3 Introduction

4.4 Methodology: Materials and Methods

4.5 Results

4.6 Discussions

4.7 Conclusion

Chapter 5, Linguistic and Grammatical Issues

5.1 Dealing with data in tables and graphs

5.2 Frequently misused words

5.3 Articles

Chapter 6, Reference, Editing and Submitting

6.1 Reference Styles

6.2 Editing

6.3 Submitting

Xu's question to pay attention to

Linguistic features

L1: How to achieve plainness, precision and objectivity while following the stereotype of writing in English as writers did in preparation for some L2 testing essays?

1. Pay attention to **plain, precise and objective expression**; (2023年1月19日)
2. chatGPT: To achieve plainness, precision, and objectivity in writing, it is important to use **clear** and simple language, avoid using overly complex sentence structures, and provide **evidence and examples** to support any claims made. To follow the stereotype of writing in English as used in preparation for L2 testing essays, it is important to adhere to **standard grammar** and punctuation rules, use a **formal and academic tone**, and avoid using colloquial or idiomatic expressions. Additionally, it is important to be objective and avoid using personal bias or opinion in the writing. (2023年1月19日)

L2: May the writer's preferences of some single verbs, like "find" or "look into" instead of "identify" "or investigate", remind readers of an immature writer?

1. Pay attention to **more formal expression**. (2023年1月19日)
2. chatGPT: It is possible that a writer's preference for certain single verbs, such as "find" or "look into" instead of "identify" or "investigate," may remind some readers of an immature writer. However, it is important to note that writing style and word choice are subjective, and what one person perceives as immature may be viewed differently by another. It is important for a writer to use language that is **clear, precise, and appropriate** for their intended audience. It is also important to note that the use of specific words or phrases can convey a **particular tone** or emphasis that may be desired by the writer. Additionally, it is also important to consider the context and the **purpose of the writing**, as the use of certain words may be more appropriate in certain situations or genres. (2023年1月19日)

L3: To what extent should a writer invite "self (say I or we)" into text while constructing a voice of authority in the paper?

1. NO NEED, because our paper contain at least two people; (2023年1月19日)
2. chatGPT: The use of "self" (such as "I" or "we") in a text can be a tricky balancing act when constructing a voice of authority in a paper. On one hand, the use of "I" or "we" can make the writing feel more personal and approachable, which can be beneficial for certain genres or audiences. On the other hand, the use of "I" or "we" can also weaken the author's authority and objectivity if used excessively. // It is generally best to use "I" or "we" sparingly and strategically, especially in academic and professional writing where objectivity and authority are highly valued. When using "I" or "we", it is important to make sure that it is clear that the author is speaking from their own perspective and not making universal claims. // It is also important to use "I" or "we" when it is necessary to provide context or background information about the author's own experiences or research. In many cases, it is more appropriate to use third person point of view in academic or professional writing, as it emphasizes the research and the evidence rather than the writer's personal opinions. // Overall, it is important to consider the purpose and audience of the writing when deciding to use "I" or "we" and use it in a way that supports the author's credibility and authority.
- 3.

L4: Could a new writer follow the use of informal expressions as the professional writers and expert writers did in their papers?

1. NO NEED, because I am new writer; (2023年1月19日)
2. chatGPT: It is possible for a new writer to use informal expressions in their writing, but it is important to keep in mind that the use of informal language is generally more appropriate for certain types of writing, such as creative writing or casual writing, rather than academic or professional writing. In these types of writing, a more **formal and professional tone** is usually expected, and the use of informal language can weaken the writer's authority and credibility. // If a new writer is writing in an academic or professional setting, it is best to stick to formal language and avoid using overly casual or colloquial expressions. However, it is important to note that writing style and tone can vary depending on the field, the audience and the purpose of the writing. Therefore, it is always important to familiarize oneself with conventions and expectations of the type of writing you are doing. // If a new writer wants to use informal expressions in their writing, they should do it with caution and consider the context of their writing, it's audience and the tone they want to convey. They should also be aware that the use of

informal expressions may make the writing less formal and less persuasive, and the writer should be prepared to explain the reason for the use of informal language.

L5: How to acquire some appropriate words which make more sense in editor or reviewers' stands, like the use of "questionable" instead of "wrong" when presenting arguments ?

1. **Our presentation**; (2023年1月19日)

2. chatGPT: Acquiring appropriate words that make more sense from the perspective of editors or reviewers can be done by reading and studying examples of well-written academic and professional writing. By reading papers and articles written by experts in your field, you can get a sense of the types of language and vocabulary that are considered appropriate and effective for academic and professional writing. // It can also be helpful to consult a thesaurus or a dictionary of synonyms to find words that convey a similar meaning to the one you want to express, but that might be more appropriate or precise in a particular context. Additionally, you can use online resources such as grammar and style guides, which can provide guidance on word choice and usage in academic and professional writing. // For instance, instead of using the word "wrong" when presenting arguments, you could use words such as "questionable" or "doubtful" which implies that there is a level of uncertainty or that the argument is open to further examination. This kind of words gives a more nuanced approach and can be seen as more objective and less absolutist. // It's also important to remember that clear and precise language is key when writing for academic or professional audiences, and it is important to avoid using overly technical jargon or overly simple words, as both can make your writing less effective.

L6: Why are some terminologies preferable in some disciplines, like method Vs methodology, while others are dynamic in different research areas?

1. NO NEED, because we only focus on computer science; (2023年1月19日)

2. chatGPT: Some terminologies may be preferable in certain disciplines because they have specific meanings or connotations that are specific to that field of study. For example, in the social sciences, the term "methodology" is often used to refer to the theoretical and philosophical approach that underpins a study, while the term "method" is used to refer to the specific techniques and procedures used to collect and analyze data. In the **natural sciences**, the word "method" might be more preferred. // In other cases, the use of certain terminologies may be influenced by historical or cultural factors. For example, certain terms may have been popularized or developed by **influential scholars or institutions** in a particular field, and their use may have become deeply ingrained in the discipline. // In other fields, terminologies may be dynamic and can change over time as new technologies, theories, or discoveries are made. In these fields, the researchers may have to adopt new terminologies or redefine the existing ones to adapt to the new developments. // Additionally, terminologies may also vary depending on the audience and the purpose of the research. For example, technical terms may be used when communicating with other experts in the field, while simpler terms may be used when communicating with a lay audience. // In summary, the preference and use of certain terminologies may be influenced by a variety of factors, including the discipline, historical and cultural factors, the audience and the purpose of the research and the evolution of the field.

L7: Does the ignorance of the nuance of some nominalizations, like discourse and language, acquisition and learning, cause any extent of bias among the reviewers?

1. Same as L1; (2023年1月19日)

2. chatGPT: Ignorance of the nuances of certain nominalizations, such as "discourse" and "language," "acquisition" and "learning," **can potentially cause bias among reviewers**. Nominalizations are words that describe an action, process or state but are turned into nouns. They often have different connotations and implications, and thus, it is important to understand the subtle differences in meaning between them. // For example, "discourse" and "language" may be used interchangeably, but they can also have different connotations. "Discourse" is often used to refer to the way language is used in a particular context, often with a focus on the social and cultural factors that influence it. On the other hand, "language" is more general, and it refers to the system of communication used by a particular group of people. // Similarly, "acquisition" and "learning" can be used interchangeably, but they can also have different connotations. "Acquisition" is often used to refer to the process of **gaining knowledge or skills through experience or exposure**, while "learning" is more general and can refer to any process by which knowledge or skills are acquired. // If a reviewer is not aware of these nuances in meaning, they may not fully understand the author's argument or the context of the research, and this may lead to bias in their evaluation of the work. Therefore, it is important for both authors and reviewers to have a clear understanding of the meanings of the words they use and to use them appropriately in the context of their writing.

L8: Does the pursuit of accuracy always demand use of long sentences? Or does complexity of sentence structure mean complicated ideas?

1. Pay attention to **structure of sentences**. (2023年1月19日)
2. chatGPT: The pursuit of accuracy does not always demand the use of long sentences, and complexity of sentence structure does not always mean complicated ideas. Clear and concise writing is often more effective in conveying complex ideas, as it helps the reader to understand the main points more easily. // Long sentences can make it difficult for readers to follow the main idea, and they may also increase the risk of errors or ambiguities. Therefore, when striving for accuracy, it is important to use simple and direct language and to express ideas as clearly and succinctly as possible. // However, it's also important to note that the length of a sentence and its complexity can depend on the context and the audience. For example, in scientific or technical writing, longer and more complex sentences may be more appropriate, as they allow the author to convey specific information with precision. // In summary, accuracy and concision are not mutually exclusive. Striving for accuracy should not always demand the use of long sentences, and complexity of sentence structure does not always mean complicated ideas. Clear, concise and direct language can be more effective in conveying complex ideas. The length and complexity of sentences should be adapted to the context and the audience.

L9: Does high frequency using of passive voice always help build up high quality paper while enhancing the persuasiveness and achieving objectivity?

1. Pay attention to **passive voice**. (2023年1月19日)
2. chatGPT: The use of passive voice can be a useful tool in writing, but it is not always the best choice for building a high-quality paper or enhancing persuasiveness and objectivity. // Passive voice can be used to shift the focus away from the person or group performing an action, which can be useful for **achieving objectivity** in scientific or technical writing. For example, in a scientific study, it is more appropriate to report the results without highlighting the person or group who conducted the study, because the focus is on the results themselves. // However, using passive voice excessively can make writing less clear, less concise, and less engaging. Passive voice can also make sentences longer, and it can make it harder for readers to understand who is performing an action. // Additionally, using passive

voice can also make it **harder to build persuasive arguments** because it can reduce the sense of agency and accountability. Passive voice can also make it harder to identify the actors in the text and that can make it harder for the readers to understand the text. // In summary, while passive voice can be a useful tool in some cases, such as in scientific or technical writing to **achieve objectivity**, it is not always the best choice for building a high-quality paper or **enhancing persuasiveness**. It's important to use it appropriately and in balance with other sentence structures.

L10: Which is better in tense choice, the vivid, natural forms or the simple, timeless presentations?

1. Pay attention to **description** of framework. (2023年1月19日)
2. chatGPT: In academic paper writing, it is generally recommended to use the past tense when discussing completed research or studies, and the present tense when discussing existing theories or hypotheses. The use of the simple, timeless present tense can lend a sense of objectivity and permanence to the research being discussed. The use of the vivid, natural forms may be appropriate in certain cases, such as when describing the methodology of a study, but should be used with caution to ensure that the writing remains clear and objective. Ultimately, the choice of tense will depend on the specific context and purpose of the paper.
- 3.

Generic features

G1: What are the main functions of the body part of a paper? Which part is missing compared with the other papers from a different journal? (2023年1月19日)

1. chatGPT: The body of a paper is the main section where the writer presents their ideas and arguments. The main functions of the body of a paper include: (1) **Developing the main argument**: The body is where the writer presents and develops their main argument or thesis. This includes providing evidence, examples and explanations to support the argument. (2) **Answering research questions or addressing the research problem**: The body is where the writer addresses the research questions or problem that was presented in the introduction. This includes providing evidence and examples to support the research findings. (3) **Analyzing and interpreting data**: The body is where the writer analyzes and interprets the data that was collected in the research. This includes describing the methods used to collect the data and discussing the results and findings. (4) **Presenting counterarguments**: The body is where the writer **addresses potential counterarguments** or alternative perspectives on the topic. This allows the writer to anticipate and address potential objections to their argument. (5) **Organizing ideas coherently**: The body is where the writer organizes their ideas in a logical and coherent manner, making sure that the ideas flow smoothly and are easy to follow. (6) **Concluding the main points**: The body is where the writer concludes the main points of their argument and presents a summary of the evidence they have presented. // Overall, the main function of the body of a paper is to **present, develop, and support the main argument** while **providing a logical and coherent structure**.

G2: What are the essential **elements of the paper's methodology**? (2023年1月19日)

1. chatGPT: The methodology section of a paper is an important part of the research process that describes the methods used to conduct the study. The essential elements of the methodology section typically include: (1) **Research design**: This includes the overall approach and plan used to conduct the study, such as experimental, quasi-experimental, or observational design. (2) **Sample**: This includes a

description of the study's participants, including their characteristics and how they were selected. (3) **Data collection:** This includes a description of the methods used to collect data, such as surveys, interviews, or experiments, and any instruments or materials used. (4) **Data analysis:** This includes a description of how the data was analyzed, such as statistical methods or content analysis, and a description of any software or tools used. (5) **Validity and reliability:** This includes a discussion of the measures taken to ensure that the data is valid and reliable, such as pilot testing or measures of inter-rater reliability. (6) **Ethical considerations:** This includes a discussion of any ethical issues that arose during the study and the steps taken to address them. (7) **Limitations:** This includes a discussion of any limitations of the study, such as sample size, generalizability, or potential sources of bias. // Overall, the methodology section should provide a clear and detailed account of the methods used to conduct the research, as well as a discussion of the measures taken to ensure the validity and reliability of the results.

G3: What is the main difference between the abstract and the conclusion? And what are repeated in both parts?

1. ChatGPT: Both the abstract and the conclusion summarize the main points and findings of the paper, but the abstract is usually **shorter and more general**, while the conclusion is **more detailed and specific**. Additionally, the conclusion often includes **recommendations for future research** or implications of the study's findings.

G4: What are the features of the in-text citations and the reference list?

1. chatGPT: The in-text citations and reference list are essential elements of academic paper writing, as they allow writers to give credit to the sources that they use in their research and to provide readers with the information they need to locate and verify the sources. The features of in-text citations and reference list typically include: (1) In-text citations: These are brief citations that appear within the text of the paper, indicating the sources that the writer has used. These citations typically include the author's last name and the publication date. In-text citations can be formatted in different styles, such as APA, MLA, and Chicago. (2) Reference list: This is a list of the sources that the writer has cited in the paper, which is typically located at the end of the paper. The reference list includes all the information needed to locate and verify the sources, such as the author's name, the title of the work, the publication date, and the publisher. It also includes the format of the source (book, journal article, website, etc.) (3) Consistency: both in-text citations and reference list should be **consistent with the chosen format of citation style**, in terms of punctuation, capitalization, italicization, and other formatting guidelines. (4) Accuracy: It's important that the information provided in the in-text citations and the reference list is accurate, so the readers can **locate and verify the sources easily**. (5) Completeness: The reference list should be comprehensive, **including all the sources cited** in the paper, and the in-text citations should match the reference list. // In summary, in-text citations and the reference list are essential elements of academic paper writing, allowing writers to give credit to the sources used in their research and providing readers with the information needed to locate and verify the sources. They should be consistent, accurate, and complete in order to be effective.

G5: Will the literature review always fit into an introduction in a research paper? Where in a paper should the research questions or the research gap be presented?

1. chatGPT: In a research paper, the literature review is **typically included in the introduction**, but it may also be included **in a separate section**. The literature review is an important element of the research

process that provides background information on the topic, and it helps to establish the research gap or the research questions. // **The research questions or research gap should be presented in the introduction, or in the background or context** section of the paper, where they are introduced and explained. This is where the writer sets the stage for their research by outlining the main problem or question that the paper addresses, and how it connects to existing knowledge in the field. The research questions or gap should be presented clearly, and they should be closely linked to the purpose of the study and the research objectives. // The order of the elements in the introduction may vary depending on the field, but generally, it should follow a logical flow that presents the background, research gap, research questions, and objectives of the study. The introduction should be clear, concise, and engaging, providing an overview of the main elements of the research and the rationale for the study. // In summary, the literature review may be included in the introduction of a research paper, but it could also be in a separate section. The research questions or gap should be presented in the introduction or background section, where they are introduced and explained clearly, and closely linked to the purpose of the study and the research objectives.

G6: What is the typical order to present methodology in a paper?

1. chatGPT: The typical order to present methodology in a paper is: (1) Research design: This section should describe **the overall approach** that was used for the study, including the type of research design, such as experimental, observational, or case study. (2) Participants or subjects: This section should describe the population that was studied, including characteristics such as age, gender, and any other relevant demographic information. (3) **Data collection**: This section should describe the methods used to collect data, such as surveys, interviews, observations, or experiments. It should also include information about the instruments or tools used, such as questionnaires or interview protocols. (4) **Data analysis**: This section should describe the methods used to analyze the data, such as statistical techniques, qualitative analysis, or content analysis. It should also include information about the software or tools used for the analysis. (5) Ethical considerations: This section should describe any ethical considerations that were taken into account during the study, such as informed consent, confidentiality, and protection of vulnerable populations. (6) **Limitations**: This section should describe any limitations of the study, such as small sample size, lack of generalizability, or limitations of the data collection or analysis methods.

G7: In which cases will the discussion be combined into the conclusion? And is the discussion always a necessary part in a paper?

1. chatGPT: The discussion and conclusion sections of a paper may be combined in some cases, but it depends on the specific research design and the focus of the study. In general, the discussion section is used to **interpret the results** of the study, and the conclusion is used to **summarize the main findings and their implications**. // When the discussion and conclusion are combined, the section usually begins by **summarizing the main findings** and then proceeds to **interpret and discuss their implications**. The combined section should also connect the findings to the broader literature and **state the limitations** of the study. // The discussion is not always a necessary part in a paper, it depends on the type of research and the purpose of the paper. For example, in some experimental studies, the results and their implications are **clear and straightforward**, and a separate discussion section is **not needed**. In other cases, a separate discussion section is necessary to **interpret the results and their implications in more detail**.

G8: How does the writer emphasize his important ideas? What writing techniques, such as repetition of words or punctuations, are used?

In academic paper writing, writers can use a variety of techniques to emphasize their important ideas. Some common techniques include: (1) **Repetition**: Repetition of key words or phrases can help to emphasize important ideas and make them stand out. (2) Emphasis through **sentence structure**: Using sentence structures such as parallelism, where similar phrases or clauses are repeated, can help to emphasize important ideas. (3) Signposting: Using phrases such as "**in conclusion**" or "**more importantly**" can help to guide the reader's attention to the writer's most important ideas. (4) Highlighting: Highlighting key findings or conclusions in **bold or italic font** can help to emphasize their importance. (5) Using **headings and subheadings**: Organizing the paper with headings and subheadings can help to guide the reader through the main ideas and make it easier to identify key points. (6) Using **bullet points or numbered lists**: This format can help to break down complex ideas and make them more easily understandable. (7) Using different types of punctuation: Using **exclamation marks, question marks, or dashes** can help to emphasize key points or create a sense of drama.

G9: How does the writer keep consistence in his writing styles while keeping the variations in language use?

1. chatGPT: The writer can keep consistency in his writing style while maintaining variation in language use by following these steps: (1) Develop a consistent writing voice: The writer should establish a distinct writing voice that is consistent throughout the paper. This voice should be appropriate for the subject matter and audience. (2) Use a style guide: The writer should use a style guide, such as the Chicago Manual of Style or the **APA style guide**, to ensure consistency in formatting, citation, and language use. (3) Use a consistent tone: The writer should maintain a consistent tone throughout the paper, which should be appropriate for the subject matter and audience. (4) Be mindful of language use: The writer should be mindful of the language he uses, and should strive to use appropriate vocabulary, grammar and sentence structures. (6) Use transitional phrases: The writer should use transitional phrases to link ideas and maintain consistency in the flow of the paper. (7) Proofread and edit: The writer should proofread and edit his paper multiple times to ensure consistency in language use, tone, and style.

G10: How does the writer achieve conciseness in documenting and accuracy in data presentation?

1. chatGPT: (1) Use **clear and simple language**: Use simple and clear language to convey your message. Avoid using jargon and technical terms that might confuse readers. (2) Avoid unnecessary words: **Avoid using redundant or unnecessary words** that do not add value to the content. For example, "**in order to**" can be replaced with "**to**," "**due to the fact that**" can be replaced with "**because**," etc. (3) Use active voice: Use the active voice to make your writing more direct and concise. In the active voice, the subject performs the action, whereas in the passive voice, the subject receives the action. (4) Use **bullet points and tables**: Use bullet points and tables to present information in a concise and clear manner. This will help readers to quickly scan and understand the data presented. (6) **Follow the guidelines**: Follow the guidelines provided by the journal or the institution for documenting and presenting data. This will ensure that the data is accurate and meets the standards required for academic writing. (7) Edit and proofread: Edit and proofread your work carefully to eliminate any errors, grammatical mistakes, and redundancies. This will help to ensure that your writing is concise, accurate, and effective.

A1: Is there a hidden line in the paper? Does the conventional idea (PPF: previous study – present study – further study) about research always work?

1. chatGPT: While there is no hidden line in academic writing, there are some common conventions and expectations that writers should be aware of. The PPF (previous study - present study - further study) model you mentioned is a commonly used structure in academic writing, but it is not the only one, and it may not be appropriate for all types of research. // Different fields and disciplines may have different conventions and expectations for how research is presented and organized. For example, in some scientific fields, the IMRaD (Introduction - Methods - Results - Discussion) structure is commonly used. In literature and humanities, the structure and organization of research can vary widely, depending on the topic and the author's approach. // In general, the goal of academic writing is to present new research or ideas in a clear and well-organized manner, and to situate them within the broader context of existing knowledge in the field. The specific structure and organization of a paper will depend on the nature of the research, the author's goals and perspective, and the conventions of the discipline. // In short, while the PPF model may be a useful guide for structuring research papers, it is not the only option, and writers should be prepared to adapt their approach to suit the specific needs and expectations of their field. (2023年2月16日)

A2: Do the paper's arguments relate to its contributions? How does the writer fit his argument into the paper's contributions?

1. chatGPT: In academic writing, a paper's arguments should be **closely tied** to its contributions. The purpose of an academic paper is to present new research or ideas, and the arguments in the paper should **support and build upon** the paper's central contributions to the field. // To fit their arguments into the paper's contributions, writers should first **identify the key contributions or findings** that they want to make in their paper. This may involve synthesizing and analyzing existing research, or conducting new research to uncover novel insights or perspectives. Once the central contributions have been identified, the writer can then **develop arguments that support** and build upon those contributions. // The arguments in an academic paper should be **clear, well-supported, and directly relevant to** the paper's central contributions. The writer should use **evidence, examples, and logical reasoning** to support their arguments, and should avoid tangential or irrelevant points that do not contribute to the overall message of the paper. // In some cases, the writer may need to **revise or refine their arguments** in order to better align with the paper's contributions. This may involve **conducting additional research, revising the scope** or focus of the paper, or rethinking the approach to the argument. // Overall, the writer should be mindful of how their arguments relate to the paper's contributions and should work to ensure that they are closely aligned in order to create a strong, coherent academic paper.

A3: Why does the writer always present his reflections on the research with limitations or applications?

1. chatGPT: In academic writing, it is common for writers to present their reflections on the research with limitations or applications. This is done to provide a more **complete picture of the research** and its potential impact or usefulness, as well as to acknowledge any potential shortcomings or limitations of the research. // Presenting limitations of the research is important because it helps to contextualize the results and conclusions of the study. It acknowledges that there are areas where the research may not be fully applicable or where the findings may be less strong or conclusive. By doing so, the writer can **demonstrate a level of transparency and honesty**, which is important in building credibility and trust

in the research. // Similarly, presenting applications of the research can help to **highlight the potential practical value** of the research. This is particularly important for applied research, which is research that is intended to solve real-world problems. By presenting potential applications, the writer can demonstrate the relevance and importance of the research and its potential to make a real-world impact. // Overall, presenting limitations and applications of the research is an important aspect of academic writing. It helps to provide a more complete and nuanced understanding of the research, and can help to demonstrate its potential impact and practical value.

A4: What skills are used in the paper to validating the research design?

1. chatGPT: In academic writing, several skills can be used to validate the research design, such as: (1) Critical thinking: Critical thinking skills are used to evaluate the quality and reliability of research methods and results, identify potential biases and limitations, and assess the generalizability of the findings. (2) Analytical skills: Analytical skills are used to examine and interpret the data, identify patterns and trends, and draw conclusions based on the evidence. (3) Statistical skills: Statistical skills are used to analyze and interpret quantitative data, such as using statistical software to run regression analyses or other statistical tests to validate the research design. (4) Writing skills: Writing skills are used to effectively communicate the research design and methodology, as well as the results and conclusions, in a clear and concise manner that adheres to academic writing conventions. (5) Problem-solving skills: Problem-solving skills are used to identify potential issues or challenges in the research design and develop appropriate solutions to address these challenges. // Overall, the skills used in academic writing to validate the research design may vary depending on the discipline and methodology used, but generally involve a combination of critical thinking, analysis, statistics, writing, and problem-solving skills.

A5: What is the research domain of this paper? Does the problem claimed in the paper really capture the real-world issues in this domain?

A6: Is the solution presented in the paper still reliable in the updated research context? Are there any other solutions to the problem?

A7: Is the research to find out the solution in the paper still replicable in the present research background?

A8: Is the paper frequently cited by others? What's the paper's citation frequency? (IF & CF: research domain)

A9: Does the author's credential make sense comparing his or her claimed authority on the research topic with the organizations funding the study? Are there any other follow-up studies or papers published?

A10: Among other similar studies on the same research topics, is this one on the top list of the authority?