

### Academic Writing Exam Correction Model

#### I-Fill in the gaps with the appropriate word(s) (3pts)

- a-An abstract is a concise self-contained summary of a longer research publication (journal article, thesis, dissertation, review, conference proceeding).
- b-An important feature of academic writing is the concept of cautious language, often called hedging.
- c-Genre, audience and purpose are important considerations for academic writers.
- d- Descriptive and informative abstracts are two forms of journal abstracts.
- e- An introduction is the opening of a piece of writing whether be it an essay or a dissertation. Its purpose is to inform your audience about the topic of your essay or dissertation.
- f- Paraphrasing means putting someone else's ideas into your own words. It involves changing the wording while preserving the original meaning.
- g- A literature review is a type of academic writing that provides an overview of existing knowledge in a particular field of research.
- h- A research proposal is a document written to explain and justify your chosen topic and the necessity to carry out that particular research.
- i- unintentional plagiarism occurs when a writer fails to acknowledge the source due to a lack of knowledge about citing, quoting, etc.

#### II-Choose the answer (a,b or c) that best completes the following statements (03pts)

- 1-When writing your literature review, you are highly recommended to use  
a-primary resources    b-secondary resources    **c-both primary and secondary resources**
- 2- Adopting a critical approach when writers gather information for writing means  
**a-identifying arguments in a text**    b-identifying the text's structural pattern    c-deciding if the source is reliable
- 3-Students must avoid plagiarism:  
**a-To make their writing original**    **b-To show that they understand the rules of the academic community**  
c-as plagiarism is easily detected by teachers and computer software
- 4-The literature review should be organized around  
a-authors    b- concepts    **c-concepts and issues**

#### III-State two (02) differences between informative and descriptive abstracts (03pts)

- 1-Descriptive abstracts act as outlines of works being described.
- 2-Informative abstracts act as summaries of the original works.
- 1-Descriptive abstracts usually do not include information about results or conclusions of the study.
- 2- Informative abstracts include information found in descriptive abstracts as well as information about the results of the study and any possible recommendation.

**IV-Select the purposes from the list below that go with academic writing****(02pts)**

a-To organise information for the reader

b-To synthesise research done by others on a topic

c-To discuss a subject of common interest and give the writer's view

d-To summarise a longer work ( While summarizing longer works can be part of academic writing, it's not as common as the other purposes listed).

e- To answer a question the writer has been given or chosen

f-to report on a piece of research the writer has conducted

**V-Say in which order would you find the following items in a journal article?****(01,5pt)**

a- Introduction

b-interpretation of results

c-references

d-abstract

e-research methodology

f- literature review

1..**d**

2..**a**

3..**f**

4..**e**

5..**b**

6..**c**

**VI-Match the items in "A" with the corresponding ones in "B" to identify Hyland's abstract model structure****(02,5pts)**

A: Move	B: Function
1- <i>Introduction</i>	a-Indicates results and arguments.
2- <i>Purpose</i>	b-Establishes contexts of the paper and motivates the research.
3- <i>Method</i>	c-Points to application, or wider application, and interpretation scope of paper.
4- <i>Product</i>	d-Indicates purpose, outlines the aim behind the paper.
	e-Provides information on design, procedures, data analysis,etc.
1.. <b>b</b>	2.. <b>d</b> .
	3.. <b>e</b>
	4.. <b>a - c</b>

**VIII- It is assumed that Plagiarism can be unintentional or intentional. Clarify****(02pts)**

Plagiarism can be unintentional or intentional. It is unintentional when a writer fails to acknowledge the source due to a lack of knowledge about citing, quoting,etc. It intentional when a writer deliberately uses the ideas or words of others as if they are originally produces by him or her.

**IX-Compare these two paragraphs. What do you notice? Give justification to your answer****(03pts)**

A) The question of what constitutes "language proficiency" and the nature of its cross-lingual dimensions is also at the core of many hotly debated issues in the areas of bilingual education and second language pedagogy and testing. Researchers have suggested ways of making second language teaching and testing more "communicative" (e.g., Canale and Swain, 1980; Oller, 1979b) on the grounds that a communicative approach better reflects the nature of language proficiency than one which emphasizes the acquisition of discrete language skills.

B) We don't really know what language proficiency is but many people have talked about it for a long time. Some researchers have tried to find ways for us to make teaching and testing more communicative because that is how language works. I think that language is something we use for communicating, not an object for us to study and we remember that when we teach and test it.

### Paragraph A:

- Uses formal language and academic tone.
- Provides a clear statement about the topic (language proficiency) and its relevance to bilingual education and second language pedagogy and testing.
- References specific researchers (Canale and Swain, Oller) to support the argument.
- Presents the argument in a structured and logical manner, discussing the debate surrounding language proficiency and suggesting ways to improve language teaching and testing.
- Demonstrates a deep understanding of the subject matter and familiarity with scholarly discourse.

### Paragraph B:

- Uses informal language and conversational tone.
- Lacks clarity and precision in expressing ideas.
- Makes a general statement about the topic without providing specific context or evidence.
- Relies on personal opinion ("I think") rather than citing research or expert opinions.
- Suggests a simplistic view of language proficiency and teaching/testing methods without delving into complexity or nuance.

### Justification:

Paragraph A demonstrates characteristics of academic writing, including clarity, coherence, use of evidence, and engagement with scholarly discourse. It presents a well-structured argument supported by references to relevant research. In contrast, Paragraph B lacks the rigor and sophistication expected in academic writing. It is vague, lacks evidence, and relies heavily on personal opinion rather than scholarly sources.