Грамматика и синтаксис (25 вопросов)

1. Explain the difference between Present Perfect and Past Simple. Give two examples for each tense.
2. When do we use the passive voice in academic writing? Provide an example from a scientific context.
3. Choose the correct form: *The data (is/are) inconclusive.* Justify your choice.
4. What are the main uses of the modal verbs *must*, *should*, and *may* in research papers? Give one example for each.
5. Identify and correct the error: *This results suggests that the hypothesis is wrong.*
6. Explain how to form and use the third conditional. Give an example relevant to scientific reasoning.
7. What's the difference between *affect* and *effect*? Use both in sentences about experimental results.
8. When do we use articles (*a/an/the*) with terms like *climate change*, *the atmosphere*, *data*?
9. Explain the role of relative clauses (*who/which/that*) in defining scientific concepts. Give an example.
10. Correct the sentence and explain: *There is many variables to consider in this model.*
11. What is the difference between *few* and *a few*, *little* and *a little*? Illustrate with examples about resources/data.
12. How do you express future certainty and future possibility in academic English? Give examples.
13. Explain the use of gerunds vs. infinitives after verbs like *consider*, *plan*, *recommend*.
14. Identify the mistake: *The experiment was conducted carefully, and the results were analyzed thoroughly, which shows the reliability.*
15. What are countable and uncountable nouns in scientific texts? Give 3 examples of each.
16. How do we report numbers, percentages, and units in formal English? Give 2–3 examples.
17. Explain the function of linking words *therefore*, *however*, *moreover*, *in contrast* in argumentation.
18. When is it appropriate to use *it is believed that* vs. *we believe that* in academic writing?
19. Correct and explain: *The research aim to identify key factors.*
20. What are common ways to express approximation (*approximately*, *around*, *roughly*)? Use them in a sentence about measurements.
21. How do we express cause and effect with *due to*, *because of*, *as a result of*? Give examples.
22. Explain the meaning and use of *to be likely to* and *to tend to* in describing trends.
23. Identify and fix the problem: *The findings support the theory, which was proposed in 2010, that explains the phenomenon.*
24. How do we compare two studies using *similar to*, *different from*, *in contrast to*? Give examples.
25. Explain how to report past research using reporting verbs (*argue*, *suggest*, *claim*, *demonstrate*).

Лексика, терминология, словообразование (20 вопросов)

26. Give 3–4 synonyms for *important* suitable for academic writing, and explain when to use each.
27. Explain the difference between *method*, *technique*, and *approach* in scientific contexts.
28. What are collocations with *conduct* (e.g., *conduct an experiment*)? List 4–5 common ones.
29. Form nouns from these verbs: *analyze*, *classify*, *predict*, *observe*. Explain typical suffixes used.

30. What does *robust* mean when describing a model or method? Give an example sentence.
31. Explain the difference between *valid* and *reliable* in research. Use both in a short paragraph.
32. What terms describe the stages of a study: *hypothesis*, *methodology*, *results*, *conclusion*? Briefly define each.
33. Give 3–4 phrases to introduce limitations of a study.
34. List 5 words/phrases for expressing uncertainty (*may, possibly, it seems likely*…).
35. What are typical ways to refer to previous research (*according to, as noted by, previous studies have shown*)? Give 3–4 alternatives.
36. Explain the difference between *sample* and *population* in statistical terms. Use them in a sentence.
37. What words are used to describe trends: *increase*, *decrease*, *fluctuate*, *stabilize*? Give example sentences.
38. Give 3–4 ways to say "the results show" in academic style.
39. What prefixes/suffixes change meaning in scientific terms (*re-*, *un-*, *-able*, *-tion*)? Give examples.
40. Explain the difference between *primary* and *secondary* data. Use them in context.
41. What are common abbreviations in scientific writing (*e.g.*, *i.e.*, *et al.*, *cf.*)? Explain each.
42. Give 3–4 ways to paraphrase "This paper focuses on…".
43. What terms are used for different types of publications (*article*, *review*, *conference paper*, *thesis*)? Briefly describe each.
44. Explain the difference between *significant* and *insignificant* results. Give a short example.
45. Give 3–4 phrases to summarize findings (*in summary, overall, to conclude*…).

Чтение, понимание и реферирование (20 вопросов)

46. Read a short abstract (120–150 words) and state the research aim, methods, and main conclusion in 3–4 sentences.
47. In a given abstract, identify 3 key terms and explain their meaning in the context of the paper.
48. Given a paragraph about experimental design, list 3–4 main steps described.
49. From a results section, summarize the key findings in 2–3 sentences without copying phrases.
50. Identify the author's stance in a short excerpt (support/criticism/neutral) and give 2 linguistic clues.
51. In a comparative paragraph, list the similarities and differences mentioned (2–3 each).
52. Given a table/graph description, explain what the data shows and what trend is observed.
53. Paraphrase a 3-sentence excerpt from a research paper without changing the meaning.
54. Identify 2–3 limitations mentioned in a discussion section and rephrase them in your own words.
55. From an introduction, extract the research gap and explain it in simple terms.
56. Given two short abstracts on the same topic, state 1 similarity and 2 differences in approach/results.
57. Explain what the authors mean by "robust methodology" in the given context.
58. Identify the hypothesis tested in a short text and how it was addressed.
59. From a methods section, list the main instruments/tools used and their purpose.
60. Explain how the authors justify their sample size in the provided text.
61. Given a conclusion, suggest 1–2 possible directions for future research based on it.
62. Identify 2 key assumptions made by the authors and explain their importance.
63. From a literature review excerpt, list 2–3 previous studies referenced and what they contributed.
64. Explain how the authors deal with potential bias in their study (based on the text).
65. Summarize the practical implications of the research in 2–3 sentences.

Академическое письмо и оформление (15 вопросов)

66. Write a 4-sentence introduction for a paper on “Impact of climate change on local agriculture”.
67. Draft a 3-sentence conclusion summarizing hypothetical results of a survey on student motivation.
68. Rewrite a sentence to make it more formal: “I think the results are good.”
69. Write 2–3 sentences explaining why a particular method was chosen for a study.
70. Compose 3–4 sentences describing the limitations of a hypothetical experiment.
71. Write an email to a professor requesting feedback on a draft; keep it polite and concise.
72. Draft 2–3 bullet points for the “Objectives” section of a research proposal.
73. Write a short paragraph (5–6 sentences) explaining the relevance of your research topic to society.
74. Rewrite a paragraph to reduce repetition and improve cohesion (provide a sample paragraph if needed).
75. Write 3–4 sentences to describe how you would analyze collected data.
76. Draft a short response to a reviewer’s comment asking for more detail on methodology.
77. Write a 2-sentence summary of a hypothetical paper for a conference submission.
78. Compose a short acknowledgments section (3–4 sentences) for a research paper.
79. Write a brief statement (4–5 sentences) about the ethical considerations in your hypothetical study.
80. Draft 3–4 keywords and a 100-word abstract for a paper on renewable energy adoption.

Научная коммуникация и устная речь (15 вопросов)

81. Describe your research interests in 6–8 sentences, using academic vocabulary.
82. Explain your research methodology in 5–7 sentences for a non-specialist audience.
83. Summarize a hypothetical research paper in 1 minute (outline the structure you’d use).
84. Respond to this question: “What makes your research original compared to previous studies?” (6–8 sentences).
85. You’re asked to comment on conflicting results in two papers. How would you structure your answer? (3–4 key points).
86. Explain in 5–6 sentences how you plan to validate your experimental results.
87. Describe how you would present a graph/chart to an audience, highlighting 2–3 key points.
88. Respond to a question: “How do you handle missing data in your analysis?” (5–7 sentences).
89. You’re asked about the practical applications of your research. Outline 4–5 potential uses.
90. Explain in 4–6 sentences what peer review means and why it matters in science.
91. Describe a situation where you had to adapt your communication style for different audiences (e.g., experts vs. policymakers).
92. You’re at a conference and someone asks: “What’s the biggest challenge in your field right now?” Answer in 6–8 sentences.
93. How would you explain the concept of statistical significance to a non-scientist? (5–7 sentences).
94. You’re asked: “Why did you choose this topic for your PhD?” Answer in 7–9 sentences.
95. Describe how you collaborate with other researchers in 5–6 sentences.

Работа с источниками, цитирование, этика (10 вопросов)

96. Explain how to cite a journal article in APA style (give a full example).
97. What information is essential in a reference list entry for a book chapter?

98. How do you avoid plagiarism when summarizing a source? Give 2–3 strategies.
99. Explain the difference between a direct quote, paraphrase, and summary. Give a 1-sentence example of each.
100. When is it acceptable to use secondary sources instead of primary ones? Give 1–2 examples.
101. What ethical issues should researchers consider when working with human subjects? List 3–4.
102. How do you indicate uncertainty about a source's claim in your writing? Give 2–3 phrases.
103. Explain what DOI is and why it's important in academic references.
104. How would you evaluate the credibility of an online source for academic use? List 3–4 criteria.
105. What does "open access" mean, and what are 2 pros and 2 cons for researchers?

Междисциплинарные и профессиональные ситуации (5 вопросов)

106. Imagine you're writing a grant proposal. List 4–5 key sections and briefly describe each.
107. You receive a rejection letter for a paper submission. Draft a polite response to the editor thanking them and confirming you'll revise the manuscript.
108. You're organizing a small workshop. Write 4–5 bullet points for an invitation email to potential speakers.
109. You need to explain a complex technical term to a journalist. Outline how you'd simplify it without losing core meaning.
110. Describe in 6–8 sentences how you'd prepare for a 15-minute research talk at an international conference.