

Unit 2 Exercises

Pages 14, 15, 16: 1a, 1b, 1c, 2a, 3b, 4a

1a:

An academic journal (f)

A conference (a)

An online forum or science blog (b)

A popular science magazine (e)

A popular science book (d)

A newspaper (c)

1b:

None of these as of right now.

1c:

a: Staying in touch with peers in their field is vital for scientists. It helps them stay updated on the latest developments, find collaboration opportunities, exchange ideas, access resources, develop professionally, receive peer support, and gain recognition in the scientific community.

b: Staying connected within their specialization allows scientists to share knowledge, collaborate effectively, receive feedback, access specialized resources, and advance their careers more efficiently.

c: Keeping in touch with people in other scientific fields fosters collaboration, provides fresh perspectives, aids in tackling complex challenges, improves problem-solving skills, and opens up diverse career opportunities.

2a:

A (academic journal)

B (newspaper)

C (conference)

D (online forum)

E (science book)

3b:

Formal scientific research: a conference, academic journal, science books/magazines

Personal communication: an online forum or science blog, newspaper

4a:

1. I usually ask my team leader or my boss.
2. No. I haven't.

Pages 17-18: 6a, 7a, 7b, 7d

6a:

1. The claims made in the headlines seem somewhat likely. Chocolate has been associated with mood improvement due to its chemical composition, so it's plausible that dark chocolate could help ease emotional stress.

2. The science reported in the media can differ from the actual science due to sensationalism, oversimplification, or misinterpretation of the research findings. Headlines are often crafted to grab attention rather than accurately reflect the nuanced details of the study.

3. To learn more about the research reported in the newspaper, one could look for more information by accessing the original study itself, typically published in a scientific journal. Additionally, reputable science news websites or the website of the institution where the research was conducted may provide more comprehensive coverage and analysis of the study.

7a:

1. The length of your review depends on the guidelines provided by the publication or instructor. Generally, it should be long enough to thoroughly discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the work but concise enough to maintain the reader's interest.

2. It's not advisable to write a critical review based solely on the abstract. To provide a comprehensive evaluation, you need to read the entire paper to understand its methodology, results, and discussion.

3. Approach the reading systematically. Start by skimming through the entire paper to get an overview. Then, focus on the introduction to understand the context and the author's arguments. Next, examine the methodology, results, and discussion sections in detail.

4. Yes, it's beneficial to think of questions you want answered as you read. This can help guide your evaluation and ensure that you address important aspects of the work in your review.

5. It's generally a good idea to take notes while reading the paper. This allows you to record your thoughts, key findings, and any questions or criticisms you have. While highlighting relevant bits can be helpful, taking notes provides a more thorough record of your thoughts and facilitates the writing process later on.

7b:

1. What variables were investigated? - Method section
2. How did the authors interpret the results? - Discussion section
3. What were the main findings? - Results section
4. Why is this research relevant? - Introduction section
5. Who/What was studied? - Introduction or Method section
6. What procedure was used? - Method section
7. What was the hypothesis? - Introduction section

7d:

From the information in Ryuchi's notes, here are the questions from Exercise 7b that can be answered:

1. What variables were investigated? - Energy metabolism, gut microbial activity, stress-related metabolism.
2. How did the authors interpret the results? - Reduction in stress hormones, less difference between groups in energy metabolism and gut microbial activity, potential long-term effects on health.
3. What were the main findings? - Reduction in stress hormones in urine for all participants, potential metabolic changes with 40g of dark chocolate consumption.
4. Why is this research relevant? - It suggests potential health benefits of dark chocolate consumption on stress-related metabolism.
5. Who/What was studied? - 30 young healthy adults who consumed 40g of dark chocolate daily for 14 days.
6. What procedure was used? - Pre-trial assessment of anxiety levels, blood and urine samples taken on days 1, 8, and 15, analysis of cortisol and catecholamines in urine, assessment of energy metabolism and gut microbial activities.
7. What was the hypothesis? - The research does not explicitly state the hypothesis in the provided summary.