

6. GAC015 Academic English III: Reading & Writing Skills

Starter Quiz · 课前小测

GAC Academic English

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. What is the difference between the two average quiz scores?

2. How many fewer missed appointments were recorded after reminders?

3. How many unused slots were in the fictional log?

4. What percentage of the forty survey respondents preferred online booking?

5. What distinguishes an annotation from a bare reference?
 - ☐ A longer title only
 - ☐ Summary, evaluation and intended use
 - ☐ A guaranteed positive verdict
6. Which question gives the essay a workable scope?
 - ☐ What will all technology do forever?
 - ☐ Under what conditions should this fictional campus trial a shared equipment service?
 - ☐ Is every shared service always perfect?
7. Which assumption is needed for the report's causal prediction?
 - ☐ The workshop caused the score difference
 - ☐ The quiz was out of ten
 - ☐ Thirty students attended
8. The observation measures clinical recovery.
 - ☐ True ☐ False
9. What is a warrant?
 - ☐ A decorative transition word
 - ☐ The reasoning connecting evidence to a conclusion
 - ☐ A list of all possible policies
10. The cards establish that the survey and desk groups contain entirely different people.
 - ☐ True ☐ False

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Answers · 答案

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1. **1**

$7 - 6 = 1$ point on a ten-point scale.

2. **4**

$10 - 6 = 4$, with fifty appointments in each period.

3. **6**

Six of forty bookings were unused; four is the separate conflict count.

4. **75**

$30 \div 40 \times 100 = 75\%$, specifically of respondents.

5. **Summary, evaluation and intended use**

The annotation explains the source's contribution and suitability, not merely its title.

6. **Under what conditions should this fictional campus trial a shared equipment service?**

The bounded question identifies a setting, decision and conditions.

7. **The workshop caused the score difference**

The latter two are given facts; the causal role is assumed rather than isolated.

8. **False**

It measures missed appointments, not treatment outcomes.

9. **The reasoning connecting evidence to a conclusion**

The warrant explains why the evidence supports the proposed conclusion.

10. **False**

Their overlap is not stated.