英文摘要輕鬆寫
WORKSHEET

1. Analyze the move structure of the following abstract:

①While bulk measures of the onshore impact of a tsunami, including the maximum run-up elevation and inundation distance, are important for hazard planning, the temporal evolution of the onshore flow dynamics likely controls the extent of the onshore destruction and the erosion and deposition of sediment that occurs. ②However, the time-varying dynamics of actual tsunamis are even more difficult to measure in situ than the bulk parameters. ③Here, a numerical model based on the non-linear shallow water equations is used to examine the effects variations in the wave characteristics, bed slope, and bottom roughness have on the temporal evolution of the onshore flow. ④Model results indicate that the onshore flow dynamics vary significantly over the parameter space examined. ⑤For example, the flow dynamics over steep, smooth morphologies tend to be temporally symmetric, with similar magnitude velocities generated during the run-up and run-down phases of inundation. ⑥Conversely, on shallow, rough onshore topographies the flow dynamics tend to be temporally skewed toward the run-down phase of inundation, with the magnitude of the flow velocities during run-up and run-down being significantly different. ⑦Furthermore, for near-breaking tsunami waves inundating over steep topography, the flow velocity tends to accelerate almost instantaneously to a maximum and then decrease monotonically. ⑧Conversely, when very long waves inundate over shallow topography, the flow accelerates more slowly and can remain steady for a period of time before beginning to decelerate. ⑨These results indicate that a single set of assumptions concerning the onshore flow dynamics cannot be applied to all tsunamis, and site-specific analyses may be required.

Apotsos, A., Gelfenbaum, G. R., & Jaffe, B. E. (2012). Time-dependent onshore tsunami response. *Coastal Engineering, 64*, 73-86.

2. Arrange the sentences into a correct order:

_____ The teachers and students drew on multilingual resources in various ways during writing instruction, most extensively in receptive and oral uses.

_____ The study demonstrates teachers' and students' ability to reshape English writing instruction as a multilingual space but also concludes that multilingual literacy must be promoted as more than an instrumental resource in the service of English writing development.

_____ Recent studies have demonstrated how teachers can draw on students' multilingual resources in teaching English writing, even in monolingually oriented policy setting.

_____ However, Norwegian assumed a privileged position among the language resources of the class while students sidelined their less formal or prestigious literacy resources.

_____ This article reports on a linguistic ethnography of English writing instruction in two introductory classes for newly arrived students in Norway (Grades 8–10, N = 22), where students and teachers negotiated the role of students' diverse language backgrounds and emerging Norwegian.

_____ Data reflect 3 months of participant observation, including classroom video recording, recording of students' computer screens, text collection, and creation of language portraits, followed by stimulated recall interviews.

_____ However, limited research has been conducted outside of countries where English is the majority language or in classes where few students share a language background.

Beiler, I. R. (2020). Negotiating multilingual resources in English writing instruction for Recent Immigrants to Norway. *TESOL Quarterly, 54*(1), 5-29.

3. Compare the two versions of the same abstract. Which one is better? Why?

a. Present measurement and automated control systems need to have sensors with higher reliability and accuracy than is practical with discrete and isolated components. In addition, issues such as cost optimization of testing, packaging and interfacing with higher level control systems have provided the motivations to change micro-sensors from “isolated components” to “integrated system elements.” This paper describes the design of an addressable VSLI smart sensor capable of handling up to eight sensors with 12 bit accuracy, introduces a custom designed bus, and describes a new method for data compensation.

b. As integrated transducers are combined with increasing amounts of on-chip or in-module circuitry, where to partition the electronic system and how much electronics to include with the “sensor” become major issues. Integrated sensors, particularly those associated with automated manufacturing, are likely to evolve into smart peripherals, and the definition of appropriate sensor interface standards is currently the subject of three national committees. This paper describes a possible organization for such devices and appropriate interface protocols. The device described here is addressable, programmable, self-testing, compatible with a bidirectional digital sensor bus, and offer 12-bit accuracy using internally-stored compensation coefficients. The design is sufficiently flexible to allow upward-compatible sensor designs to be inserted in existing equipment without reprogramming the host system and will accommodate differing sensor features.

Swales. J.M. (1990). *Genre analysis: English in academic and research setting, 211*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.