Question 1. The elements are listed of a standard organization of a scientific paper. Usually, the components of the paper are not written in the sequence in which they will appear in the paper. In the spaces provided in parentheses following the items, indicate the most likely sequence (in time) in which each component is prepared. (6 points)

Final Title (___)  Results (___)
Abstract (___)  Discussion (___)
Introduction (as you progress)  Conclusion (___)
Materials & Methods (___)  References (as you progress).

Question 2. One of the lecture slides was entitled “Desiderata” to talk about desirable aims for good writing. The slide is reproduced here with blanks. Fill in at least six of the nine blanks with the most appropriate words. (6 points)

Descriptions must be _______.  Try to be ___________.
Procedures must be ___________.  Data must be ________ (or error bars given).
Logic must be _______________.  Conclusions must be ______ & ______ (“______”).
Do not leave anything to the reader’s ________________.

Question 3. Define the terms “summary” and “paraphrase”. Compare and contrast the features of a summary and a paraphrase to clarify the terms. (6 points)

Summary:

Paraphrase:
Original Text: From time to time this submerged or latent theater in *Hamlet* becomes almost overt. It is close to the surface in Hamlet’s pretense of madness, the “antic disposition” he puts on to protect himself and prevent his antagonists from plucking out the heart of his mystery. It is even closer to the surface when Hamlet enters his mother’s room and holds up, side by side, the pictures of the two kings, Old Hamlet and Claudius, and proceeds to describe for her the true nature of the choice she has made, presenting truth by means of a show. Similarly, when he leaps into the open grave at Ophelia’s funeral, ranting in high heroic terms, he is acting out for Laertes, and perhaps for himself as well, the folly of excessive, melodramatic expressions of grief.

Derivative Text: Almost all of Shakespeare’s *Hamlet* can be understood as a play about acting and the theater. For example, in Act 1, Hamlet adopts a pretense of madness that he uses to protect himself and prevent his antagonists from discovering his mission to revenge his father’s murder. He also presents truth by means of a show when he compares the portraits of Gertrude’s two husbands in order to describe for her the true nature of the choice she has made. And when he leaps in Ophelia’s open grave ranting in high heroic terms, Hamlet is acting out the folly of excessive, melodramatic expressions of grief.

Derivative text is (1) a summary, (2) a paraphrase, or (3) a case of plagiarism? ____________.

Explain:

**Content:** Is the content clean and concise? Does the abstract make sense?

**Layout & Flow:** Space use OK? Flow appropriate?

Is the use of color optimal?
Question 6. A Table is shown of the recent article on “Nature of Electrogenerated Intermediates in Nitro-Substituted Nor-β-lapachones: The Structure of Radical Species during Successive Electron Transfer in Multiredox Centers” (Armendáriz-Vidales, G. et al. J. Org. Chem. 2014, 79, 5201–5208. DOI: 10.1021/jo500787q). Comment on the quality of this Table: What do you like about the Table? What needs revision? (6 points)

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<th>( E_{PC} )</th>
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<tr>
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</table>

Pros and Cons:
Question 7. Given an average of 60 and a standard deviation of 10, draw a **normal distribution** curve as best as you can. Draw pairs of vertical lines at 60±10 and at 60±20 and indicate what percentage of events will fall within these two ranges. (8 points)