附件2：

**常州大学研究生5分钟学术英语演讲大赛要求**

1. **演讲作品：**是基于一份用英语撰写的研究报告。研究报告包括标题、摘要、引言、方法、结果、讨论和结论、致谢和参考文献等基本部分**（见附录1、3）**。长度不少于2000英语单词。**具体要求：**

----**标题：**要具体清晰，能够从中猜到论文的主题和解决主要问题。

----**摘要：**必须告诉研究的问题和目的，使用的研究方法，主要发现和结论等基本要素。

----**引言：**介绍要对研究问题的重要性和必要性有提及，对解决的问题有一定的文献回顾，了解研究现状，在此基础上提出研究问题或假设。

----**方法部分：**必须具体详细，方法做到可复制性可检验性，如要具体交代研究的对象，材料和步骤等。

----**结果部分：**要围绕研究问题，呈现研究的发现和结果，恰当使用图表等说明。

----**讨论和结论：**包括以下内容：解释自己发现和结果，有可能的话把自己的结果与前人类似研究结果进行比较；阐明发现的学术和现实意义，讨论研究不足和以后可以继续研究的方面。

----**参考文献：**要列出研究报告中所使用的文献，如：论文、著作和文件等。

1. **演讲评分标准：**

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| **一级指标** | **二级指标**  **（关键词）** | **三级指标**  **（说明）** |
| **1.演讲内容**  **(占50%）** | **1.价值性** | 是否有一定学术价值或意义？是否采用恰当的研究方法得出的结果或发现？是否避免单纯介绍性演讲如主要是文献综述？ |
| **2.完整性** | 研究信息是否完整？如摘要是否包括背景，研究现状，研究问题，研究方法，研究结果或结论？演讲是否至少包括研究问题，研究方法、研究结论和研究意义？ |
| **3. 适合性** | 演讲是否适合非专业听众？如是否能用个人经历引入主题？是否用听众能够理解的信息/实例解释比较复杂的专业内容？ |
| **2.演讲技能**  **（占25%）** | **1.交流性** | 是否基本上（95%）是面对观众进行报告？是否恰当地使用身势语、目光交流等非言语交际方式？是否展示演讲人的激情和自信心？是否用恰当的语言方式建立和保持与听众的关系？ |
| **2.逻辑性** | 各部分是否交待清楚、衔接自然？是否恰当使用衔接词（如first, in order to, in conclusion）便于读者理解？是否使用恰当修辞手段突出重点？ |
| **3. PPT制作** | PPT页面是否设计合理？字体和图表是否清晰和简洁便于听众理解？ |
| **3.演讲语言（占25%）** | 1. **流利性** | 语言表达是否流畅？ |
| 1. **准确性** | 词汇和语法是否准确，发音是否可理解？ |

1. **演讲要求：**团队推选一名成员用易于理解的英语、在5分钟内向没有专业背景的听众（这是判断演讲成功与否的一个重要标准）介绍自己的研究。演讲要求录制成5分钟视频（误差不超过1分钟）。演讲稿样本见附录2.

**----视频为MP4格式，大小在100M以内。**

**----视频应在固定的位置上进行连续录制，无剪辑，无中断。视频画面可进行缩放。**

**----演讲使用PPT作为辅助材料，但页数不能超过7张（第一张和最后一张分别为作品标题和参考文献）,PPT中可适当插入动态效果图。**

**----演讲人需在视频中面对观众，保证95%以上时间是在与观众交流，而不是背对观众解释PPT。**

**----演讲中可演示模型，但不包括诗歌朗诵、说唱乐、歌曲等语言形式**

**附录1：** **研究报告样本**

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| **Influence of Genetically Modified Soya on the Birth-Weight and Survival of Rat Pups**  Irina V . Ermakova  **ABSTRACT**  Investigation of the influence of GM soya on the birthrate and survival of the offspring of Wistar rats were performed. A group of female rats were fed GM soya flour before mating and pregnancy. The control group of females were fed traditional soya and the third group of females ,the positive control group, received feed without any soya. The weight and the mortality rate of the newborn pups were analyzed. The study showed that there was a very high rate of pup mortality(55.6%) in the GM soya group in comparison with the control group and the positive control group (9% and 6.8% respectively). Moreover, death in the first group continued during lactation, and the weights of the survivors are lower those from the other two groups. It was revealed in these experiments, that GM soya could have a negative influence on the offsprings of Wistar rats  **INTRODUCTION**  It is well accepted by scientists worldwide that four main sources of the hazards of genetically modified organisms (GMO): 1) those due to the new genes, and gene products introduced; 2) unintended effects inherent to the technology; 3) interactions between foreign genes and host genes; and 4) those arising from the spread of the introduced genes by ordinary cross-pollination as well as by horizontal gene transfer (World Scientists' Statement 2000).  To understand what effect they can have on us and on our animals and whether their risks may outweigh the benefits it is vitally important to study the influence of these GM plants in different organisms for several generations. The hazard of GMO was shown for animals in extensive investigations (Traavik 1995; Ho and Tappeser 1997; Pusztai 1999 and 2001; Kuznetcov et al. 2004 and others). Earlier it was shown that consumption of GM food by animals led to the negative changes in their organisms. Experiments, conducted by Pusztai showed that potatoes modified by the insertion of the gene of the snowdrop lectin (an insecticidal proteins), stunted the growth of rats, significantly affected some of their vital organs, including the kidneys, thymus, gastrocnemius muscle and others (1998) and damaged their intestines and their immune system (Ewen and Pusztai 1999). Similar effect of GM potatoes on rats was obtained at the Institute of Nutrition in Russia (Ermakova 2005). In another research of Shubbert et al. (1998), foreign DNA, orally ingested by pregnant mice, was discovered in blood (leukocytes), spleen, liver, heart, brain, testes and other organs of foetuses and newborn animals. They considered that maternally ingested foreign DNA could be potential mutagens for the developing fetus. However, Brake and Evenson (2004) analyzing the testis in mice as a sensitive biomonitor of potential toxic, didn’t find adverse effects of transgenic soybean diet on fetal development. From the literature review, there seems a lack of investigations on the influence of GM crops on mammals, especially on their reproductive function. Therefore, the objective of the study we undertake is to see the effect of the most commonly used GM crop on the birth rate, mortality and weight gain of rat pups, whose mother were fed diets supplemented with Roundup-Ready soya, a kind of GM food.  **METHODS**  *Animals:* Wistar rats were used as the subjects in the experiment. The animals were brought up to sexual maturity on laboratory rat feed. When their weight reached about 180 - 200 g, the female rats were divided into 3 groups, housed in groups(3 rat/cage), and kept under normal laboratory conditions. The feeding scheme was as follows. Females in every cage daily received dry pellets from a special container placed on the top of their cage. Those rats receiving soya flour supplement, were given the soya flour in a small container placed inside their cage (20g x 40 ml water) for three rats and, so 5 - 7g flour for each rat every day.  *Experiment:*  One group of female rats of 180 - 200 g weight was allocated to the experimental group, and received 5-7 soy a flour/rat/day prepared from Roundup-Ready soya, added to the rat feed for two weeks. Another group females(3) were allocated to the control group, but their diet was supplemented with the same amount of soya flour, prepared from the traditional soya in which only traces (0.08+ 0.04%) of the GM construct was present, most likely resulting from cross-contamination. We also introduced a positive control group (in two cages:3x3), which had not been exposed to soya flour. Therefore females only got the standard laboratory feed without any supplementation, although it is acknowledged that the energy and protein content of this diet was less than in the other two groups.  After two weeks on the diets all groups of 3 females were mated with two healthy males of the same age, which had never been exposed to soya flour supplements. In order to avoid infection of females, the sperm count and quality had not been determined. We carried on feeding the respective diets to all females during mating and pregnancy. Upon delivery, all females were transferred to individual cages, and the amount of soya supplement was increased by an additional g for every pup born. Lab feed and water was available for all animals during the experimental period. When the rat pups opened their eyes and could feed themselves (from 13-14 days of age), the daily dose of soya supplement was increased till 2 - 3g for every pup, although all rats had free approach to the soya. All rats ate their soya portions well. After the experiment was finished the organs of some pups were taken out and weighed. The level of mortality was analyzed by the one-way ANOVA, using the Newman-Keuls test for share distribution. The pup’s weight and its distribution were checked by Mann-Whitney test and Chi-square in StatSoft Statistica v6.0 Multilingua (Russia).  **RESULTS**  By the end of the experiment, from the 15 females included in the experiment, 11 gave birth and produced a total of 132 rat pups. The 4 rats who became pregnant from 6 females on the positive control diet gave birth to 44 pups (an average of 11 pups/female), while the four females, from the six on GM soya flour supplemented groups gave birth to 45 (11 .3 pups/female), and 3 from traditional soya group-33 pups (11 pups/mother).  Supplementation of the diet of the females with GM soya led to the death of 25 pups, out of the 45 born by the end of the third week of lactation, while during the same period on the traditional soya supplemented diets only 3 pups died from 33. The mortality in the positive control group was also 3, but from the larger number of pups born, as seen in Table 1. High pup mortality was generally characteristic for females fed the GM soya flour(Table2). Among the pups from the females fed the positive control diet, 2 pups died during the first week, and 1 during the second week after delivery. All pups from females fed traditional soya flour died during the first week after birth. However, pups from females fed the GM soya flour supplemented diet kept dying during lactation period as it is evident from Table 3.  **Table 1Mortality of rat pups by the end of the 3rd week of lactation; compared to the GM soya flour supplemented group**   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Groups** | **Number of pups born** | **Number of dead pups** | **Dead pups/total born** (%) | | Positive control | 44 | 3 (p=0,000l 18)\* | 6.8 % | | Trad. Soya | 33 | 3 (p=0,000l 03)\* | 9 % | | GM soya | 45 | 25 | 55.6 % |   **Table 2 Number rat pups died from the litter of individual females on the GM soya flour supplemented diet**   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Females** | **Number of newborn rats** | **Number of pups died** | **Number of dead pups/born(%)** | | Female No. 1 | 11 | 7 | 64 % | | Female No. 2 | 8 | 4 | 50 % | | Female No. 3 | 13 | 6 | 46 % | | Female No. 4 | 13 | 8 | 62 % | | **Table 3The number of dead pups (number and as %) from the treatment groups at different times after birth** | | | | | Groups | 1st week | 2nd week | 3rd week | | Positive control | 4.5 % (2) | 2.3 % (1) | 0 | | Trad. Soya | 9 % (3) | 0 | 0 | | GM soya | 31,1 %(14) | 13,4%(6) | 11,1% (5) |   In two weeks after their birth the weight of pups from the GM soya supplemented group was less (23.95g ±1.5 g) than that of the pups of the positive control group (30.03g±1.1 g; p<0.005), or from the traditional soya flour supplemented group (27.1 g± 0.9 g; p< 0.1). Since the number of surviving pups was so different, the weigh distribution of the pups was compared in Table 4. From the data it is evident that 36% of the pups from the GM soya group weighed less than 20 g, in comparison with 6% in the positive control group, and with 6.7% found in the traditional soya supplemented diet group (Table 4). The study of pup’s organs mass showed that the organs of small pups from GM group were tiny in comparison with the same of other groups except the brain mass (Table 5). This fact indicated that the pups from the GM group were the same age as others, but changes occurred with the development of internal organs. Slight negative effect was found in the group which received the traditional soya, but this effect was not significant. No mortality of females and survived young pups eating the GM soya flour supplemented diet was observed.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Table 4Weigh distribution of rat pups by 2 weeks of age on different diets in comparison with GM-group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Group: | | ***50-40*** g | | | ***40-30*** g | | | ***30-20*** g | | | ***20-10*** g | | | Positive control | | 12.5 % | | | 37.5 % | | | 44 % | | | 6 % \* (p<0.Ol) | | | Trad. soya | | 0 % | | | 20 % | | | 73.3 % | | | 6.7 % \* (p<0.05) | | | GM soya | | 0 % | | | 23 % | | | 41 % | | | 36 % | | |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Table 5 Examples of absolute values of organ mass in pups in three weeks after their birth.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | NN | Body | | Liver | Lungs | | Heart | Kidneys | | Spleen | Testes | | Brain | | N26;  control | 69 | | 3.80 | 1.20 | | 0.37 | 0.44/0.44 | | 0.52 | 0.34/0.34 | | 1.67 | | N27;  control | 72 | | 4.63 | 1.55 | | 0.38 | 0.52/0.42 | | 0.81 | 0.3/0.3 | | 1.6 | | N28;  GM soya | 35 | | 1.83 | 0.6 | | 0.19 | 0.28/0.28 | | 0.21 | 0.13/0.14 | | 1.60 | | N29;  GM soya | 30 | | 1.68 | 0.5 | | 0.20 | 0.19/0.20 | | 0.19 | 0.14/0.18 | | 1.54 | | N30;  trad. soya | 62 | | 4.28 | 0.95 | | 0.36 | 0.38/0.38 | | 0.24 | 0.22/0.26 | | 1.76 |   **DISCUSSION**  The reproductive behaviour of female rats fed on standard laboratory feed supplemented with soya flour prepared from either genetically modified soya or traditional soya was studied to see the effect of the diet on pregnancy, lactation and the growth of the rat pups. Upon delivery, very unexpectedly a very high rate of pup mortality (55.6%) was observed in the group of females whose diet was supplemented with the GM soya flour in comparison with the pups of both the positive control (6.8 %) and the traditional soya flour supplemented (9%) groups. Also, in this group the pups continued to die over the period of lactation, which occurred only in the GM soya fed group. At the same time, the weights of the surviving rat pups were also lower. It is the more surprising, since the pups were smaller, about half, therefore more milk should have been available for the individual pups. They should have a better chance to grow optimally, unless the amount, and/or the quality of the milk were not affected by consuming the GM soya flour.  Our data allow us to speculate and presume that the negative effect of GM soya on the newborn pups could be explained by two possible factors. Firstly, it can be the result of transformation, and insertion of the foreign genes, which could penetrate into the sexual/stem cells, or/and into cells of the fetus, as it was observed by Schubbert et al. (1998). Secondly, the negative effect could be caused by the accumulation of Roundup residues in GM soya. However, no mortality was observed with female rats, nor with the young pups survived, although they also began to eat the GM soya. It is supposed that the effect could be caused by the first factor. (2005)  **References**  Brake D.G. and Evenson D.P.(2004): Agenerational study of glyphosate-tolerant soybeans on mouse fetal,  postnatal, pubertal and adult testicular development. Food Chemistry and Toxicology 42: 29-36.  Ewen SW, Pusztai A (1999): Effect of diets containing genetically modified potatoes expressing Galanthus  nivalis lectin on rat small intestine. Lancet 354 (9187).  Ho MW and Tappeser B (1997): Potential contributions of horizontal gene transfer to the transboundary  movement of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology. In Transboundary Movement of Living Modified Organisms Resulting from Modern Biotechnology: Issues and Opportunities for Policy-  Makers (K.J. Mulongoy, ed.) International Academy of the Environment, Switzerland:171-193.  Kuznetcov W, Kulikov AM, Mitrohin IA and Cidendambaev VD (2004): Genetically modified organisms  and biological safety. Ecos 2004: 3-64.  Pusztai A (1998): Report of Project Coordinator on data produced at the Rowett Research Institute. SOAEFD flexible Fund Project RO 818. 22 October 1998.  Pusztai A (2001): Genetically Modified Foods: Are They a Risk to Human/Animal Health. Biotechnology: genetically modified organisms.  Schubbert R, Hohiweg U, Renz D and Doerfier W (1998): On the fate of orally ingested foreign DNA in mice: chromosomal association and placental transmission in the fetus. Molecules. Genes and Genetics 259: 569-576.  Traavik T (1999): Too Early May Be Too Late. Ecological Risks Associated with the Use of Naked DNA as a  Biological Tool for Research, Production and Therapy (Norwegian). Report for the Directorate for Nature Research Tungasletta 2, 7005 Trondheim. English translation  Wilson A., Latham J., Steinbrecher R. (2004):Genome Scrambling – Myth or Reality? Transformation-Induced Mutations in Transgenic Crop Plants. EcoNexus, 2004, 35p.  World Scientists Statement. (2000):Supplementary Information of the Hazards of Genetic  Engineering Biotechnology. Third World Network. |

**附录2.演讲稿样本 (这是转录自国外3分钟科研演讲，5分钟大约550-600词)**

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| **Dengue Detective**  Have you ever been bitten by mosquito? Naturally, they suck. And they bite and they make us itch. And more than that they transmit deadly diseases across the globe including dengue.  In a year, three hundred and nineteen million people fall victim to dengue. That’s like sixteen times the population of Australia today. And seventy percent of the death caused by the virus are due to one reason: a delay in detection.  I was a victim of dengue myself. Horrible experience. I had a high fever for three days. And the doctors, like the mosquito, took my blood again and again. And it was not until the fourth day that they can finally confirm that I had an infection and stop by treatment. By then I was already too weak even to drink on my own, and I had to put on drips for a whole week. I felt helpless and afraid but the worst part was having to witness other victims in my ward succumbed to dengue just because they were not treated in time. I was lucky to survive.  And I felt that nobody should die from something as trivial as a mosquito bite, right? And so I dedicated my next few years of my life to find a solution. What I ‘ve developed is a dengue sensor which is able to detect a virus more accurately and in need of much shorter time.  Meet my dengue detective. It holds three basic components: light, anti-bodies and taped optical fiber which has not been used before. What we need of patient is one tiny drop of blood. Now let me tell you how it works. Envision an underwater glass tunnel. You know you once find a Aquarium exhibitions you walk through, the sharks and fish around you. Now visualize this taped optical fiber as that glass tunnel emerges in a patient’s blood sample. And on the surface of this fiber tunnel, I mobilize anti-bodies to capture the virus. Next I transmit light to travel through this fiber tunnel and indicate the presence and quantity of the virus.  And dengue is detected and quantified.  This dengue detective holds great promise. Let me tell you why. First, it is highly sensitive and reliable. Second, it is affordable for all clinics to use. Lastly and most importantly, it is able to reduce the detection time from 4 days to just 15 minutes, which gives dengue victims a greater chance to survive. This technology is a huge step forward in the future of dengue diagnosis.  Mosquito will still suck, but this sensor would detect virus in time. |

**附录3.英语摘要样本**

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| **样本1**  **The effects of red and blue light on alertness and mood at night**  This study was designed to explore the roles that long- and short-wavelength lights have on  momentary mood and alertness at night. Twenty-two subjects participated in a mixed-design  experiment, where we measured the impact of two levels of long-and-short-wavelength lights on  brain activity and on self-assessments of alertness, sleepiness and mood. Measurements were  obtained 60 minutes prior to, during and after light exposure. Results showed that the red and the  blue lights increased electro encephalographic beta power (12–30 Hz), reduced sleepiness, and  increased positive affect relative to the previous dim-light period indicating that alertness and  mood can be affected by light without necessarily stimulating the melatonin pathway. The impact  of light was modest, however, compared to the increase in fatigue over the course of the night.  **样本2**  **The relationship between sleep and wake habits and academic performance in medical students: a cross-sectional study**  **Background:** The relationship between the sleep/wake habits and the academic performance of medical students is insufficiently addressed in the literature. This study aimed to assess the relationship between sleep habits and sleep duration with academic performance in medical students.  **Methods:** This study was conducted between December 2009 and January 2010 at the College of Medicine, King Saud University, and included a systematic random sample of healthy medical students in the first (L1), second (L2) and third (L3) academic levels. A self-administered questionnaire was distributed to assess demographics, sleep/wake schedule, sleep habits, and sleep duration. Daytime sleepiness was evaluated using the Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS). School performance was stratified as “excellent” (GPA ≥3.75/5) or “average” (GPA <3.75/5).  **Results:** The final analysis included 410 students (males: 67%). One hundred fifteen students (28%) had “excellent” performance, and 295 students (72%) had “average” performance. The “average” group had a higher ESS score and a higher percentage of students who felt sleepy during class. In contrast, the “excellent” group had an earlier bedtime and increased TST during weekdays. Subjective feeling of obtaining sufficient sleep and non-smoking were the only independent predictors of “excellent” performance.  **Conclusion:** Decreased nocturnal sleep time, late bedtimes during weekdays and weekends and increased daytime sleepiness are negatively associated with academic performance in medical students. |