

# 论文写作-2

### 张心怡

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# 单元内容

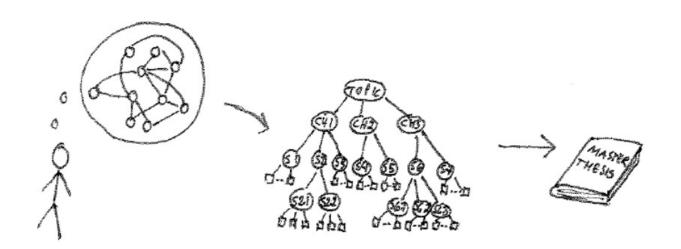
- ▶论文结构
- ≻引言
- ▶方法
- ▶实验
- ▶讨论&结论
- ▶标点
- ▶其他注意事项

### 论文写作

• 写作 w是从一组想法 I到一组科学文本 S 的映射:

w: I→S

• 问题: 给定一组想法 i∈I, 生成 f(i)∈S。



### 想法树

- ▶将这棵树 t 以文本形式写出,要求如下:
  - 根节点代表主题 (标题)
  - 根的子节点代表章节 (chapters)
  - · 子节点的子节点或孙节点代表小节 (sections/subsections)
  - 叶子节点代表正文段落(实际文本)

### 一棵好写作树的特征

- ☑ 结构平衡
- 所有从根到叶的路径长度大致相同
- 通常 ≤ 4, 最多不超过 5 层
- ☑ 每个节点的子节点数合理
- <del>---</del>般 k ≤ 7, 上限为 k = 10
- 最理想的是 k ≤ 2 (结构清晰)

### 一棵好写作树的特征

- ☑ 段落长度平衡
- 所有叶子节点 n (段落):
  - content(n) 至少包含两句话
  - 不应太长(推荐≤7~10句)
- 所有非叶子节点 m (章节或小节):
  - content(m) 为简介,可非常简洁
  - 简单介绍该部分要讲什么

### 一棵好写作树的特征

- ☑ 正文引用规则 (按先后顺序)
- 只能引用前面已写的内容 content(n₁), ..., content(nⅰ₁)
- × 不允许 "倒引用"

例如:不能用"确定性自动机是非确定性自动机的对立面",而前面尚未定义"非确定性自动机"

- ☑ 允许"预告未来内容"
- 如: "该问题将在第 X 章中解决。"

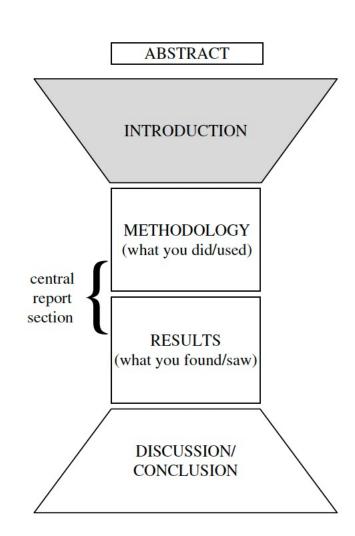
### 论文结构

#### • 对称结构特征

- 需要设计开篇句帮助读者"进入"论文
- 同样需要在讨论/结论部分找到合适方式"退出
- 必须在引言结尾与核心报告部分衔接

#### • 信息流走向

- 向核心报告部分逐渐收窄, 之后又逐渐拓宽
- 引言采用"从广义到具体"的信息排序
- 讨论/结论则采用"从具体回广义"的逆向顺序

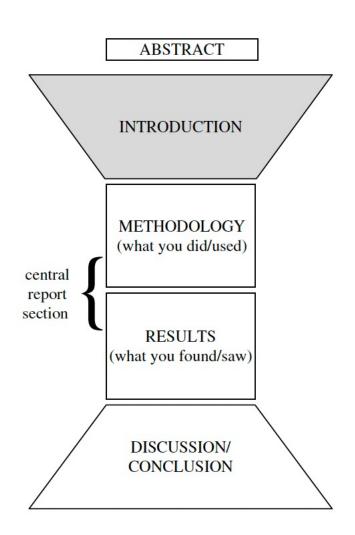


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- ▶引言
- ▶方法
- ▶实验
- ▶讨论&结论
- ▶标点
- ▶其他注意事项

### 引言的基本模型

- ➤确立研究领域重要性
- ▶综述现有研究贡献
- ▶定位研究空白
- ▶阐明本文工作



#### >结果部分时态选择:

- (a) We found that the pressure increased as the temperature rose, which indicated... (过去时)
- (b) We found that the pressure increases as the temperature rises, which indicates... (一般现在时)
- (a)仅描述本实验发现,不主张其普适性
- (b)声明研究发现具有普遍真理性

#### ▶一般过去时/现在完成时

- 基础区别:
  - Past Simple: I lived in Tokyo for five years... (现已离开)
  - Present Perfect: I have lived in Tokyo for five years... (现仍居住
  - Past Simple: I broke my glasses... (已修复/不影响现在)
  - Present Perfect: I have broken my glasses... (现在仍受影响)
  - 科研写作中的关键差异: 现在完成时强调研究与当前的相关性

#### ▶一般过去时/现在完成时

- 科研写作中的关键差异: 现在完成时强调研究与当前的相关性
  - Penney et al. showed that PLA composites could be prepared using blending techniques[6] (过去时描述历史研究)
  - Hillier established the toughness of such composites[7] (过去时描述历 史研究)
  - Little attention has been paid to the selection of an appropriate rubber component (现在完成时强调当前研究空白)

### ▶实践建议

- 时态转换必须具有明确意图
- 重点观察目标期刊引言中的时态使用模式
- 特别注意描述前人研究时的时态选择:
- 过去时: 单纯陈述历史研究成果
- 现在完成时: 建立与当前研究的关联

### 引言的句子逻辑衔接

- >写作中最常见的错误之一是未能有效连接句子或观点
- 衔接方法1: 内容重叠法 (重复前句元素)
  - The pattern of inflammation during an asthma attack is different from that seen in stable asthma. In stable asthma the total number of inflammatory cells does not increase. (哮喘发作期的炎症模式与稳定期不同。稳定期哮喘的炎症细胞总数不会增加。)
  - One way to toughen polymers is to incorporate a layer of rubber particles. As a result, there has been extensive research regarding the rubber modification of PLA. (增强 聚合物的方法之一是加入橡胶颗粒层,因此关于PLA橡胶改性的 研究已十分广泛。)

### 引言的句子逻辑衔接

- ▶写作中最常见的错误之一是未能有效连接句子或观点
- 衔接方法2: 指代衔接法 (使用代词/替代词)
  - Many researchers have suggested ways of reducing cost without affecting the quality of the image. These methods rely on data structures built during a preprocessing step.
     (许多研究者提出了降低成本而不影响图像质量的方法。这些方法依赖于预处理阶段构建的数据结构。)

### 引言的句子逻辑衔接

- ▶写作中最常见的错误之一是未能有效连接句子或观点
- 衔接方法3: 信号词引导法(使用逻辑连接词):
  - 信号词 (如therefore/however) 能预先提示信息功能
  - 无信号词: The pressure increased. The temperature rose.
  - 有信号词: The pressure increased. Consequently, the temperature rose.

### 引言的语态

- ▶是否可以使用We?
  - 允许情况: 在引言中说明研究团队将开展的工作时
  - We present a novel approach to polymer toughening in this study.
  - •禁止情况:指代广义人群时
  - X We know that climate change affects material properties...
  - ☑ It is known that climate change affects material properties... (众所周知气候变化影响材料性能...)

### 引言的语态

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### 引言的段落

#### >学术段落标准结构:

- [主题句] This study proposes three innovation points.
- [展开句] First,... Second,... Finally,...
- [证据] According to Fig.3,...
- [结论句] These findings demonstrate...

### 引言的段落

#### >学术段落标准结构:

- [主题句] This study proposes three innovation points.
- [展开句] First,... Second,... Finally,...
- [证据] According to Fig.3,...
- [结论句] These findings demonstrate...

#### • 检查清单:

- 是否存在超过8行的"僵尸段落"?
- 是否有连续2行以下的"跳蚤段落"? □
- 每段首句是否能独立概括段落主旨?

### 引言的基本模型

- ▶确立研究领域重要性
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- A major current focus in population management is how to ensure sustainability of...
- Numerous experiments have established that ionising radiation causes...
- Low-dose responses to radiation have generated considerable recent research interest.
- Analysis of change in the transportation sector is vital for two important reasons: ...
- that joints in steel frames operate in a **It is generally** accepted semirigid fashion.
- Nanocrystalline oxide films are attracting widespread interest in fields such as...

英文术语	中文翻译	适用场景与搭配示例
(a) basic issue	基本问题	理论框架构建: "This addresses a basic issue in quantum field theory"
(a) central problem	核心问题	研究焦点定位 <b>:</b> "The central problem of catalyst deactivation remains"
(a) challenging area	挑战性领域	研究意义阐述: "Nanoparticle drug delivery represents a challenging area"
(a) classic feature	典型特征	现象描述: "The double helix is a classic feature of DNA structure"
(a) crucial issue	关键问题	研究必要性: "Climate modeling accuracy is a crucial issue for"
(a) dramatic increase	急剧增长	趋势说明: "There was a dramatic increase in computational requirements"
(a) fundamental issue	根本性问题	理论突破: "This study tackles a fundamental issue in thermodynamics"

英文术语	中文翻译	适用场景与搭配示例
(a) key technique	关键技术	方法学创新: "CRISPR-Cas9 has become a key technique in"
(a) major issue	主要问题	领域综述: "Corrosion resistance is a major issue in marine engineering"
(a) powerful tool	15曲 人   二日。	技术评价: "Mass spectrometry serves as a powerful tool for"
(a) significant increase	1. 一名	数据分析: "A significant increase (p<0.01) was observed in"
(a) vital aspect	关键方面	研究维度: "Surface roughness is a vital aspect of tribology studies"
attracted much attention	广受关注	研究热点: "Perovskite solar cells have attracted much attention since 2012"
commercially important	具有商业重要 性	应用价值: "This catalytically active material is commercially important for"
economically important	具有经济重要 性	政策研究: "Crop yield prediction is economically important in"

英文术语	中文翻译	适用场景与搭配示例
extensively studied	 被广泛研究 	文献综述: "Protein folding has been extensively studied over"
of great concern	备受关注	社会意义: "Microplastic pollution is of great concern globally"
of growing interest	I	新兴领域: "2D materials are of growing interest in flexible electronics"
play a key role		机制解释: "Mitochondria play a key role in cellular metabolism"
potential applications	次会/十	技术展望: "This discovery has potential applications in quantum computing"
recent advances	最新进展	研究背景: "Recent advances in deep learning have enabled"
well-documented	充分记录的	公认事实: "The greenhouse effect is a well-documented phenomenon"
widespread recognition	广泛认可	学术共识: "There is widespread recognition of this theory's validity"

### ▶综述现有研究贡献

- This phenomenon was demonstrated by...
- In their study, expanded T-cells were found in...
- Initial attempts focused on identifying the cause of...
- Weather severity has been shown to...
- Early data was interpreted in the study by...
- The algorithm has been proposed for these applications...
- The results on pair dispersion were reported in...
- Their study **suggested** a possible cause for...
- An alternative approach was developed by...

### ▶定位研究空白

- Few researchers have addressed the problem of...
- There remains a need for an efficient method that can...
- However, light scattering techniques have been largely unsuccessful to date.
- Unfortunately, these methods do not always guarantee...
- An alternative approach is necessary.
- The function of these proteins remains unclear.
- These can be time-consuming and are often **technically difficult** to perform.
- **Although** this approach improves performance, it results in **an unacceptable** number of...
- Previous work has focused only on...
- However, the experimental configuration was far from optimal<sup>8</sup>

### ▶定位研究空白

英文术语	中文翻译	适用场景
ambiguous	模糊不清的	指理论定义或实验结果不明确
computationally demanding	计算量大的	描述算法/模型的资源消耗问题
confused	混乱的	指理论体系或数据逻辑矛盾
deficient	有缺陷的	指方法/工具的根本性不足
doubtful	可疑的	对研究结论可靠性的质疑
expensive	成本高昂的	指实验方案或技术实施的经济性缺陷
false	错误的	直接否定某个结论
far from perfect	远非完美的	委婉指出方法局限性
ill-defined	定义不清的	理论框架或概念边界问题
impractical	不实用的	指技术方案难以落地应用
improbable	可能性低的	对研究假设的质疑
inaccurate	不精确的	测量或计算结果误差问题
inadequate	不充分的	指样本量/实验条件不足
incapable (of)	无法 (实现) 的	技术能力限制
incompatible (with)	不兼容 (于) 的	系统/组件间的匹配问题
incomplete	不完整的	指数据集或理论体系缺失
inconclusive	非结论性的	实验结果无法支持明确结论
inconsistent	不一致的	指多组数据/理论间的矛盾

### ▶定位研究空白

英文术语	中文翻译	适用场景
inconvenient	不便的	技术操作层面的问题
incorrect	不正确的	直接指出错误
(the) absence of	(缺乏)	指关键要素的缺失
(an) alternative approach	(替代方案)	提出改进方向时的过渡用语
(a) challenge	(挑战)	描述待解决的复杂问题
(a) defect	(缺陷)	指技术/方法的固有不足
(a) difficulty	(困难)	通用型问题描述
(a) disadvantage	(劣势)	比较性分析中的弱点
(a) drawback	(弊端)	方法应用中的负面效应
(an) error	(误差/错误)	量化分析中的偏差
(a) flaw	(瑕疵)	轻微但关键的问题
(a) gap in our knowledge	(认知空白)	强调领域知识缺失
(a) lack	(不足)	资源/条件短缺
(a) limitation	(局限)	学术写作最常用的中性表述
(a) need for clarification	(需澄清)	指理论解释不充分
(the) next step	(下一步)	指出未来研究方向

#### ▶阐明本文工作

- This paper focuses on...
- The purpose of this study is to describe and examine...
- In order to investigate the biological significance...
- In this paper we present...
- New correlations were developed with excellent results...
- In the present study we performed...
- This paper introduces a scheme which solves these problems.
- The approach we have used in this study aims to...
- This study investigated the use of...
- In this report we test the hypothesis that...
- Th is paper is organised as follows:...

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### 方法

▶方法部分应包含您所做的工作

#### 和的详细描述

- 语态与时态使用规范
- 'a' 和 'the' 的使用

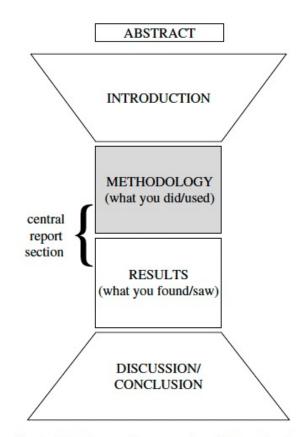


Fig. 1. The shape of a research article or thesis.

### 方法的语态&时态

- 方法论部分常规使用无施动者被动语态(不添加"by the researcher")
- 时态区分:
  - ─般现在时被动 → 描述标准流程
  - 一般过去时被动 → 标注本研究操作
  - Samples for gas analysis **were** collected using the method described by Brown (1999), which **uses** a pneumatic air sampling pump.
  - 但过去时也可用于表示前人研究,如何区分?
    - 本研究: 添加"in this study/our
    - · 前人研究: 明确引用文献

# 方法的语态&时态

你的意思是?	如何表达得更清楚?
X 是由我收集/替换/调整的,即我自己在研究中完成的操作	可以改为主动语态(如 我们收集了/调整了/替换了),或添加短语如 在本研究中/在我们的模型中,也可以使用"形式主语",如 本实验/该过程
X 是由他人收集/替换/调整的,而我以他们的工作为基础或进行比较	给出相应的参考文献,并/或添加短语如 在他们的研究中/在那个模型中
X 通常是被收集/替换/调整的,即某种标准操作的一部分	即使是标准流程,也可能需要引用文献,取决于该流程有多常见。可使用短语如: "a"和"the"的使用如某文中所述
如图1所示, X 是被收集/替换/调整的, 但实际上是我完成的操作	若可行,改为主动语态(如我们收集了/替换了/调整了);否则,描述完图之后,注意不要继续使用现在时的被动语态
X 是由我收集/替换/调整的,但我所在的领域(如纯数学)要求用一般现在时描述操作过程	可以改为主动语态(如 我们收集/替换/调整),或添加短语如 在本研究中/在我们的模型中,或使用"形式主语",如 本实验/该过程

### 'a'和'the'的使用

- ▶可数的单数名词需要一个限定词
  - 限定词: the, a, my, this, one, some
  - 两个问题:
    - 名词是否是可数?
    - 是用 a 还是 the?

- ▶可数的单数名词需要一个限定词
  - 限定词: the, a, my, this, one, some
  - 两个问题:
    - 名词是否是可数?
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### ▶哪些是可数名词?

- •看似简单,实际复杂。许多"不可数名词"可用作可数:
  - death

There have been three deaths this year from pneumonia.

childhood

Our childhoods were very different.

industry

Many industries rely on fossil fuels.

steel

Some steels are used in the manufacture of medical instruments.

- ▶哪些是可数名词?
  - 同一个名词,可以既是可数的,也可以是不可数的
    - ▶ 要看你指的是"一类事物"还是"某个具体对象"
      - industry:
      - 指"工业"概念 → 不可数
      - 指"某个行业" → 可数

- ▶哪些是可数名词?
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      - 指"某个行业" → 可数

### ▶哪些是可数名词?

#### • 同一个名词,可以既是可数的,也可以是不可数的

absence	access	analysis	advice	age
agriculture	cancer	art	atmosphere	beauty
behaviour	duty	capacity	childhood	calculation
concern	economy	death	democracy	depression
design	environment	earth	education	electricity
energy	evidence	equipment	existence	experience
failure	fashion	fear	fire	health
food	freedom	history	growth	independence
heat	help	insurance	ice	knowledge
industry	information	machinery	intelligence	light
life	luck	philosophy	nature	loss
paper	organisation	pollution	physics	oil
power	progress	research	protection	policy

pressure	reality	security	respect	purity
rain	sand	strength	silence	safety
salt	science	time	stuff	sleep
swimming	space	trouble	trade	sunlight
transport	technology	waste	truth	traffic
vision	treatment	water	velocity	violence
wildlife	wind	work	wealth	welfare

- ➤ 是用 a 还是 the?
  - 英语学习者常听到的规则:
    - × "a"用于泛指,"the"用于特指
  - 但这个规则在很多语境下并不适用

#### ✔ 例子:

There is a book on the shelf; can you bring it here? (明显是特定的一本书, 但用了 a)

- ▶为什么我们在第一次提到某物时用 a,但再次提到它时却用 the?
  - 第一次提到时,只有说话人知道
  - 第二次提到时,说话人和听话人都知道

### ✗例子:

I had a cheese sandwich and an apple for lunch. The sandwich was fine but the apple had a worm in it.

- ▶为什么我们在第一次提到某物时用 a,但再次提到它时却用 the?
  - 第一次提到时,只有说话人知道
  - 第二次提到时,说话人和听话人都知道

### ✗ 例子:

I had a cheese sandwich and an apple for lunch. The sandwich was fine but the apple had a worm in it.

- ➤当你和读者/听者都知道你指的是哪个人或事物时, 使用 the。
  - 即使这个人或事物之前没有被提到

#### ✗ 例子:

- I arrived at Heathrow Airport but the check-in was closed.
- I bought a new computer but the keyboard was faulty.
- He lit a match but the flame went out.

- ➤新规则: 当你和读者/听者都知道你指的是哪个人或事物时, 使用 the。
  - 即使这个人或事物之前没有被提到

### ✗例子:

- I arrived at Heathrow Airport but the check-in was closed.
- I bought a new computer but the keyboard was faulty.
- He lit a match but the flame went out.
- Look up at the ceiling.
- Did she get the job?
- I'll meet you in the library later.

▶更多规则: 使用 the 当某物只有一个时:

#### ★ 例子:

- We removed the softest layer of membrane.
- Cairo is the capital of Egypt.
- The opening was located in the centre of each mesh.
- Government policy is committed to protecting the environment.
- The sun's altitude is used to determine latitude.

### ▶使用 a 当:

- 哪个具体的事物不重要,或
- 你不知道, 或
- 读者不知道你指的是哪个

### ✗ 例子:

- A 35 ml brown glass bottle was used to store the liquid.
- The subject then spoke to an interviewer.
- It works on the same principle as a combustion engine.

▶有时 a 和 the 的选择会完全改变句子的含义:

#### ✗ 例子:

- This effect may hide a connection between the two.
   (这种效应可能掩盖了两者之间的某种联系。)
- This effect may hide the connection between the two.
   (这种效应确实掩盖了两者之间的那种联系。)

# 单元内容

- ▶论文写作树
- ≻引言
- ▶方法
- ▶实验
- ▶讨论&结论
- ▶标点
- ▶其他注意事项

## 实验

### · 重申研究目标 / 回顾现有研究

- 重访或扩展方法部分
- 对结果进行总体概述

### ・呈现与比较结果

- 引导读者查看结果
- 详细呈现具体或关键结果(可带解释,也可不带)
- 与其他研究中的结果进行比较
- 与模型预测结果进行对比
- ・结果中遇到的问题
- · 结果可能带来的启示 / 意义

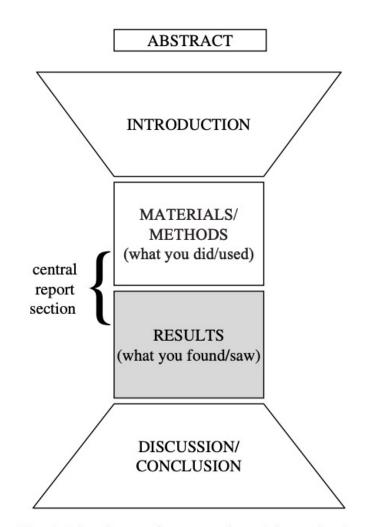


Fig. 1. The shape of a research article or thesis.

## 实验的数量表达

- ▶为什么仅写数据不够?
  - 若你不表达立场,读者可能得出与你不同的理解!

### 表达 "23%" 可以是:

- W 强调积极: in as many as 23% of cases
- X 强调消极: in only 23% of cases
- ? 中立而无判断: the effect occurred in 23% of cases
- ★ 构建结论的逻辑链条:
- ・读者对结果的理解 → 对方法的认可 → 接受你的结 论

# 实验的数量表达

组别	功能	示例
大量/显著数 量	强调结果显著	a substantial amount of residue remained in the pipe
数量极少/极 弱	表示弱效应	only a small proportion of residue remained
对比性描述	强调差异或趋势	much less residue remained compared to trial A
表示"数量相近"	指两者接近	almost all / almost half of the residue remained
中立模糊表达	不作判断,保持开 放	some of the residue remained in the pipe

### 实验的词汇

### ▶重申研究目标 / 回顾现有研究

- as discussed previously,
- as mentioned earlier/before,
- · as outlined in the introduction,
- as reported,
- in order to...,
- we examined...
- it is important to reiterate that...
- it is known from the literature that...
- it was predicted that...
- our aim/purpose/intention was to...
- since/because..., we investigated...
- the aforementioned theory/aim/prediction etc.
- to investigate..., we needed to...
- we reasoned/predicted that...

### 实验的词汇

### >结果的总体概述

- generally speaking,
- in general,
- in most/all cases,
- in the main,
- in this section, we compare/evaluate/present...
- it is apparent that in all/most/the majority of cases,
- it is evident from the results that...
- on the whole
- the overall response was...
- the results are divided into two parts as follows:
- using the method described above, we obtained...

# 单元内容

- ▶论文写作树
- ≻引言
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- ▶其他注意事项

## 讨论&结论

#### • 回顾前文部分

- 总结/重访研究的总体或关键结员
- 建立关联
  - 与现有研究之间的关系梳理
- 本研究的成就 / 贡献
  - 对研究意义的进一步明确与细化
- 局限性与展望
  - 研究的局限性
  - 当前工作与未来研究方向
  - 研究成果的实际应用

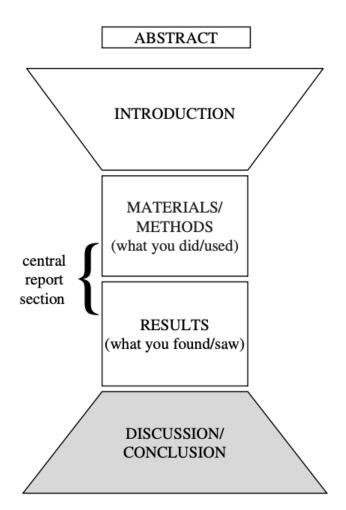


Fig. 1. The shape of a research article or thesis.

- ▶在这两个部分中,你往往要:
  - 讨论结果的**原因**
  - 提出解释与理解
  - 指出研究的可能意义与影响
- ▶这时,情态动词就非常有用,可以帮助你表达:
  - 某事是可能的 (might, may, could)
  - 某事是合理解释 (can, could, must)
  - 某事是明显推论或有一定必然性 (must, should)

➤第一类:表达能力/可能性 (ABILITY / CAPABILITY)

时态/形式	情态动词	示例句
一般现在时	can	This software <b>can</b> distinguish between different viruses.
一般现在否定	cannot	Until 18 months a child <b>cannot</b> use symbols to represent objects.
一般过去时	could/ could have	It was found that the gun <b>could</b> shoot accurately even at 300 meters. If we had extended the time period we <b>could have</b> produced more crystals.
过去否定	could not/ could not have	80% of households in 1990 <b>could not</b> receive digital television. The subjects reported they <b>could not have</b> fallen asleep without medication.

- ▶表达能力/可能性 (ABILITY / CAPABILITY)
  - can 表示当前能力或可行性,只能用于现在或过去(用 could 表达)。
    - 若要表达将来能力或其他时态,应使用:
      - ☑ be able to / be capable of 例如: This software will eventually be capable of distinguishing viruses.
  - could 常用于过去的一般能力,而 was able to 更常用于 具体事件的成功完成。

### ▶第二类:可能性/选择

时态	情态动词	示例
一般现在时	may / might / could / can	A rubber seal may/might/could/c an be useful at this location.
一般现在否定	may not / might not (	A rubber seal may not/might not be useful at this location.
一般过去时	may have / might have / could have (小不包括 can have)	The fall in pressure may/might/co uld have been caused by leakage.
一般过去否定	may not have / might not have ( 小不包括 could not have / cannot have)	The fall in pressure may not/might not have been caused by leakage.

- ➤ can not 和 cannot 并不完全是同一个意思!
- can not (两个词) 可以理解为 may not / might not 的一种形式,即 "可能不"
  - 但这种用法极少见,通常只出现类似以下结构中:
  - This can not only damage the sample, it may even destroy it completely.
    - 这不仅可能会损坏样品, 甚至可能会彻底毁掉它。
- cannot则完全不同,它是表示"不可能"。
  - could not, cannot, could not have, cannot have都表示不可能

▶第三类: 概率 / 信念 / 预期

时态	情态动词	示例
一般现在时	should / ought to	The material <b>should</b> remain stable if it is kept below 30°C.
一般现在否定	should not / ought not to	The material <b>should not</b> decompose unless heated above 30°C.
一般过去时	should have / ought to have	The crystals <b>should have</b> dissolved by the time the cobalt is added.
过去否定	should not have / ought not to have	The material <b>should not have</b> decomposed at this temperature.

▶ 第四类: 几乎确定

时态	情态动词	示例
一般现在时	must / have to	Contamination <b>must</b> be due to sea water in the pipe.
一般现在否定	cannot / could not	Contamination cannot/could not be due to sea water.
一般过去时	must have	Contamination <b>must have been</b> due to sea water.
过去否定	cannot have / could not have	Contamination cannot have been / could not have been due to sea water.

- 几乎确定" (virtual certainty) 类的情态动词用于传达这样 一个事实:
  - 一 没有其他解释是可能的。
- · have to 在科学写作中使用频率较低,因此通常不提供示例
- must not 表示"禁止 / 不被允许",而不表示"不可能"

- 为了区分第2类(可能性)、第3类(概率/预期) 和 第4类(几乎确定),我们可以想象这样一个场景:
- Windblast 教授从实验室走回家通常需要 20 分钟。 他现在到家了吗?
   你当然不会知道,除非打电话到他家去问。
- 但你可以根据他离开的时间作出不同程度的推测:
  - 如果他是在 18分钟前离开的,他 may/might/could be home now (可能已经到家了)
  - 如果他是在 30分钟前离开的,他 should/ought to be home now (很可能已经到家了)
  - · 如果他是在 50分钟前离开的,他 must be home now (几乎可以肯定他已经到家了)
  - 如果他刚刚 5分钟前才离开,他 cannot be home yet(几乎可以确定他还没到家)

#### ▶建议/意见

时态	情态动词	示例
一般现在时	should / ought to	The apparatus <b>should</b> be disconnected during repairs.
一般现在否定	should not / ought not to	This material <b>should not</b> be exposed to sunlight.
一般过去时	should have / ought to have	The apparatus <b>should have been</b> disconnected.
过去否定	should not have / ought not to have	This material <b>should not have been</b> exposed to sunlight.

- 虽然 ought to 和 should 意思相同,但在科学写作中 ought to 使用得较少
- should have / ought to have 通常表示某事本该发生但实际上没有发生;
- should not have / ought not to have 则通常表示某事不该发生却发生了。

# 单元内容

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# 句号

- ▶用于结束句子、缩写:
- 有些作者不使用其他任何标点,缺少变化,文本像电报 一样,读起来很费劲。
- 句号引发的问题是避免使用缩写的好理由。
- XA user may be disconnected when he makes a mistake.
- ☑ Users may be disconnected when they make a mistake.

# 逗号

- ▶用于标记停顿、指示正确解析、形成列表,以及表明短语是插入语(即评论)而非限定语
- "the four processes that use the network are almost never idle" 表示在使用网络的进程中,这四个几乎从不空闲
- "the four processes, which use the network, are almost never idle" 表示这四个进程使用网络且几乎从不空闲

## 逗号

- **常见错误**:在插入语中错误使用逗号,特别是省略成对 逗号中的第一个逗号
- The process may be waiting for a signal, or even if processing input, may be delayed by network interrupts.
- The process may be waiting for a signal, or, even if processing input, may be delayed by network interrupts...

## 冒号

#### •用于连接相关陈述:

 These small additional structures allow a large saving: the worst case is reduced from O(n) to O(logn).

#### •用于引出列表

• There are three phases: accumulation of distinct symbols, construction of the tree, and the compression itself.

# 分号

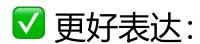
- 分割列表元素,允许每个元素内使用逗号或其他标记。
  - There are three phases: accumulation of distinct symbols in a hash table; construction of the tree, using a temporary array to hold the symbols for sorting; and the compression itself.
- 分割长句,或强调句子部分
  - In theory the algorithm would be more efficient with an array; but in practice a tree is preferable.

# 感叹号

• 避免使用感叹号! 绝对不要连用!!

✓ 可接受(但不推荐):

"Performance deteriorated after addition of resources!" (添加资源后性能反而下降!)



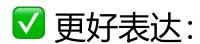
"Remarkably, performance deteriorated after addition of resources." (值得注意的是...)

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"Performance deteriorated after addition of resources!" (添加资源后性能反而下降!)



"Remarkably, performance deteriorated after addition of resources." (值得注意的是...)

# 连字符

## • 复合词演化阶段:

- web site → web-site → website
- data base → data-base → database
- co-ordinate → coordinate

#### •消除歧义

- randomized data-structure
- V skew-data hashing" (或改写为hashing for skew data)
- array-based data structure
- X binary tree based data structure (需改写为data structure based on binary trees)

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## 连字符

- 三种横线符号:
  - 连字符"-" (连接单词)

```
latex
array-based % 复合词连接: array-based
```

•短破折号"-"(数值范围,如pp.101-127)

```
| 101--127 % 数值范围: 101-127
| \usepackage{amsmath}
| $x=5--3$ % 数学减号: 5-3
```

• 长破折号"—"(标点符号)

```
latex
强调文本---例如这样---在句子中
```

## 引号

- 非原文内容→标点在引号外
- 完整引用原文→标点在引号内:
  - ☑Crosley [2000] argues that "open sets are of insufficient
    power", but Davies [2002] disagrees: "If a concept is interesting,
    open sets can express it."
- 编程语句引用: 标点必须置于引号外
  - X One of the reserved words in C is "for."
  - ✓ One of the reserved words in C is "for".
  - One of the reserved words in C is for.

## 括号

- 标点规则:
  - X "Most quantities are small (but there are exceptions.)"
  - "Most quantities are small (but there are exceptions)."
- 使用原则:
  - 括号内容应为可忽略的补充说明
  - 每段不超过1处括号
  - 避免嵌套括号
  - 禁用"(s)"形式 (如"error(s)"应改写)

# 单元内容

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## 字体与排版

- ▶字体选择原则:
- 避免花哨排版,推荐使用3-4种基础字体:
  - · 常规体 (plain)
  - ・斜体 (italic) → 用于强调/数学符号
  - 粗体 (bold) → 段落总结
  - 等宽字体 (fixed-width) → 仅用于程序代码 (Consolas/Courier New等宽字体)

## 大写规则

### •专有名词:

• **V** : "the extensible hashing method"

• X: "the Extensible Hashing method"

#### • 编程语言:

• 必须大写: "FORTRAN", "Prolog"

• X : "lisp", "pascal"

# 大写规则

- ▶标题两种格式:
- 最小化大写(仅首词和冒号后首字母):
  - ☑ The use of jump statements: Advice for Prolog programmers
- 最大化大写(实词首字母):
  - The Use of Jump Statements: Advice for Prolog Programmers

## 引用

- 禁止将方括号引用作为单词处理(如错误: "见[2]所述")
- X In [2] such cases are shown to be rare.
- X In (Wilson 1984) such cases are shown to be rare.
- ✓ Such cases have been shown to be rare [2].
- ☑ Such cases have been shown to be rare (Wilson 1984).
- Wilson [2] has shown that such cases are rare.
- Wilson has shown that such cases are rare [2].
- ✓ Wilson (1984) has shown that such cases are rare.

# 术语

- 术语指的是在特定领域或职业中使用的词汇或表达方式
  - ·说 "CPU" 而不是"执行指令的计算机部分" 更为方便
- 有些词在计算机科学中有多个含义
- X The transaction log is a record of changes to the database.
- ▼ The transaction log is a history of changes to the database.

# 复试形式

- >英语中复数与动词的一致性是一个常见问题
  - 建议在论文校对时专门检查复数一致性。
- X The set of positive matches are then discarded
- X The range of numbers that must be considered are easy to identify.
  - 类别 (classes) 本身可能无需复数:
- X These kinds of algorithms are irrelevant.
- ☑ These kinds of algorithm are irrelevant.
- Algorithms of this kind are irrelevant.

# 缩写

• 虽然缩写能节省少量篇幅,但会降低读者的阅读速度。

## 建议尽可能使用完整表达:

- X Methods available are random probing, extrapolation, etc.
- Methods available include random probing and extrapolation.
- Methods such as random probing and extrapolation can be used.

缩写形式	完整表达
no.	number
i.e.	that is
e.g.	for example
c.f.	compared with
w.r.t.	with respect to

## 性别中立

- ▶避免带有性别偏见的表达
- X A user may be disconnected when he makes a mistake.
- ☑ Users may be disconnected when they make a mistake.
- ☑ A user who makes a mistake may be disconnected. (最佳)

- 避免使用"s/he"等生硬结构
- ·除非必要,不应刻意使用"she"作为通用代词
- · 部分读者对通用"he/his"的使用感到不适

# 谢谢!!