方法总概：

套用句式，重点是通过谷歌学术查询某个句子，看别人的文章如何写的。

SCI 论文写作常用句式 之 Introduction

Introduction

引言部分介绍此项研究的主题、背景、范畴，并说明全文的结构，便于读者阅读，一般包含几项内容：

1. 背景介绍

2. 现有问题

3. 研究目标

4. 篇章结构

**1.背景介绍**

…has been a hot topic in … research.

在„研究中，„已成为研究热点。

…is the … problem that has received the most attention in the … literature.

在„文献中，„是受到最多关注的„问题。

…have attracted much attention from academia.

„已经引起学术界的很大关注。

…has been of considerable interest to the … community in recent years.

近年来，„已经引起„界的极大关注。

It is well known that …

众所周知，„

It is reported that …

据报导，„

There have been studies highlighting …

此前已经有一些针对„的研究。

Over the past 3 decades, …

在过去的三十年，„

The previous work on … has indicated that …

先前关于„的研表明„

Recent experiments by … have suggested …

最近„做的实验表明„

Recent experiments in this area suggested that …

这个领域的最新实验表明„

The approach adopted extensively is called …

被广泛采用的方法称为„

Several researchers have theoretically investigated …

有几个研究者已经从理论上考察了„

In most studies of …, … has been emphasized with attention being given to …

在大多数对„的研究中，„受到高度重视，人们关注的是„

Industrial application of … is becoming increasingly common.

„的工业化应用日益普及。

The approaches fall into two major groups.

现有方法主要分成两类。

The approaches can be divided into two general classes.

现有方法一般分成两类。

The approaches may be classified into two categories.

现有方法可以分成两类。

The approaches are of two broad.

现有方法分成两类。

**2.该领域现有问题**

Great progress has been made in this field, but/however, nevertheless …

虽然这个领域已经取得重大进步，但是„

A part of the explanation could lie in … However, …

部分解释可能在于„。但是，„

The study of … gives rise to two main difficulties: one is …; the other is …

研究遇到两个主要困难：一个是„；另一个是„

Also, the consideration of … alone cannot explain the observed fact that …

单独考虑„无法解释观察到的事实，即„

From the above discussion, it appears that at present neither … nor …

从以上讨论可知，目前既不„也不„

Despite the recent progress reviewed in …, there is no generally accepted theory concerning…

除了已经在„中回顾的最新进展，还没有关于„的广为接受的理论。

The only research that I am aware of that has dealt directly with the problem of … is a series of papers by …

我所知道的直接针对„问题的唯一研究是„发表的一系列论文。

Experiments of this kind have not been performed.

这种实验还没有人做过。

Until now no field experiments of … have been reported.

目前为此，还没有关于„现场实验的报导。

The method we used differs greatly from the one reported last year.

我们使用的方法与去年报导的有很大不同。

No clear advancement has so far been seen in …

在„领域，还没有出现明显的进展。

The data available in literature failed to prove that …

文献中的数据无法证明„

There is still little insight into……

目前还没有深入的研究

There are limited methods for……

…方法很有限

**3.引出自己的研究目标**

We propose … as a solution to address this problem.

我们提出„作为应对这个问题的方案。

We build several different models to address these issues and to improve … for the benefit of …

我们构建了几个不同的模型，以应对这些问题，并针对„改进„

In this paper, … is investigated/studied/discussed/presented

本文研究„

This paper reports on …

本文对„进行报告

The purpose of this paper/study/thesis is …

本文的目的是„

The primary goal of this research is …

此项研究的首要目标是„

The present study will therefore focus on …

因此，当前研究的重点放在

The present work deals mainly with …

当前工作主要涉及„

In this paper, we aim at …

本文旨在„

On the basis of existing literature data, we carried out studies in an effort to …

在现有文献数据的基础上，我们开展了研究，试图„

Motivated by the latter’s short-coming…….

被后者的短处所激励

Our approach, by contrast……

相比之下，我们方法……

Which is in line with our goal of efficiency……

这符合我们的效率目标

It has the great advantage of introducing no overhead to the network.

最大的优点是不会给网络带来任何开销

**4.研究范畴**

The problem under discussion is within the scope of …

讨论的问题限于„范畴。

The problem I have referred to falls within the field of …

我谈及有问题发生在„领域。

The problem we have just outlined seems to be inside of the province of …

我们先前描述的问题似乎只发生在„省。

Studies with these effects covered various aspects of …

针对这些效果的研究涵盖了„的不同方面。

The author has limited his studies to the related aspects of …

作者将研究范围限定在„的相关方面。

Our studies with this technique are confined to only one particular aspect of …

我们运用此项技术的研究只限于„的一个特定方面。

This subject is concerned chiefly with the study of …

本课题主要涉及„的研究。

The approach under study is only applied to …

研究的方法只能应用于„

The theory cannot apply to other cases of …

本理论不适用于其它„情况。

The emphasis of this paper is to survey …

本文的重点是调查„

**5.说明篇章结构**

This paper is divided into 5 sections as follows …

本文分成如下五个部分

Section one of the paper opens with …

第一节以„开头

Section 3 develops the second hypotheses on …

每三节展开关于„的第二项假设

Section 4 shows/introduces/reveals/treats/ develops/deal with …

第四节描述„

The 5th section provides an exposition that places the primary emphasis on …

第五节是展示部分，重点放在„

The result of … is given in the last section.

,,的结果放在最后一部分。

In this paper, data and results are presented under the major heading of …

本文中，数据和结果放在大标题„下。

Finally, a summary is given of …

最后，给出关于„的结论。

Finally, some problems that deserve to be noted and their solution are presented.

最后提出了应注意的一些问题和解决方法。

Introduction

如何指出当前研究的不足并有目的地引导出自己研究的重要性

在叙述前人成果之后，用However来引导不足，提出一种新方法或新方向。

如：However,little information(little attention/ little work/ little data/ little research……) (or few studies/ few investigations/ few researchers/ few attempts……) (or no/ none of these studies……) has (have) been done on(focused on/ attempted to/ conducted/ investigated/ studied (withr espect to))。

如：Previous research (studies, records) has (have)failed to consider/ ignored/ misinterpreted/ neglected to/ overestimated, underestimated/ misleaded. thus, these previus results are inconclisive, misleading, unsatisfactory, questionable, controversial. Uncertainties (discrepancies) still exist……

研究方法和方向与前人一样时，可通过以下方式强调自己工作：

However,data is still scarce (rare, less accurate)or there is still dearth of……We need to (aim to, have to) provide more documents (data,records, studies, increase the dataset). Further studies are still necessary (essential)……

强调自己研究的重要性，一般还要在However之前介绍与自己研究问题相反或相关的问题。比如：(1)时间问题；(2)研究手段问题；(3)研究区域问题；(4)不确定性；(5)提出自己的假设来验证。

如果你研究的问题在时间上比较新，你可大量提及时间较老问题的研究及重要性，然后(However)表明“对时间尺度比较新的问题研究不足”；

如果你的是一种新的研究手段或研究方向，你可提出当前流行的方法及其物质性质，然后(However)说对你所研究的方向方法研究甚少；

如果研究涉及区域问题，就先总结相邻区域或其它区域的研究，然后(However)强调这一区域的研究不足；

虽然前人对某一问题研究很多，但目前有两种或更多种观点，这种uncertanties或ambiguities值得进一步澄清； 如果自己的研究是全是新的，没有前人的工作可对比，你就可以自信地说“根据假设提出的过程，存在这种可能的结果，本文就是要证实这种结果”等等。

We aim to test the feasibility (reliability) of the……It is hoped that the question will be resolved (fall away) with our proposed method(approach).

提出自己的观点

We aim to// This paper reports on// This paper provide sresults// This paper extends the method// This paper focus on……The purpose of this paper is to……Furthermore, Moreover, In addition, we will also discuss……

圈定自己的研究范围

introduction的另一个作用就是告诉读者(包括reviewer)，你文章的主要研究内容。如果处理不好，reviewer会提出严厉的建议，比如你没有考虑某种可能性，某种研究手段等。为减少这种争论，在前言的结尾就必须明确提出本文研究的范围

时间尺度；

研究区域等。如涉及较长的时序，你可明确提出本文只关心某一特定时间范围的问题，We preliminarily focus on the older (younger)……如有两种时间尺度 (long-term and short-term)，你可说两者都重要，但是本文只涉及其中一种。研究区域的问题，和时间问题一样，也需明确提出你只关心某一特定区域！

最后的圆场

在前言的最后，还可以总结性地提出“这一研究对其它研究有什么帮助”；或者说further studies on……will be summarized in our next study (orelsewhere)。总之，其目的就是让读者把思路集中到你要讨论的问题上来。尽量减少不必要的争论(arguments)。

Discussion

提出观点

在提出自己的观点时，采取什么样的策略很重要，不合适的句子通常会遭到reviewer置疑。

如果观点不是这篇文章最新提出的，通常要用We confirm that……

对于自己很自信的观点，可用We believe that……

通常，由数据推断出一定的结论，用Results indicate, infer, suggest, imply that……

在极其特别时才可用We put forward(discover, observe)……"for the first time"来强调自己的创新……

如果自己对所提出的观点不完全肯定，可用We tentatively put forward (interrprete thisto…)Or The results may be due to (caused by) attributed to resultedfrom……Or This is probably a consequence of……It seems that……can account for (interpret) this……Or It is posible that it stem from……要注意这些结构要合理搭配。

如果通篇是类型1)和5)，那这篇文章的意义就大打折扣。如果全是2)，肯定会遭到置疑。所以要仔细分析自己成果的创新性以及可信度。

连接词与逻辑

写英文论文最常见的毛病是文章的逻辑不清楚，解决方法如下。

**1. 注意句子上下连贯，不能让句子独立。**

常见的连接词有，However, also,in addition, consequently, afterwards, moreover, Furthermore, further, although, unlike, in contrast, Similarly, Unfortunately, alternatively, parallel results, In order to, despite, For example,Compared with, other results, thus,therefore……

用好连接词能使文章层次清楚，意思明确。

比如，叙述有时间顺序的事件或文献，最早的文献可用AA advocatedit for the first time.接下来可用Then BB further demonstrated that.再接下来，可用Afterwards, CC……如果还有，可用More recent studies by DD……

如果叙述两种观点，要把它们截然分开AA put forward that……In contrast, BB believe or Unlike AA, BB suggest orOn the contrary (表明前面观点错误)，如果只表明两种观点对立，用in contrastBB……如果两种观点相近,可用AA suggest……Similarily, alternatively, BB……Or Also,BB or BB allso does……表示因果或者前后关系可用Consequently, therefore, as aresult……表明递进关系可用furthermore, further, moreover, inaddition……

写完一段英文，最好首先检查是否较好地应用了这些连接词。

**2. 注意段落布局的整体逻辑**

经常我们要叙述一个问题的几个方面。这种情况下，一定要注意逻辑结构。

第一段要明确告诉读者你要讨论几个部份……Therefore,there are three aspects of this problem have to be addressed. The first question involves……The second problem relates to……The third aspect deals with……清晰地把观点逐层叙述。也可以直接用First, Second, Third,Finally……当然，Furthermore, inaddition等可以用来补充说明。

**3. 讨论部份的整体结构**

小标题是把问题分为几个片段的好方法

通常第一个片段指出文章最重要的数据或结果；补充说明部份放在最后一个片段。一定要明白，文章的读者分为多个档次；除了本专业的专业人士读懂以外，一定要想办法能让更多的外专业人读懂。所以可以把讨论部份分为两部份，一部份提出观点，另一部份详细介绍过程以及论述的依据。这样专业外的人士可以了解文章的主要观点，比较专业的讨论他可以把它当成黑箱子，而这一部份本专业人士可以进一步研究。

讨论部分包括什么内容

主要数据及其特征的总结；

主要结论及与前人观点的对比；

本文的不足。

对第三点，一般作者看来不可取，但事实上给出文章的不足恰恰是保护自己文章的重要手段。如果刻意隐藏文章的漏洞，觉得别人看不出来，是非常不明智的。

**所谓不足，包括以下内容**

研究的问题有点片面，讨论时一定要说，It should be noted that this study has examined only……We concentrate(focus) on only……We have to point out that we do not……Some limitations of this study are……

结论有些不足，The results do not imply……The results can not be used to determine(or be taken as evidence of)……Unfortunately, we can not determine this from this data……Our results are lack of……但指出这些不足之后，一定要马上再次加强本文的重要性以及可能采取的手段来解决这些不足，为别人或者自己的下一步研究打下伏笔。Not with standing its limitation, this study does suggest……However,these problems could be solved if we consider……Despite its preliminary character, this study can clearly indicate……

用中文来说这是左右逢源，把审稿人想到的问题提前给一个交代，同时表明你已经在思考这些问题，但是由于文章长度，试验进度或者试验手段的制约，暂时不能回答这些问题。但通过你的一些建议，这些问题在将来的研究中有可能实现。

Others

**为使文章清楚，第一次提出概念时，最好以括弧给出较详细解释。**

如文章用了很多Abbreviation,可用两种方法解决：

在文章最后加上个Appendix，把所有Abbreviation列表；

在不同页面上不时地给出Abbreviation的含义，用来提醒读者。

**绝对不能全面否定前人的成果，即使在你看来前人的结论完全不对。**

这是对前人工作最起码的尊重，英文叫做给别人的工作credits.所以文章不要出现非常negative的评价，比如Their results are wrong, very questionable, have no commensence,etc.

遇到这类情况，可以婉转地提出：Their studies may be more reasonable if they had……considered this situation. Their results could be better convinced if they……Or Their conclusion may remain some uncertanties.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 并列递进 | moreover,   in addition, furthermore, besides, likewise, also, then, additionally |
| 转折 | not, yet, however,   nevertheless, nonetheless, meanwhile, on the other hand, on the contrary,   conversely, paradoxically, by contrast, in spite of，rather than, instead   of, unfortunately, Regrettably, |
| 解释 | in other words, in fact, as   a matter of fact, that is, namely, in simpler terms |
| 对比比较 | Likewise, Similarly, In   parallel to, while, whereas, corresponding, |
| 原因 | because, because of, as,   since, owing to, due to, thanks to, for this reason |
| 结果 | therefore, as a result,   then, consequently, thus, hence, so, therefore, accordingly, consequently, as   consequence |
| 举例 | for example, for instance,   as such, such as, take ...for example, to illustrate, to name a few |
| 总结 | overall, eventually, consequently,   in summary, in a word, as a result,   together, collectively, thus, hence, consequently, on the whole, in   conclusion, to sum up, in brief, to conclude, to summarize, in short, briefly |
| 强调 | surprisingly,   interestingly, intriguingly, strikingly, unexpectedly, clearly, obviously,   apparently, in fact, indeed, actually, as a matter of fact, undoubtedly,   notably, specifically, particularly, especially, More specifically, Most notably(最显著的),  firstly, ... secondly, ...   finally ...; first, ... then ... etc. |
| 让步 | although, after all, in   spite of..., despite, even if, even though, though, admittedly, given that |
| 可能 | presumably, probably,   perhaps |

第二部分，我们根据科研论文写作中必备的套路来个性化总结一些词组的使用。

1、大家在文章中肯定有这样一句，虽然这个科学问题很重要，然而有哪个具体的细节关键我们还不知道。“不知道”有哪些表述方式呢？

virtually/largely unknown, elusive, unclear, much less explored, surprisingly limited, less understood, unsolved, scarcely understood

2、如果是研究某些新材料、新技术等，我们在文章中又该从哪几个方面来夸我们的成果呢？

reliability and validity, robust and fundamental, efficiency and specificity, cost-effectiveness(price), the simplicity of the protocols, the amount of labor required, equipment requirement，necessary or sufficient

3、在引用别人文献中的论点论据时，我们该如何表述“别人说”呢？

clearly/obviously demonstrate, reveal, illustrate, prove, show, report, implicate, confirm, describe

4、“执行动词”的第N种表示方法。在引述别人工作的时，别人都如何“做”呢？

examine, perform, carry out, observe, compare, investigate, indicate, show, manipulate, test, establish, identify, detect, stimulate, analyse, assess, suggest, propose, speculate, determine, find, apply, purify, construct a model, devised a protocol, calculate, categorize, conduct, imply, measure, explore, reason, observe, summarize, conduct, reveal, measure, estimate, employ, support, resolve

5、关于“方式方法”的“效应”评价，你真的可以玩转吗？

plays a central/ pivotal/ vital key/essential role

a powerful regulator/ a key molecular determinant, a well-accepted model

influence, affect, rescue, reverse, lead to, contribute to, attribute to, ascribe to, drop, reduce, increasing, attenuate, ameliorate, improve, mount, accumulate

6、写文章免不了溯古叙今，“时间表述词”，你掌握了吗？

recently, most recently, at the same time/period, since then, for several decades

7、重大影响的描述，教你如何夸“成果”

pushing the boundariesrecent/enormous advance, progress, knowledge, historic, perspectives, new/novel insights, seminal discovery, an emerging theme, major/important findings, a better understanding