1, Academic English Tips：写英语学术论文时的建议

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| * **Suggestions for academic English**   Avoid contractions.  Avoid personal pronouns and use the passive more.  Use single words rather than multi-word verbs  Don't use slang or colloquialisms(口语)  As a very rough guide, longer words with a Latin or French origin are more formal |

2, 跟着BBC 的Course学习，先学习medium level

3, at, on, in 用法：

at: 用于具体时间点，节日也是时间点  
at 7 o’clock, at breakfast,   
at noon / midday / night  
at the weekend  
at Christmas

on: 用于特定的一天，日期，周内的一天  
on Tuesday  
on 3rd May  
on Sunday morning  
on Christmas day

in: 用于一天的某段时间，年，季节  
in the morning / afternoon / evening   
in spring / winter  
in 1996

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| * **Time expressions with at**   + specific times - **at** **one o’clock / at 2:30pm**   + points of the day - **at noon / at midday / at night / at midnight**   + points of the day when things happen - **at** **breakfast / at dinner / at lunchtime**   + festivals and special days - **at Easter, at Eid**   + weekend -**at the weekend**   **Time expressions with on**   * + specific dates - **on 3rd May**   + specific days - **on Christmas Day / on New Year's Eve**   + days of the week - **on Monday / on Mondays**   **Time expressions with in**   * + parts of the day - **in the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening**   + seasons - **in spring / in summer / in autumn / in winter**   + years - **in 1996** |

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| **Tip 1 - On Saturday night**  Look at this sentence. Should **in, on** or **at** go in the gap?   * We're meeting \_\_ Saturday night.   We would normally say **on** Saturday and **at** night. So should it be **on** – for Saturday – or **at** – for night? The answer is:  We're meeting **on** Saturday night.  We use the preposition **on** even though there is another time expression afterwards.  **Tip 2 - On Christmas morning**  Why do you think we use **on** in this sentence?   * What did you do **on Christmas morning**?   Normally we use **at** for festivals like Christmas and we use **in** for parts of the day like the morning, but Christmas Day is actually a specific day, rather than a whole festival, so we use **on**. Again, we use the preposition **on** even though there is another time expression afterwards.  **Tip 3 - No preposition**  Finally, **in**, **at** and **on** are not generally used before the words **today, tomorrow** and**yesterday**:   * I can't go **tomorrow** * He wrote that article **yesterday**   We don't use **in, on** or **at** in time expressions with the words **this, that, next, last, all, one, each, some and every:**   * I slept **all day** * He didn't come**last night** |